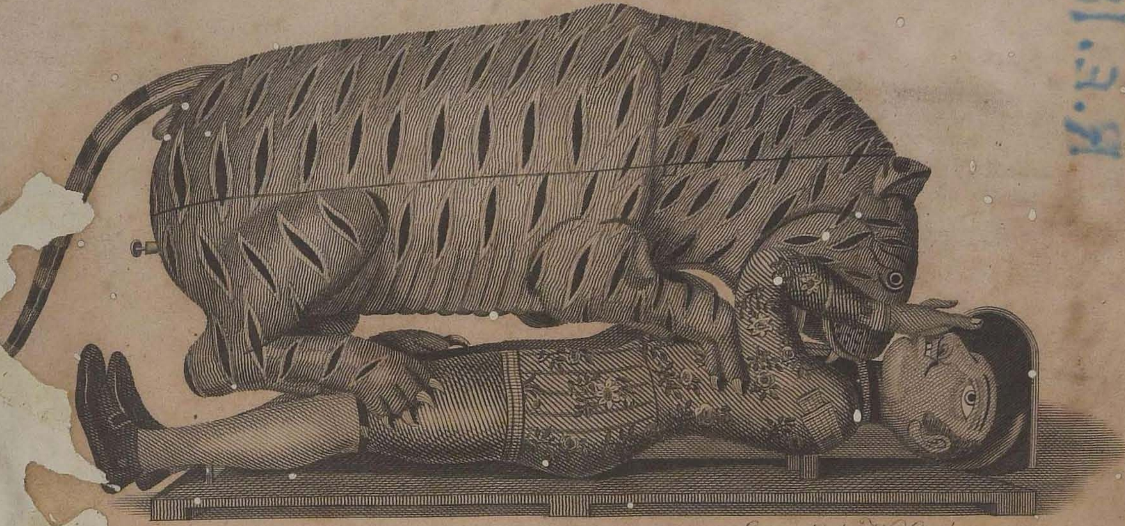
Frontispiece

R.E.1817



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A

REVIEW

OF

THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND RESULT

OF THE

DECISIVE WAR

WITH THE LATE

TIPPOO SULTAUN,

IN MYSORE:

WITH NOTES;

BY JAMES SALMOND, ESQ.

OF THE BENGAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Some Account of Zemaun Shah—The Proceedings of a Jacobin Club, formed at Seringapatam—Official Advices to India on the Subject of the War—An Abstract of the Forces employed—Letters from Generals Stewart and Harris, containing the Accounts of the Engagements on the 6th March and 7th May 1779; and Major General Baird's Report of the Storming of Seringapatam;—And

AN APPENDIX,

Containing Translations of the Principal State Papers found in the Cabinet of Tippoo Sultaun; and other important Official Papers.

TOGETHER WITH

A DEDICATION TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY DUNDAS, &c. &c. &c.

By M. WOOD, Esq.

COLONEL, AND LATE CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL.

LOND
by Luke Han … *Inn Fields,*
… N THE STRAND.

R.E.1819

No. 21.—Inſtructions from Tippoo Sultaun to his Ambaſſadors diſpatched to the Court of Zemaun Shah.

No. 22.—Propoſed plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—apparently intended to be ſubmitted to the latter by the Ambaſſadors of the former.

No. 23.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, ſent by the Ambaſſadors of the former—Commences with the higheſt praiſes of Zemaun Shah, on account of the zeal he ſhews for the propagation of the faith; adding, that in return for that, Tippoo Sultaun's ſubjects meet weekly in his Moſques, to pray for the proſperity and ſucceſs of Zemaun Shah—Complains of the prevalence of the Infidels over Hindoſtan, to the exception of his own dominions—expreſſes the higheſt degree of attachment to Zemaun Shah—Notifies his deputation of Ambaſſadors—Referring him for certain points of importance to their verbal communications—expreſſing a wiſh to ſtation two Ambaſſadors permanently at Zemaun Shah's Court; and tranſmitting preſents.

No. 24.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Miniſters, acknowledging receipt of his letter—Returning him thanks for the exertions he had ſucceſsfully uſed to impreſs Zemaun Shah with a favourable opinion of Tippoo Sultaun—Expreſſing his great ſatisfaction at the good underſtanding thus eſtabliſhed between the Sultaun and Zemaun Shah—Notifying the deputation of Ambaſſadors for the purpoſe of cementing the connection more cloſely, and requeſting Moolla Ghuffar Khaun's good offices to obtain for the Ambaſſadors an opportunity of repreſenting certain points of an important nature to Zemaun Shah.

No. 25.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, Agent of Zemaun Shah—ſubſtantially to the ſame effect as the foregoing.

No. 26.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated 7th of February 1799—Complimenting the Shah for the fame he has acquired by his exertions to ſubdue Heretics, and to propagate the Muſſulman Faith—Stating, that this circumſtance had ſuggeſted to his mind, the eligibility of a co-operation between the two States, for exterminating Infidels from the country of Hindoſtan.—Intimating that Tippoo Sultaun's ſubjects aſſemble weekly at the Moſques, and pray for the ſubverſion of Heretics—That in reward of his own religious zeal, God has enabled him to protect his own dominions from the power [illegible]nd influence of Heretics, by whom his country is ſurrounded—Adver[illegible]o his former deputation of Ambaſſadors—Expreſſing his hop[illegible] they will have had an opportunity of ſubmitting to [illegible]ma[illegible]he important points which were confided to their [illegible]ion —and referring alſo to the repreſentations [illegible]ud Khaun.

No. 27.

No. 27.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Minifters; dated 7th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his letter accompanied by others from Zemaun Shah's Minifters Abdool Ghuffar Khaun and Ameen-ool-Molk *(Noor Mohummud Khaun)*—Expreffing fatisfaction at Abdool Ghuffar's good offices *(as intimated in Wuffadar Khaun's letter)* in impreffing upon the mind of Zemaun Shah the contents of the Sultaun's letter—at the Shah's having authorized his Minifters to addrefs letters to him, and at the Shah's declared intention of proceeding to Hindoftan; intimating, that the fum of his wifhes, is, a mutual co-operation for the extirpation of Infidels; referring to the former deputation of Ambaffadors to the Court of Zemaun Shah, charged with the communications of certain points of importance, and lamenting the faded fplendor of the Mahomedan religion in Hindoftan.

No. 28.—Original letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun—Acknowledging the receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's letter (No. 23.) and recapitulating its contents; expreffing his determined refolution to proceed to Hindoftan to exterminate the Infidels; agreeing to the permanent refidence of Ambaffadors on the part of the Sultaun; acknowledging to have been made acquainted with the verbal communications entrufted to the Sultaun's Ambaffadors; and tranfmitting prefents.

No. 29.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, in reply to the foregoing, which was brought by the Sultaun's Ambaffadors on their return from their Embaffy to Zemaun Shah's Court; recapitulating the contents of the letter from Zemaun Shah—Expreffing his ardent hope that the Infidels of Hindoftan may be exterminated by their mutual exertions; ftating, that the Englifh have taken up arms againft him, in confequence of their having heard of the Sultaun's Embaffy to Zemaun Shah, afferting that the Governor General has exprefsly written to him that it is the intention of the Britifh power to fubvert the religion of Mahomed; declaring his refolution to carry on a holy war againft them; adding, that he now deputes the former Ambaffadors a fecond time to Zemaun Shah to communicate affairs of great importance, and entreating the Shah to join him in repelling the Infidels.—[N. B. This letter was forwarded by the Ambaffadors in queftion.]

No. 30.—Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Seignior, dated the 10th of February 1799, being a reply to the Grand Seignior's letter to the Sultaun dated 23d Septemb[illegible] 1798, of which a tranflation appears in the Correfpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government Genera[illegible] *[illegible] fion C.* Recapitulates the contents of the Grand Seignior[illegible]; expatiates on the union fubfifting between them as [illegible] fame religion; defires the Grand Seignior [illegible] what meafures he propofes to adopt in or[illegible] terefts of the Mahomedan faith; intima[illegible] ing become the enemies of the Grand S[illegible]

dered the objects of enmity to all the followers of the Faith; expresses his confidence in the Grand Seignior's exertions to exterminate all Infidels, and his hope that this object will be accomplished with the utmost facility; stating the prevalence of the Christians in Hindostan, obtained by treachery and deceit, and, in elucidation thereof, gives a long account of the rise and progress of the British power in India, interspersed with anecdotes of equal treachery and violence, on the part of the French, and of the atrocities alledged to have been committed by the English in their dealings with the native powers; imputes the war in which he was engaged with the English in 1790, 1791, and 1792, to their enmity in consequence of his having deputed Ambassadors to the Sublime Porte, and notices the sacrifice of treasure and territory which he was compelled to make upon that occasion; asserts that the English have formed a resolution to subdue the whole of Hindostan, and to subvert the Mahomedan religion; adding, that the Governor General had written to him the latter intention in express terms; proceeds to notice the ascendancy of the Mahrattas at the Court of Delhi; expatiates upon his own zeal for the support of the Mahomedan interests; instances his having converted near five hundred thousand of the inhabitants of Calicut, &c. and his having written to Arabia, his design to send a force to subdue the sceptic Abdool Wahaub; and states, that he now deputes Ambassadors to Constantinople with the present letter, charged with the communication of various points of importance.

APPENDIX (B).

The Letters in this division (the two last excepted) *are Translations of the French Originals.*

No. 1.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Power of the French Republic; dated Seringapatam, April 2d 1797—Stating, that he had sent Ambassadors for the purpose of renewing an Alliance with the French Nation:—Also, Letter from the same, of the same date, to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and La Reunion—Containing his propositions for an Alliance with the French, and the terms on which he was desirous of being furnished with a French force.

No. 2.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to General Malartic; dated 2d April 1797—Requesting that his propositions may be taken into consideration, and that he may be furnished with Troops—He encloses Copy of the Propositions to the Representatives of the P[illegible]

[illegible] from Tippoo Sultaun to General Mangalon; dated [illegible] 21st April 1797—Giving him an account of the [illegible]uation of his different Enemies, and pointing out [illegible] the [illegible]ent is the critical moment for the French to invade [illegible]ndia.

No.

No. 4.—Letter from the ſame to the Citizen Repreſentatives, of the ſame tenor and date.

No. 5.—Letter from the Ambaſſadors Huſſun Alli Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; dated Iſle of France, 20th January 1798, to General Malartic—Requeſting that all the Officers and Men may be aſſembled for the purpoſe of taking an Oath of Fidelity to the two Nations.

No. 6.—Copy of Propoſitions from the Ambaſſadors offering to ſupply the French Army with neceſſary Proviſions and Stores.

No. 7.—Letter from the Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Iſle of France to Tippoo Sultaun—Adverting to his propoſals for eſtabliſhing an intimate connection with France, and promiſing to make every effort in their power to promote his wiſhes.

No. 8.—Letter from the Ambaſſadors to General Malartic; dated Iſle of France, 21ſt February 1798—Stating the terms on which they will take the Recruits.

No. 9.—Letter from General Malartic to the Ambaſſadors; dated Iſle of France, 27th February 1798—Expoſtulating with them on their objections to the allowances fixed by him for the Recruits, and declaring that he will not allow them to ſerve unleſs his demands be acceded to.

No. 10.—Letter from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Iſle of France, 8th March 1798—Recommending Citizen Pitcher as a proper perſon to be employed in the Factory which the Sultaun propoſes to eſtabliſh in the Iſle of France.

No. 11.—Letter from Admiral Sercey to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Iſle of France, 4th March 1798—Stating his inability to afford any immediate aid, but promiſing every aſſiſtance in his power on his receiving Reinforcements from France—Sends Monſ. Dubuc and others to ſuperintend the Sultaun's Marine.

No. 12.—Letter from General Coſſigny to the Ambaſſadors; dated 5th of March 1798—Mentioning that he had forwarded the Sultaun's Diſpatches to France, and aſſuring them of the favourable diſpoſition of the French towards him.

No. 13.—General Mangaloſi to Tippoo Saib; dated Iſle of France, 4th March 1798—Expreſſes his concern that the ſtate of the French force in India will not admit of his proceeding in perſon to participate in the glory of the Sultaun's Arms in his conteſt with their common Enemy.

No. 14.—Letter from M. Deſcomber to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 5th March 1798—On the ſubject of the propoſed Alliance with France, the ſupply of a Military Force, the co[illegible] of the Ambaſſadors—Offers the Sultaun general advice [illegible] me[illegible] of accompliſhing his great object, the extirpatior [illegible]

No. 15.—Letter from General Malartic to Tippoo Sultaun; [illegible] Iſle of France, 7th March 1798—Acknowledging the re[illegible]

of his propositions, and informing the Sultaun of the measures taken by him in consequence—Sends lists of the Recruits and statement of their allowances—Expresses his intention of sending further Reinforcements as soon as it may be in his power.

No. 16.—Letter from Captain L'Hermite, commanding the Preneuse Frigate, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Mangalore, 25th April 1798—Announcing his arrival with the Ambassadors and Troops, and his intention very shortly to return—Requests the Sultaun's commands for the Isle of France.

No. 17.—Letter from General Chapuis to Tippoo Sultaun—Announcing his arrival, and giving an account of the detachment under his command, and the favourable reception he had met with at Mangalore.

No. 18.—Letter from Captain Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Mangalore, 28th April 1798—Reporting his arrival, and giving an account of the persons who accompany him—Mentions the favourable reception of the Embassy at the Isle of France, and states that he has been deputed to renew and strengthen the friendship between the French and the Sultaun.

No. 19.—Copy of the Questions put to the French Generals by the Chiefs of the Sirkar, on the object of their Mission, with the Answers of the former.

No. 20.—Table of the Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine, under the signature of Dubuc.

No. 21.—Receipt under the signature of Dubuc, for Pags. 2,781.5. advanced on account of the Pay of his Detachment.

No. 22.—From Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory; dated Seringapatam, 20th July 1798—Communicating his Proposals for an Alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French; and the terms on which he is desirous of receiving a Force to assist him in his operations against the English.

No. 23.—Full Powers from Tippoo Sultaun to Captain Dubuc, constituting him his Ambassador to the French Republic; dated Seringapatam, 20th July 1798. Also, Letter of Credit from the Sirkar Khoodadaud in favour of Citizen Dubuc.

No. 24.—Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Tranquebar, 16th December 1798—Requesting a supply of Money, recommending measures to be adopted by Tippoo for the purpose of gaining time and bringing over the Mahrattas to his party.

No. 25.—Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc; dated Seringapatam, 2d January 1799—Urging him, in the strongest terms, to de[illegible] as soon as possible.

[illegible]tter [illegible]ipaud to Tippoo Sultaun; dated Republican Camp, [illegible]98—Pointing out the line of conduct which he ad[illegible] Sultaun to observe towards Monsieur Raymond, and [illegible]ggests an order to be issued to Monsieur Dampers, respecting the Discipline of the Troops.

Intercepted

Intercepted Letter from General Buonaparte to Tippoo Sultaun; dated in January 1799—Notifying his arrival with a large Force in Egypt, and his intention of affording effectual Military Succours to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpoſe of ſubverting the Britiſh Power in India; and requeſting Tippoo Sultaun to depute an Ambaſſador to him at Cairo or Suez.

Intercepted Letter from General Buonaparte to the Shereef of Mecca; received at Judda 17th of February 1799—Deſcribing the tranquillity which he has eſtabliſhed in Egypt, and ſending his Letter to Tippoo Sultaun to the care of the Shereef, for the purpoſe of being forwarded.

APPENDIX (C).

Letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, Bart. to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 7th March 1798—Noticing the termination of the Diſputes with the Cotiotte Rajah—Intimating that Letters had been preſented to the Company's Officers on the Coaſt of Malabar, ſtating a claim to the diſtrict of Wynaad—Expreſſing a diſpoſition to diſcuſs any claim which the Sultaun may have to that diſtrict, and propoſing a meeting of the Deputies for the purpoſe.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore, Bart. received 26th April 1798—Acknowledging the receipt of the Governor General's Letter notifying his intended return to Europe, and the nomination of the Earl of Mornington as his ſucceſſor—Expreſſing his deſire to cultivate the exiſting harmony between the two States, and requeſting the Governor General to impreſs the Earl of Mornington with a ſenſe of the friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the two Powers.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the late Governor General Sir John Shore, Bart. received 26th April 1798—In reply to the Governor General's Letter of the 7th of March, on the ſubject of Wynaad—aſſerting a claim to that diſtrict, deſcribing its ſituation, and profeſſing friendſhip.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clark, K.B.—Acknowledging the receipt of his Excellency's Letter of 26th March 1798, notifying his having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington—Complaining of the encroachments of the Coorga Rajah on his Territories, and requeſting that his Excellency will uſe his influence with the Rajah to ſuppreſs them.

From the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. to Tippoo Sultaun, dat[illegible]th Jun[illegible] 1798—Intimating that the Acting Governor Ge[illegible]d co[illegible]municated to his Lordſhip the letter on the ſu[illegible] th[illegible]puted encroachments of the Coorga Rajah, and alſo his [illegible] on the ſubject of his claim to Wynaad—Stating, that o[illegible]veſtigating the official records, it appears that not only the right

to

to Wynaad, but other diſtricts, is undecided—Urging the neceſſity of bringing theſe points to a deciſion, and propoſing a conference of Deputies for the purpoſe—Expreſſing his Lordſhip's diſpoſition to inveſtigate the points in diſpute with principles of honour, amity, and juſtice, and profeſſing the ſincereſt deſire to maintain the relations of friendſhip and attachment ſubſiſting between the two States.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. Received 10th July 1799—Complimentary Reply to the Governor General's Letter notifying his Lordſhip's Arrival, and his having taken charge of the Affairs of the Britiſh State in India—Profeſſing the utmoſt degree of Friendſhip, and ſincereſt diſpoſition to maintain the obligations of exiſting Treaties.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 18th July; received 2d Auguſt 1798—Acknowledging the receipt of his Lordſhip's Letter, of 14th June, ſtating the ground of his Claim to the diſputed Diſtricts, and their reſpective ſituations, and acceding to his Lordſhip's Propoſal, for a meeting of Deputies.

From the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 7th Auguſt 1798—Acknowledging receipt of the foregoing Letter—Announcing the inveſtigation into the diſputed right to Wynaad to have terminated in the Sultaun's favour, and profeſſing his Lordſhip's intention to decide upon the remaining queſtions of territory with the ſame juſtice and impartiality.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 2d September; received 28th Sept. 1798—Acknowledging receipt of the foregoing Letter, and detailing the ground of his claim to the Diſtricts yet in diſpute.

From the ſame to the ſame; received 24th of October 1798—Containing a further detail of the ground of his Claim to the diſputed Diſtricts—denying the Legitimacy of the Coorga Rajah; and *(in a Poſtſcript)* mentioning the names of Two Perſons whom he had deputed to meet and confer with the Deputies commiſſioned from Bombay.

From the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 4th of November—Communicating the irruption of the French into Egypt, and the Victory obtained by Lord Nelſon over the French Fleet at Abookir.

From the ſame to the ſame; dated 8th November—Acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's Letter of 28th October 1798.—In this Letter his Lordſhip communicates to the Sultaun the informatio[illegible] has received of his intrigues with the French, [illegible] purp[illegible]le to the Britiſh Power in India—Intimates [illegible]eſſity which the Sultaun's conduct has impoſed upon his [illegible]p of adopting precautionary meaſures of defence in con[illegible]th the Allies—Profeſſing a ſincere diſpoſition to maintain the

the relations of amity, and diſclaiming all other views except thoſe of permanent ſecurity and tranquillity; and propoſing to depute to him Major Doveton for the purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and ſuſpicion; and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding on the moſt durable foundation.

From the ſame to the ſame; dated 10th December 1799—Notifying his Lordſhip's intention of proceeding to Madras, and expreſſing his Lordſhip's hope of receiving the Sultaun's anſwer to his Lordſhip's letter of the 8th of November, on his arrival to that Settlement.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 20th November; received 15th December 1798—Deſiring an explanation of the reaſons for aſſembling the Britiſh Army in the Carnatic. and profeſſing an adherence to Treaty.

From the ſame to the ſame; dated 18th, received 25th December 1798—In reply to the Right Honourable the Governor General's letters of the 4th and 8th of November—Expreſſes the higheſt ſatisfaction at the ſucceſs of the Britiſh Fleet under Admiral Nelſon, and reprobates the French character—Explains the imputed connection between him and the French, by the fiction of a Merchant Ship belonging to his ſubjects, accidentally touching at the Mauritius and bringing away a few artificers—Profeſſes adherence to Treaty, and a deſire to maintain and improve the relations of friendſhip with the Allies—Evades the Right Honourable the Governor General's propoſition to depute Major Doveton, and concludes with a repetition of amicable ſentiments.

From the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 9th January 1799—Notifying his Lordſhip's arrival at Madras—Acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing Letter—Stating the grounds of his complaint in his Lordſhip's Letter of the 8th of November 1798, by a detail of the proceedings of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France, as ratified and approved by himſelf—Thence deducing a direct violation of Treaty on the part of the Sultaun—Still however expreſſing a ſincere deſire to effect an amicable accommodation—and earneſtly renewing the propoſal to depute Major Doveton.

Copy of the Proclamation at the Iſle of France, encloſed in the foregoing.

From the ſame to the ſame, and of the ſame date—Tranſmitting a Perſian Tranſlation of the Manifeſto of the Ottoman Porte on occaſion of the Invaſion of Egypt by the French.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 2d Dec. received the 11th Jan. 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordſhip's letter of 1[illegible] December, and referring to his former letter of the 18th o[illegible]onth.

From the Right Honourable the Governor General to T[illegible] Sultaun, dated the 16th January 1799—Tranſmitting [illegible]r to the

the Sultaun from the Grand Seignior received through the British Minister at Constantinople—and commenting upon the contents of it.

Translation of the letter from the Grand Seignior to Tippoo Sultaun, referred to in the foregoing—Detailing the principles and conduct of the French, their treachery and aggression against the Ottoman Porte, by the unprovoked invasion of Egypt—Dissuading the Sultaun from holding connection with them—Declaring the resolution of the Ottoman Porte to exert its utmost power to repel the French, and urging the Sultaun to join him in the common cause of Religion and Justice.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, received 13th February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of his Lordship's Letters of 9th and 16th January, and of the Grand Seignior's Letter; and desiring that his Lordship will send Major Doveton, unattended.

Fac Simile of the Persian Original of the foregoing.

Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor General on behalf of the Honourable Company and their Allies, dated 22d February 1799—Setting forth the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun towards the British Nation, the measures which have been adopted by the British Government to effect an amicable accommodation, and the necessity to which the Allies are compelled of placing their army in a position to enforce their just demand of satisfaction and security.

From the Right Honourable the Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 22d February 1799—Acknowledging receipt of Tippoo Sultaun's Letter received the 13th of February, intimating, that the lateness of Tippoo Sultaun's acquiescence in his Lordship's proposal to depute Major Doveton, rendered the measure useless, and referring the Sultaun to General Harris for all future negotiation.

From Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 16th February, received 3d April 1799—Transmitting a Reply to the Letter from the Grand Seignior, with a Copy.

Translation of the Copy of Tippoo Sultaun's Answer to the Grand Seignior's Letter alluded to in the foregoing, dated 16th February 1799—Acknowledging the receipt of the Grand Seignior's Letter, recapitulating its contents, professing attachment, requesting to know what the Grand Seignior proposes for the interests of Religion, and denouncing the French as the Enemies of all Mahomedans, from their having become such to the Sublime Porte.

APPENDIX (D).

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated 3d August 1799, (with inclosures) reviewing his original plan for a settlement with Tippoo Sultaun, the variations it had undergone, and the progressive considerations by which he has been led to form those arrangements for the settlement of the conquered countries which are detailed in his Letter.

Letter, with inclosures, from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated 4th August 1799, stating the distribution of the captured property found at Seringapatam.

Particulars relative to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the day of the assault and capture of Seringapatam.

PREFACE

TO

SECOND EDITION.

SEVERAL very important Papers on the subject of the Mysore War having been received from India since the publication of the Quarto edition of this Work, and others then published having by means of the Papers printed for the use of the Proprietors of India Stock, and through the medium of the public prints, been since very generally communicated, it is presumed that a new edition, in the present form, will not be unacceptable to the Public. Such documents antecedent to the capture of Seringapatam, as are already sufficiently known, have been omitted. The orthography of the whole of the original French Papers is so extremely incorrect, that the authenticated Translations only are preserved in this edition. With this exception, all the Papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam, which were originally published by the Authority of the Governor General in Council at Madras, have been republished. Though they swell the Appendix to a disproportionate bulk, they will be found so curious in themselves, and so essential to the disclosing of the inveterate enmity of Tippoo Sultaun to the British Government in India, and his determined and unwearied efforts for its utter extirpation, as to be highly deserving of attention. From these Papers it appears that Tippoo Sultaun had dispatched two Embassies to Zemaun Shah, to induce him to invade Hindostan, and no less than three Embassies to the Isle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797. The first in April 1797; the second in October 1797; the third in July 1798. The last Embassy did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th February 1799. The nature

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and object of the several Embassies are fully explained in these Papers. The Report from Major General Baird, who commanded the attack on the 4th May, to the Commander in Chief, giving a circumstantial account of the glorious atchievements of that day, has never yet been published. While it places in the most conspicuous point of view the bravery and humanity of the British troops, it transmits to the odium of posterity the name of a Tyrant whose wanton barbarity could induce him in cool blood to put to a death of excruciating torture our gallant soldiers whom the chance of war had placed within his power. Turning from this dreadful deed, we are gratified by the magnanimous conduct of the writer of this letter, who, having languished four years in the dungeons of Seringapatam, when close to the scene of his captivity and sufferings, after discharging his duty to his country with distinguished bravery, made it his first care to protect the family of his Oppressor from violence and insult.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY DUNDAS,

&c. &c.

SIR,

THE line of conduct which you have invariably pursued since you presided over the great and important concerns of the British Empire in Asia, giving to those concerns every degree of publicity consistent with prudence and safety, induces me to think you will not disapprove of the present publication. Its object is, to elucidate a subject, to which the curiosity of every individual of this Country has been attracted, and as yet but incompletely gratified.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the two noble Lords, and to the Officers and Soldiers, who were chiefly instrumental in bringing the Mysore War to a brilliant and glorious conclusion, without in the smallest degree assuming for Administration, or for yourself, any pretensions, on the score either of such general or

 particular

particular meaſures as had an influence towards promoting that great event, you have ſhewn a liberality, which ought not to paſs unnoticed.

Under this impreſſion, I have therefore, SIR, without conſulting you, taken the liberty to ſubmit to the Public the following Letter, written from Madras by a friend of mine, an Officer of the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

It contains the beſt account which has come under my obſervation of the origin, progreſs, and concluſion of the late deciſive War in Myſore. Its perſpicuity and juſtneſs of reaſoning, do no leſs credit to the judgment and penetration, than to the acknowledged talents, of the writer.

He has placed the manly, correct, and comprehenſive policy of Marquis WELLESLEY, in ſo clear a point of view, and thrown ſuch a conſiderable degree of light upon the nature and importance of thoſe national advantages reſulting from his meaſures, during the ſhort but ſplendid period of his government, as render a performance, originally private and confidential, in ſome ſort the right of the Public; to whom, it is preſumed, it cannot fail to be highly intere[illegible]ng.

The

The information is derived from the moſt authentic ſources, and the Writer's accuracy may be relied on. Every document referred to, is given in an APPENDIX, replete with ſuch convincing evidence of the long-meditated, treacherous, and hoſtile views of Tippoo Sultaun, as ſhews the war we were involved in, to have been as juſtifiable in its cauſe, as it has proved complete in its ſucceſs. No perſon, feeling for the honour and welfare of this Country, can contemplate with indifference the daring and gigantic project, concerted between the Government of France and the late Tippoo Sultaun; a project, whoſe deſperate aim was no leſs than the utter extirpation of the Britiſh Nation from India.

Fortunately for us, their plans were diſcovered and counteracted, before they were fully matured; or, inſtead of ſtability, proſperity, and peace, India would probably at this hour have preſented to us a picture of inſecurity, ruin, and deſolation. Had BUONAPARTE, before he reached Cairo, been able to have ſecured, at Suez, tranſports ſufficient to have forwarded ten thouſand of his choſen troops to the aſſiſtance of Tippoo, they might have arrived on the coaſt of Malabar fully as ſoon as we could have received the account of the French army having landed at Alexandria. As it is

 only

only from twenty to thirty days ſail from Suez to that coaſt, and as at the ſeaſon when the troops might have reached Suez, a fair wind could have been depended upon, this ſcheme, had it been carried into Execution, would have been a moſt fatal blow to the Engliſh intereſts in the Eaſt.

It is but juſtice to you, SIR, to acknowledge, that long before this expedition to Egypt, you ſeemed to be fully aware that our Poſſeſſions in India were vulnerable through that quarter. In a correſpondence, reſpecting the importance of Malta, you did me the honour to ſtate, that ſeveral years ſince, this danger had been an object of your attention. It is equally true, that at the time when the Toulon armament firſt began to be equipped, ſeveral months before it ſailed, whilſt the Public were loſt in the maze of wild conjecture, as to its object, you were fully impreſſed with the juſt idea of its deſtination; and a month before it ſailed from Toulon, had planned the moſt vigorous and effective meaſures to counteract its views.

The ſending to India, with the utmoſt diſpatch five thouſand diſciplined troops, inured to warm climates, drafted from Gibraltar, Portugal, and the Cape, toge-

ther with a complete ſupply of military and naval ſtores; and the ſhutting up the entrance of the Arabian and Perſian Gulphs, by an increaſed naval force ſtationed there, were meaſures of vigilant and ſalutary precaution, the beſt calculated to avert the threatened danger. — At a time when Ireland was menaced, a leſs enlightened and more timid policy, would have recalled our Troops nearer home, inſtead of ſending them to protect our diſtant poſſeſſions in India.

When afterwards (in September) advices reached this Country that the expedition under Buonaparte had actually landed in Egypt, the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, following up your liberal and extended policy, determined to ſupply Marquis WELLESLEY with half a million of money. Happily for the Company and the State, ſuch had been the good effects of the ſyſtem of Economy of late years introduced by the Court of Directors into ſeveral of the moſt important branches of the Company's expenditure at home, and ſuch the produce of their ſales from increaſed inveſtments, and from Great Britain having in a manner become the dêpot of Europe, that this remittance was made without difficulty. The Company are, as I am informed, enabled to ſend from ſeven to eight hundred thouſand pounds annually to India for commercial purpoſes. I hope we ſhall not forget what we owe to the

the zealous exertions and diſintereſted efforts of thoſe Gentlemen in the Direction, through whoſe means, in the courſe of a very few years, the commercial affairs of the Eaſt India Company have been raiſed from a very deſperate ſituation to ſuch an height of proſperity, that in the midſt of a long and expenſive war, after ſupplying half a million for military purpoſes, and as much more for China and other inveſtments, there remained in the Company's treaſury at home upwards of five hundred thouſand pounds!

When we look at the leading features of the Governor General's meaſures, and compare them with thoſe ſuggeſtions and inſtructions which you, SIR, tranſmitted him from hence, we cannot help admiring the minute exactneſs with which his Lordſhip's ſagacity has led him, of his own accord, to purſue the line of conduct pointed out to him from this Country.—He has adopted your ideas as completely as if, by ſome telegraphic communication, they had actually reached him. Wiſdom is uniform; and it affords no ſlight commendation of his Lordſhip's talents as a Stateſman, that on an occaſion on which the fate of the Britiſh Empire in India was ſuſpended, the firſt efforts of his government have completely anticipated the matured councils of his Sovereign's Cabinet.

Marquis

Marquis WELLESLEY, treading in the path of Lord CORNWALLIS, his illuſtrius predeceſſor, has, in the height of victory and triumph, ſhewn ſuch moderate, wiſe, and generous policy, as muſt, while it conciliates the reſpect and attachment of the native powers, give to our invaluable empire in India, that ſtrength and reſource, which amidſt their wavering and unſettled politics, is eſſential to our permanent ſecurity.

In reſtoring to the Muſnud of Myſore its lawful and native Prince; by his attention to the intereſts of the Allies in the diſtribution of the ſpoils of war, even beyond the actual ſcale of their claims or ſervices; and by the liberal proviſion reſerved for the princes and family of the fallen Sultaun; he has made a magnanimous diſplay of ſentiments, honourable to his Country, and rarely exhibited in the Aſiatic World by its native princes.

The experience of a few years, had defeated every hope under which the Treaty of 1792 with Tippoo Sultaun had been dictated, and his capital ſpared. Although it was at that time reaſonably preſumed, that he might benefit by the leſſons of paſt experience, and become uſeful to us, by ſupporting an equipoiſe between the Hindoo and Mahommedan powers, his

conduct

conduct ever ſince had ſhewn, that his paſſions and prejudices were not to be controuled by his intereſts. No kindneſs, dictated by the mild and liberal policy of Marquis CORNWALLIS, could eradicate from the mind of the Sultaun the inveterate enmity he had conceived againſt the Engliſh: to gratify that enmity, every conſideration of diſcretion, and fidelity to his engagements, gave way. Having this impreſſion of his character and conduct, the Governor General acted with an energy, judgement, and dignity, highly becoming his exalted ſtation. With a mind leſs firm, or leſs converſant in the duplicity of the Sultaun, TIPPOO might have obtained a week or a fortnight's delay, which, at ſo critical a period as the ſetting-in of the monſoon, might have entirely defeated the object of the campaign.

You have already, SIR, in the Houſe of Commons, ſo fully expreſſed your high ſenſe of Marquis WELLESLEY's merit and ſervices, as well as of the ſervices of another noble Lord, the Governor of Fort St. George, who, inſtead of feeling any narrow jealouſy at the preſence of the Governor General, gave to his meaſures the ſupport beſt calculated to promote the public ſervice; that any commendation from an individual at this time would be ſuperfluous. Your acknowledgements to the Commander in Chief, Lieu-

tenant

tenant General HARRIS, and to the other General Officers and Soldiers, by whoſe judgment, valour, and exertions, this eventful conteſt was ſo ſpeedily concluded, ſpoke deciſively, not only the unanimous ſentiments of Parliament, but of the whole Country. Never, upon any occaſion, was a ſervice, in its nature more important, conducted with greater judgment, with more dignified and determined valour, or crowned with more ſignal and complete ſucceſs. It may afford an awful and uſeful leſſon to future Stateſmen, to mark the reſult of two ſyſtems of policy, the reverſe of each other. The ſtriking contraſt between the conduct of the Britiſh Governor General, and the Eaſtern Prince, cannot fail to be tranſmitted in the page of Hiſtory, and to afford a new illuſtration of a Truth, equally confirmed by reaſon and experience, *that Integrity in Public Affairs, as well as in Private Life, is the beſt Policy, aud the ſoundeſt Wiſdom.*

I have the Honour to be,

With the greateſt Reſpect,

SIR,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

M. WOOD.

PIERCEFIELD,
March 12th 1800.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

FRONTISPIECE.

THIS drawing is taken from a piece of mechanifm reprefenting a royal tyger in the act of devouring a proftrate European. There are fome barrels in imitation of an organ within the body of the tyger, and a row of keys of natural notes. The founds produced by the organ are intended to refemble the cries of a perfon in diftrefs, intermixed with the roar of a tyger. The machinery is fo contrived, that while the organ is playing, the hand of the European is often lifted up to exprefs his helplefs and deplorable condition.

The whole of this defign is as large as life, and was executed by order of Tippoo Sultaun, who frequently amufed himfelf with a fight of this emblematical triumph of the * Khoodadaud, over the Englifh, Sircar.† The piece of machinery was found

* Tippoo called his dominions the Sircarè Khoodadaud, or God-given Sircar. N. B. The royal tyger was the emblem of Tippoo Sultaun's Government, and the armorial bearing of his family.

† Sircar—Government.

in a room of the palace at Seringapatam appropriated for the reception of musical instruments, and hence called the *Rag Mehal.*

The original wooden figure from which the drawing is taken will be forwarded, by the ships of this season, to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, to be presented to his Majesty. It is imagined that this characteristic emblem of the ferocious animosity of Tippoo Sultaun against the British Nation may not be thought undeserving of a place in the Tower of London.

REVIEW
OF
THE DECISIVE
WAR
WITH THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN
IN
MYSORE.

DEAR SIR!

THE War, which muſt have ſo much excited the attention and feelings of every Britiſh ſubject, being now terminated, it may not, I preſume, be either uſeleſs or unintereſting, to review its cauſe, conduct, and effects; to trace the origin, magnitude, and extent of the danger, which lately threatened the Britiſh empire in India; to appreciate the energy with which it was met and repelled; to compare our preſent ſituation with what it muſt now have been, had a leſs dignified and more timid policy ſwayed our public councils; and, finally, to appropriate the applauſe or cenſure that is due to him, and him alone, by whom it was undertaken, conducted, and concluded. For this purpoſe, it will be neceſſary to look back a few years into the political ſtate of India, when it will not be difficult to deſcry the ſeeds of thoſe revolutions

which have given a new form to ſome of its conſtituent parts, and materially affected the relative power and ſituation of them all.

The triple alliance of 1790, and the peace of Seringapatam, dictated, after a glorious and deciſive war, by Lord Cornwallis in 1792, had given ſome conſiſtency to the fluctuating politics of India; they had generated and defined a ſyſtem of balanced power and mutual intereſt, calculated to conciliate and enforce the preſervation of public tranquillity; they had diminiſhed the power, removed the intereſt, and conſequently, it was preſumed, the inclination of Tippoo Sultaun, to diſturb the harmony of the Engliſh and their allies; and they preſented to thoſe allies—the Nizam and the Mahrattas, ſuch motives to peace, and ſuch checks upon their mutual ambition, as, it was hoped, would for a long ſeries of years have made us the arbiters of the power and proſperity of India.

I will not take upon myſelf to determine, whether ſo nice an adjuſtment be calculated for this hemiſphere, or whether any balance of power can long be maintained among pure military governments; but this is apparent, that when territory is defined only by treaty not marked and defended, as in Europe, by differences of policy, religion, language, and manners, it will require increaſing vigilance, and a moſt preponderating power, to ſeize the times, and ſecure the objects of interpoſition.

If we may look to the event, which, though not a proof, is often adduced as an argument of juſt or miſtaken policy, and which in its progreſs furniſhes many helps to rectify and aſſiſt our judgments, we ſhall, in little more than three years after the ratifica-

tion of the treaty of Seringapatam, ſee one of the balanced powers, and contracting parties in that ſettlement, the Nizam, attacked and almoſt annihilated by another, the Mahrattas, and this, though we had a reſident at his court, and a regiment about his perſon.

The balance thus deſtroyed, we have never ſince been able to reſtore; not though the ſubſequent convulſions in the Mahratta empire have, no leſs than its late policy and inclinations, diſqualified it from enforcing another great principle of that treaty, an effective check on the violence and ambition of Tippoo Sultaun.

The power and politics of the Mahratta empire have ever been fluctuating and uncertain, as one or other of its feudatory chieftains has gained the aſcendency in a ſtate, which exhibits the extraordinary ſpectacle, not only of an hereditary and powerleſs King, but of an hereditary and almoſt powerleſs Miniſter.

The hope of ſharing in the diviſion of Tippoo's country, in 1792, or ſome internal intrigues in the Mahratta court, had carried the late Madajee Scindiah to Poonah, ſome time before his death, where his unworthy ſucceſſor has ſince remained, occupied in general extortion and encroachments on the authority of the Peſhwa. The greateſt part of this chieftain's army has been in conſequence withdrawn from his territories in Hindoſtan, where they meet, and ought to cover ours from the threatened invaſion of Zeman Shah*.

Scindiah's deſigns on the Peſhwa, whoſe authority we were in good policy bound to uphold, alienated his

* For ſome Account of Zeman Shah, ſee *infra*, page 41.

his politics from ours; and thus did we loſe, not only a powerful protection againſt the deſigns of Zeman Shah, and a check on the ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, but the very arm which we relied on for aſſiſtance, threatened to riſe againſt us.

The next member of the triple alliance, the Nizam, was indeed ſtaunch to the principles, and willing to fulfil the obligations of the treaties of 1790 and 1792; but he was oppreſſed not only with the infirmities of extreme old age, the intrigues of his ſubjects, and the predatory power of the Mahrattas, but with a new, an unforeſeen, and more intimate danger, the danger of unprincipled Jacobiniſm feſtering in the heart of his kingdom, and ſupported there by military power.

The wicked principles of the mother-country had, in a very early ſtage of the French revolution, infected the colonies of Pondicherry and Chandernagore; and the capture of thoſe places by the Engliſh, had diſperſed ſome of the moſt zealous propagators of miſchief among the courts and armies of the native Princes of India. The policy of the old government of France, in the inſidious and ſyſtematic introduction of Frenchmen into the armies of Tippoo, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, had been ſucceſsfully adopted and practiſed by the new Republic; and the fantaſtic tricks and groſs inſults of theſe men, in exalting the cap of liberty in the court of the Nizam, and even in the preſence of Tippoo himſelf, would be incredible, were we not in poſſeſſion of the records, the emblems, and the proofs of their audacity *.

Since

* In the archives of Tippoo Sultaun, among many curious papers, was found a Journal of the proceedings of a French Jacobin club, at Seringapatam;

Since the firſt victories of Lawrence and of Clive, every native Prince has been deſirous of introducing the principles of European tactics into his own army; and the Europeans employed for that purpoſe, have often riſen to great military and political power in the courts of their reſpective patrons. In that of the Nizam, a French adventurer, named Raymund, had raiſed and diſciplined a corps of 14,000 men; for the payment and expences of which, he had received an inveſtiture of territory, nearly equal in extent to the Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic, and yielding an annual revenue of 18 lacs of rupees (£. 200,000 ſterling.

This firſt ſtep to a reſtoration of that French power in the court of Hyderabad, which, about forty years ago, under the direction of Monſieur Buſſy, threatened our expulſion from the Decan, was nearly cotemporary, if not intimately connected, with the diſmiſſion of the Britiſh detachment, which, ſince the war of 1790, the Nizam had maintained as a guard to his perſon, and which he now threw back on the eſtabliſhment and reſources of Fort St. George *.

A territory

Seringapatam; whoſe ſecretary could not ſpell, and whoſe members could not ſign their own names. Theſe men, with all the ignorance and audacity of their prototypes at Paris, on the 24th of April 1797, raiſed the national colours, ſurmounted with the bonnet rouge, in the preſence of Citizen Prince Tippoo, as they called him; whilſt the Jacobin army at Hyderabad, diſplayed the colours of the Republic on a ſtaff, whoſe head was ornamented with a ſcymitar, which piercing a creſcent (the emblem of Mahommedan, and conſequently of the Nizam's power) was ſignificantly crowned with the cap of liberty. A tranſlation of this Journal is annexed.

* Scarce was the detachment within the Company's territories, when the rebellion of Ali Jah, one of the Nizam's ſons, obliged him to ſolicit its return to Hyderabad, where it remained until the intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun again procured its diſmiſſion. It was, however, again very ſoon

A territory and revenue thus politically powerful in the hands of European energy, Monſieur Raymund would no doubt have been at any time glad to transfer to the Republic, for a little of that power and patronage which the Directory ſo wantonly exerciſe in Europe; but by his premature death, and the wiſdom of the Nizam's miniſter, now alarmed at the inſolence of democratic power, the Jaghire was re-annexed to the State.

The military power, however, deſcended to his ſucceſſor, Monſieur Perou, and was become ſo formidable, that, ſtrengthened by intrigue with Tippoo, and the Parogah party (ſo ſtiled from the body guard of the Nizam, whence it originated) it threatened on the Nizam's death, an event daily to be apprehended, to alter the ſucceſſion of the crown *; and thus, by raiſing a creature of its own, to throw the whole force and revenue of the State into the hands of Tippoo and his French Allies.

To counteract, whilſt yet it was poſſible, this military faction of the only efficient portion of his army, the Nizam ſolicited a conſiderable augmentation of the Britiſh detachment from Madras; but, whether from a too literal adherence to general inſtructions, or a too timid apprehenſion of giving offence to the Mahrattas,

ſoon recalled, at the inſtance of Ayeem ul Omrah, the Nizam's prime miniſter, at that time an hoſtage with the Mahrattas, through Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, the reſident, to whom the nature of Tippoo's intrigues was not unknown.

* "Nizamme L'Allie des Anglois, chef des Mogoles eſt tres mal et "ne peute en revenir par ſon grand age, il a quatres enfans, qui ſe "diſputent a qui ſua chef, il y en a un (Feridoon Jah) qui m'aime "beaucoup, et qui eſt le plus aimé des chefs et du peuple qui aura la "preference." Tippoo's Letters to General Malartic, 20th April 1797. See tranſlation, Appendix (B.) No. 3.

Mahrattas, this French faction was permitted without impediment (for the project of gradually oppofing a fimilar force under Britifh adventurers could fcarce be deemed an impediment) to augment its numbers, mature its plans, and extend its intrigues.

In this manner was another member of the triple alliance, formed to reftrain the hatred and ambition of Tippoo Sultaun, rendered not only inefficient to the purpofe of that alliance, but compelled to maintain in the center of India, and on the confines of our dominions, an hoftile army of 14,000 men.

This army, fo long as it exifted, muft have not only always operated as a check on the movements of our troops, but threatened, on the firft landing of an auxiliary force from France, or the French Iflands. to fall upon our defencelefs poffeffions in the Circars, to feize perhaps upon the kingdom and revenues of the Nizam, or at leaft to join their countrymen and confederates under the banners of Tippoo Sultaun.

Whilft two of the three members of the triple alliance were, from their own imprudence, ill-regulated ambition, and unforefeen caufes, thus enervated, and reduced; that power, againft which the coalition had been formed, had recovered its energy, and improved the difcipline of its army.

In the fummer of 1796, the fufpicious defigns and military preparations of Tippoo Sultaun obliged us to affemble, at a great expence, an army of obfervation in the Carnatic; by which our operations againft our European enemies in Afia, were at that time greatly cramped: but it was not known, till after the capture of Seringapatam had put us in poffeffion of the archives of his government, that, very early in the year 1797, encouraged by a contemplation of his own mili-

tary and political ſtrength, the common weakneſs and jarring intereſts of two of the allied powers, and the diſperſed aud unprepared ſtate of the Britiſh troops in the Carnatic, he had required and received the official written opinions of all his miniſters on the beſt practicable mode of introducing a French army into the Decan, and driving the Engliſh out of India *.

From the combined opinions of theſe adviſers, operating on, and perhaps prompted by, a knowledge of his rancorous hatred to the Britiſh power and name, and ſupported by the exaggerated ſtatements of a French marine adventurer (Ripaud) of the number and condition of the French troops at the Mauritius, reſulted a diſguiſed embaſſy to that iſland; afterwards publicly and falſely aſſerted to have been a private mercantile adventurer †.

That

* Some of the Sultaun's privy counſellors recommended a debarkation of the French troops on the coaſt of Malabar, others on that of Coromandel. Jealouſy ſeems to have decided, that it ſhould take place not in his territory, but in ours, at Porto Novo. "L'expedition ſera "dirigée dans un point de la cote Coromandel et de preference a Porto "Novo, ou s'effectuera le debarquement des troupes, ou ſe rendra "d'avance, en a point nommée, le roy avec toute ſon armé. Son in-"tention etant de debuter les premiers operation au ſein du pays en-"nemie."—Papier, Art. 5, des demandes ou Dir. Ex. July 20th, 1798. See alſo Sircar Papers, tranſlated from the Perſian.

† "In this Sircar there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themſelves "in trading by ſea and land. Their agents purchaſed a two-maſted "veſſel, and, having loaded it with rice, departed with a view to traffic. "It happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty per-"ſons, French, and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were artificers, "and the reſt ſervants, paying the hire of the ſhip, came here in ſearch "of employment; ſuch as choſe to take ſervice were entertained, and "the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar; and the "French, who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage "of the departure of the ſhips, to put about reports, with the view to "ruffle the minds of both Sircars."—Correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun

That ſpirit of paſſionate enmity, which providentially overlooks its own intereſt and ſafety, and prevents the gratification of its own deſires, ſeems equally to have prompted Tippoo to ſolicit unlimited ſuccour from the French, at the hazard of his own independance, and to have urged General Malartic, the governor of the French iſlands, to a premature diſcloſure of the nature and extent of the Sultaun's embaſſy and deſigns. So contrary to every principle of policy and prudence was the proclamation * of General Malartic, in which the propoſitions and intentions of Tippoo Sultaun

Sultaun and the Governor General, 18th December 1798. Appendix (C.)

The number and rank of the military and naval officers ſent on this occaſion to Tippoo, may be ſeen in Appendix (B.) No. 15.

* "Liberty. Equality. The French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

"PROCLAMATION, by Anne-Joſeph-Hyppolite Malartic, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Iſles of France and Reunion, and of all the French Eſtabliſhments to the Eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope.

"Citizens,

"Having for ſeveral years known your zeal and your attachment to the intereſts and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propoſitions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambaſſadors whom he has diſpatched to us.

"This Prince has written particular Letters to the Colonial Aſſembly; to all the Generals employed under this Government; and has addreſſed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

"1. He deſires to form an offenſive and defenſive Alliance with the French, and propoſes to maintain at his own charge, as long as the War ſhall laſt in India, the troops which may be ſent to him.

"2. He promiſes to furniſh every neceſſary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

"3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the ſuccours which may be ſent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops, the Commanders and Officers will find every thing neceſſary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accuſtomed.

"4. In a word, he only waits the moment when the French ſhall come to his aſſiſtance, to declare war againſt the Engliſh, whom he ardently deſires to expel from India.

"As

Sultaun were diſplayed and enumerated with an energy and preciſion, which, one would have thought, treachery alone could have inſpired, that the Governor General, then juſt landed in Bengal, could ſcarce believe it other than a forgery.

The precautionary orders which he, nevertheleſs, on that occaſion, thought it his duty to forward to Madras, were ſoon after juſtified by official intelligence from Lord Macartney at the Cape, and by the evidence on oath of ſome perſons juſt arrived in neutral veſſels from the Mauritius; ſtating, that not only had the proclamation in queſtion been iſſued by Monſieur Malartic, but that it had been diſtributed by ambaſſadors publicly accredited and received from Tippoo Sultaun*.

The

"As it is impoſſible for us to reduce the number of ſoldiers of the 107th and 108th regiments, and of the regular guard of Port Fraternite, on account of the ſuccours which we have furniſhed to our Allies the Dutch; we invite the Citizens, who may be diſpoſed to enter as Volunteers, to enroll themſelves in their reſpective municipalities, and to ſerve under the banners of Tippoo.

"This Prince deſires alſo to be aſſiſted by the Free Citizens of colour, we therefore invite all ſuch who are willing to ſerve under his flag, to enroll themſelves.

"We can aſſure all the Citizens who ſhall enroll themſelves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his Ambaſſadors, who will further engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that all Frenchmen who ſhall enter into his armies, ſhall never be detained after they ſhall have expreſſed a wiſh to return to their own country.

"Done at Port North Weſt, the 30th of January, 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC."

* By the original reports in Perſian, of theſe ambaſſadors, found in the palace of Seringapatam, it appears, that in conformity with their maſter's orders, and the deſign of the falſe paſſports of the ſhip in which they left Mangalore, that they at firſt wiſhed and entreated to be clandeſtinely received at Mauritius. But their deſire, in this inſtance, having been overborne by the vanity of M. Malartic, or his eagerneſs to precipitate us into a war with Tippoo, the ſubſequent

diſtribution

The danger that now threatened the British empire in the East, was great and apparent. The power of our allies was useless, perhaps hostile; Tippoo, with renovated strength and unabated rancour, threatened to take advantage, as in 1780, of our negligence of preparation, and to lay waste the Carnatic; whilst Zeman Shah *, at his instigation, and that of the deposed Vizier of Oude, menaced an irruption into Bengal.

The preparations of Buonaparte at Toulon, were not unknown, nor the meditated attack on India unsuspected, although it was scarce presumable that the blow would be aimed through Egypt.

On the pressure of this emergency, aggravated by great financial embarrassment, the Governor General issued his orders for the immediate assembly of the army on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, determined to anticipate, if possible, the designs of his enemies, before the arrival of the French army, or the completion of Scindiah's projects at Poonah, or the irruption of Zeman Shah, or the explosion of the conspiracy at Hyderabad, should give the signal to Tippoo to over-run and lay waste the Carnatic †.

It would not be easy to describe his Lordship's mortification, regret, and astonishment, on being of-

distribution of the copies of his proclamation by the ambassadors, might strengthen the effect of those publications, but could not extend their publicity.

* Embassy to Zeman Shah in 1796, found at Seringapatam—" Le " Delhi est au movement. Zeman Shah mon ami y est arrivé." Appendix (B.), No. 4, April 21st, 1797.

† After enumerating all these dangers, which then began to gather over the English possessions in India, Tippoo, in his letter 21st April 1797, to General Malartic, adds—" Je vous marque toutes ces nou-" velles pour vous faire voire qu'il est tems de venir: a peu de frais " nous les Chasserons (les Anglois) de l'Inde." Appendix (B.) No. 4.

ficially

ficially told from Madras, that the army of that presidency was so dispersed, and ill equipped for an offensive campaign, that it would require three, or, according to some reputable military opinions, six months, to put it even into a state of efficient defence; that the danger of assembling any considerable part of it, aud thus provoking the immediate hostility of Tippoo, was, independant of the expence, so great and alarming, that, without a strong previous representation, the members of the Madras council could not think themselves justified in obeying the orders they had received.

That their representation of the danger was correct, could not be denied; but if their inference were just, there was an end of the power of Britain in the Peninsula of India. Our enemies were to choose the time, and the mode of attack; the blow, if delayed, would but the more be surely fatal, and we were to fall without the chance, or the honour, of resistance.

Such were not the conclusions of the Governor General. Invested, as he was, by the provident wisdom of the British legislature, with absolute, though responsible, power over all the national councils and armies in the East, he did not think he had been sent, in the midst of this portentous war, to surrender, but to uphold and to extend the rights, and glory, and powers of his country.

To him, the arguments of the Madras council, only suggested new motives for energy, and additional resolution to encounter, or, if practicable, to prevent the danger. It appeared to him, that the best security for peace, in such times of general impending danger, was a forward preparation for war; and that the

the beſt check upon Tippoo's deſigns againſt the Carnatic, was to alarm him for the ſafety of his own capital; endeavouring at the ſame time, as far as was poſſible, to maſk the deſign, till the force collected ſhould be equal to its object of attacking Seringapatam, or of giving irreſiſtible efficacy to juſt demands of ſatisfaction for the paſt, and ſecurity againſt the danger of future perfidy.

The ſpeedy aſſembly of the Madras army, at ſome central ſpot, equally calculated to facilitate offenſive or defenſive operations, however neceſſary, and however difficult, under the local opinions which had been given, was ſtill to be coupled with a vigorous, and no leſs neceſſary, attempt to reſcue our Ally, the Nizam, from the trammels of domeſtic faction.

Orders were therefore iſſued to the Madras government, not only to expedite the equipment of the army at Vellore, but to hold in readineſs 4,000 men to march to Hyderabad, on the requiſition of the Reſident at that Court.

By peremptorily excluding from the future correſpondence of the two Governments, all diſcuſſion of the policy of the orders tranſmitted from Calcutta, a punctual obedience was ſecured to thoſe orders, and a conſiderable degree of confidence and energy was inſpired by the apparent vigour of the Supreme Council.

The confidence thus planted, was ſoon juſtified by the complete ſucceſs of the Hyderabad detachment; which produced the greater effect, as its object, which had been moſt carefully and politically concealed, was not only unknown, but unſuſpected.

The French corps under Monſieur Perou, ſo ably was the meaſure planned and executed, were, on the

22d October 1798, ſurrounded, diſarmed, and diſbanded, without bloodſhed and without tumult: and in their ſtead was ſubſtituted a ſubſidiary Britiſh force of 6,000 men, which operating as an immediate check on the army of Myſore, relieved us from part of the apprehenſion entertained of Tippoo's deſigns againſt the Carpatic, and reſtored us to that influence at the Court of Hyderabad, which experience has ſhewn to be of ſo much conſequence to the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions in the Decan, and ſo neceſſary to the general tranquillity of India.

Scarcely had we time to congratulate ourſelves on the removal of this danger, when the particulars of Lord Nelſon's victory were brought to India by one of his Lieutenants; and if we rejoiced at the glory of the national arms, and the advantages that Europe was likely to derive from their ſucceſs, we had but the more cauſe to dread an underſtanding and co-operation between Tippoo and the French, and additional reaſons to anticipate the projects of Buonaparte*.

Whether

* An Arabic letter, without date, was, on the 27th February 1799, received from Buonaparte, by the Sheriffe of Mecca, covering the following one, in French, for Tippoo Sultaun, which the Sheriffe was deſired to forward to its addreſs. "French Republic, Liberty, "Equality, Head Quarters at Cairo, 7 Pluvioſe, 7th Year of the "Republic—(27th January 1799)—one and indiviſible. Buonaparte, "Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, To the "moſt magnanimous Sultan, our greateſt friend, Tippoo Saib. You "have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red "Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the deſire of "delivering you from the iron yoke of England. I eagerly embrace "this opportunity of teſtifying to you, the deſire I have of being in-"formed by you, by the way of Muſcat and Mecha, as to your poli-"tical ſituation. I would even wiſh you could ſend ſome intelligent "perſon, poſſeſſing your confidence, with whom I may confer. May "the Almighty increaſe your power, and deſtroy your enemies.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Whether the Executive Directory had ſmuggled out ſhips, ſingly and unobſerved, with water and proviſions, from France to Suez; whether they had ſent orders to the Government at the Mauritius to forward the frigates then there, and the numerous privateers and other veſſels belonging to that iſland, to meet Buonaparte's army on the ſhores of the Red Sea; or whether any ſhipping or ſmall craft might be found at Suez or Coſier, or any other of its ports, ſufficient to tranſport a few regiments to the coaſts of Malabar, was equally unknown to the Government at Bengal, and incapable of being aſcertained, before the ſeaſon of action would elapſe.

This only was known, that the Straits of Babelmandel were open, and that no Britiſh ſhips of war, as far as information extended, were at that time in the Arabian Gulph.

The neceſſity of an early deciſion now became more apparent. Great progreſs had been made in the equipment of the Madras army; treaſure had been procured and remitted for its immediate exigencies, and an arrangement made, to ſecure a future ſupply.

Lord MORNINGTON, therefore, now thinking the force aſſembled at Vellore, ſtrengthened by the revived power of the Nizam, and the ſure co-operation of the Britiſh detachment at Hyderabad, ſufficiently impoſing, on the 8th of November 1798*, firſt warned Tippoo Sultaun of his having intelligence of his deſigns and hoſtile connexions with the French; at the ſame time propoſing to ſend an ambaſſador to treat of the means of reſtoring a good underſtanding between the two ſtates, and, if poſſible, to remove the grounds of diſtruſt.

No

* Correſpondence, 8th November 1798—Appendix (C.)

No notice was taken of this letter till the 18th of December, when Tippoo contented himſelf with ſimply and falſely denying the facts alledged againſt him, and declined the admiſſion of an Engliſh ambaſſador.

This weak, and, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, hoſtile evaſion, was, on the laſt day of 1798, delivered to the Governor General, on his arrival at Madras; for which preſidency he had embarked, to animate and ſuperintend the equipment of the army, and to direct and expedite the negotiations that were to reſult from its aſſembly, and, perhaps, exertions.

Still, to give Tippoo Sultaun another opportunity of peaceable adjuſtment, whilſt yet the period of offenſive operations might be delayed, the Governor General, in a letter dated the 9th January 1799*, again called upon him, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to admit an ambaſſador before the ſeaſon of negotiation ſhould expire.

Lord Cornwallis's firſt attempt againſt the capital of Myſore in 1791, was fruſtrated by the ſetting in of the rains on the 14th of May, and the conſequent ſwelling of the river, which waſhes the fortreſs and ſurrounds the iſland of Seringapatam.

It was therefore evident, that however unwilling the Governor General might be to reſort to arms, whilſt the objects which policy and honour, and even ſafety demanded, might be obtained by negotiation, it was impoſſible to allow Tippoo much more time for deliberation, or rather for the chance of French ſuccour, and the completion of his own ſchemes of defence or aggreſſion.

No anſwer being received in a whole month, though the diſtance between Seringapatam and Madras is but

300

* Correſpondence, 9th January 1799—Appendix (C.)

300 miles, the army, now reinforced by 4,000 men from Bengal, the 6,000 fubfidiary Britifh troops with the Nizam, 6,000 infantry, and as many of that prince's beft cavalry, was, on the 3d of February 1799, ordered to advance into Myfore. The fuccefs of the war, that is, the capture of Seringapatam and of the country below the Gauts, and the confequent exclufion of French fuccours, was, as far as dependance could be placed on human calculation, certain.

The fineft army that ever was affembled in India, and for its object the completeft perhaps that ever was affembled in any country, was commanded by an Officer of long local experience, aided by a ftaff of, I believe, unequalled talents. It carried with it an irrefiftible artillery, a fine body of highly-difciplined cavalry, money for three months in advance, and provifions beyond any probable duration of a fiege*.

Whilft the Governor General in perfon directed the negotiations with the Allies, and animated the exertions for the equipment and fupplies of the army at Madras, he, with a magnanimous confidence, equally

* The Army confifted of

Europeans - - - - - - -	5,000
Natives - - - - - - - -	13,900, exclufive of the Nizam's contingent, which was feparately provided with a field train and provifions.
Battering train - - - - - -	40
Field Ordnance - - - - - -	57
Howitzers - - - - - - - -	7
Rice - - - - - - - -	for 40 days.
Arrack - - - - - - -	for 67 days.
Salt - - - - - - - - -	for 40 days.
Sheep and flaughter-cattle -	for 28 days.
Bifcuit - - - - - - - -	for 10 days.
Grain for the cavalry - -	for 20 days.
In cafh - - - - - - -	5,00,000 ftar pagodas.
In bank-notes - - - - -	90,000 ditto.

equally honourable to himſelf and ſerviceable to the State, entruſted a large portion of his own authority to the temporary diſcretion of the Commander in Chief; and thus were the advantages, which had formerly been derived from an union of the civil and military power in the perſon of Lord Cornwallis, again ſecured to the State.

To General HARRIS, and a commiſſion of the moſt able and experienced Officers on the Madras eſtabliſhment, appointed to aſſiſt the deliberations of General Harris in all matters relating to negotiation, was entruſted the concluſion of a peace, upon terms laid down in detailed inſtructions by the Governor General, which, it was hoped, the preſence of a Britiſh army at Seringapatam would expedite and enforce.

It was not until ten days after the Governor General had iſſued his orders to General Harris to advance into Myſore, that a letter, without date, was received from Tippoo Sultaun; in which, in a very uncivil, not to ſay inſulting, manner, he grants, for the firſt time, permiſſion to a Britiſh ambaſſador to enter his territories.

This conceſſion, late and ungracious as it was, was even then coupled with a declaration, little leſs inſulting, but more inſidious. In the moſt critical ſituation of the two States, when the moſt important intereſts were at ſtake, when diſcuſſion could not admit a moment's delay, he, with the moſt provoking appearance of indifference, informs the Governor General, that he is going a-hunting, and deſires him to forward an ambaſſador, without attendants.

The hunting of an Aſiatic prince, is the march of his court and army, by which, if buſineſs be not neceſſarily delayed, abundant pretext is obtained for any

any delay which policy may prompt. If, in a country where there are no posts, and where, consequently, a multitude may travel almost as fast as an individual, the British ambassador should, in any reasonable time, succeed in overtaking the court of Mysore, its constant change of place and occupation, would render the receipt and return of couriers extremely tedious, and afford abundant plea for delay, in the systematic absence of some of the ministers of state, and a contrived want of all the records of government.

And yet the injurious refusal of an embassy, until the season was too far advanced for negotiation, and the evident opening contrived for further evasion and delay, were not the only proofs which the Governor General had of the Sultaun's intention of adhering to his French alliance, and refusing any sincere or useful satisfaction.

At the very time, or very near the time, when the Sultaun's letter, received February 13th, must have been written, did General Dubuc, one of the officers brought from the Mauritius, for the express purpose of an English war, embark at Tranquibar*, as Tippoo's ambassador to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

This Mr. Dubuc, with whom were associated two native envoys, was instructed to demand 10 or 15,000 troops of the line, whose expences Tippoo engaged to defray, and a large naval force, to drive the English out of India, and to divide their possessions between Tippoo and his Republican Allies †.

Though the Sultaun was willing to make the attempt, it does not appear that he had much hopes of deceiving

* 7th of February 1799.—† Appendix (B.) No. 23.

deceiving the Governor General by ſo groſs an artifice, or of inducing him to recal the army; a conduct by which the Allies would have been diſpirited, if not loſt, and all the expences of the military equipment, and advantages now promiſed by it, entirely thrown away. For, on the 28th of February, before the intended ambaſſador, Major Doveton, could have received his inſtructions from Madras, and reached the court of Myſore, and long before the ſame time had elapſed, from the date of his laſt letter to Lord Mornington, as he had himſelf taken to reply to his Lordſhip, he marched to attack the Bombay army, without the confines of his own territories, and actually did attack them, whilſt yet in the dominions of a Britiſh Ally, a very few hours after General Harris had entered the oppoſite ſide of his dominions*.

Being defeated in this early attempt againſt General Stuart, which, as far as he could then know, was the firſt act of hoſtility on either ſide, Tippoo, a few days after, as ſoon probably as he heard of General Harris having entered Myſore†, turned to the Eaſt to meet the army of Madras. He did meet it, and was again defeated on the 27th of the ſame month‡.

On the 7th§ of April, General Harris ſat down before Seringapatam. On the 9th, Tippoo, who had been referred by the Governor General to the Commander in Chief, as the only proper negotiator after the commencement of hoſtilities, addreſſed a very ſhort note to || General Harris; in which, ſuch is his habitual

* Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 21ſt March.

† 5th March 1799.

‡ Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 3d April 1799.

§ Ditto, 16th April 1799.

|| "The Governor General, Lord Mornington, ſent me a letter, "the copy of which is incloſed. You will underſtand it. I have "adhered

habitual difregard of truth, he undauntedly afferts his own adherence to treaty, and enquires the caufe of hoftilities. He was very properly referred to the previous letters of Lord Mornington, and the declaration of war by the Allies.

* On the 20th of April, the enemy's advanced works acrofs the Caveri having been taken, and an enfilading battery opened on the Weft fide of the fort, Tippoo made another attempt to arreft the progrefs of the fiege by negotiation. He wrote another letter † to General Harris, defiring him to nominate commiffioners, and open a conference for peace.

In anfwer to this overture, were fent the preliminary articles of the only peace that would now be granted him.

They were, to cede half his territories in perpetuity to the Allies; to pay two crore of rupees to indemnify them for the expences of the war, into which his obftinate hoftility, ambition, and breach of faith, had led them; to renounce the alliance of the French for ever; to difmifs every native of France from his fervice; to receive ambaffadors from each of the Allies, as is ufual with

" adhered firmly to treaties; what then is the meaning of the advance " of the Englifh armies, and the occurrence of hoftilities? Inform " me." Tranflation of a Perfian letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 9th April 1799. Correfpondence, (Appendix (C.) Declaration of War by the Allies, 22d February 1799.

* Madras Extraordinary Gazette, 7th May 1799.

† " In the letter of Lord Mornington it is written, that the clear- " ing up of matters at iffue is proper; and therefore you, having been " empowered for the purpofe, will appoint fuch perfons as you judge " proper, for conducting a conference, and renewing the bufinefs of " a treaty. You are the well-wifher of both States. In this matter " what is your pleafure? Inform me, that a conference may take " place." Tranflation of Letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 20th April 1799.

with all other civilized courts; and to give hoſtages for the performance of theſe ſtipulations.

Theſe terms, though the ſevereſt and laſt with which the Governor General had furniſhed the Commander in Chief, to be inſiſted on only after the batteries had been opened againſt the place, or after a victory in the field, were little more onerous than the plain intereſts and ſafety of the Engliſh and their Allies would have demanded, on the firſt knowledge of Tippoo's propoſals of an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French.

A renunciation of that alliance, and a ſecurity that the renunciation ſhould be effectual, by an at leaſt temporary ceſſion, during the preſent war, of all Tippoo's ſea coaſt in Malabar, ſeemed, by the moſt obvious principles of policy, to be, from the firſt, required for the tranquillity and ſafety of the Company's poſſeſſions; and theſe, in the firſt ſtage of aggreſſion, might have ſatisfied the Governor General. But ſo far was Tippoo from granting them, that he would not even admit an ambaſſador, who might propoſe them, or any other articles.

When his active enmity, and rejection of all negotiation, had forced us to aſſemble an army for our defence, it would have been undoubtedly juſt to add to the propoſitions for ſafety and ſatisfaction, a demand of reimbourſement of the expence which he had obliged us to contract. This propoſition, however, if ever it was intended, as I have good reaſon to believe it was intended, to be preferred, he prevented our even ſtating, by an obſtinate and hitherto unheard-of rejection of all overtures of negotiation.

When by this perverſe and menacing policy he had compelled us to appeal to the ſword, it was conſiſtent

 with

with the ſenſe and practice of all nations, to advance our demands in proportion to the riſk that had been run, and the expence that had been incurred. But now that we had actually engaged in an allied war, the claims and intereſts of thoſe allies became involved with our own, and it was conſequently neceſſary to provide equally for their reimburſement, whether by ceſſions of territory, or money, in proportion to their reſpective expences and exertions.

On theſe principles the Governor General had inſtructed General Harris, as ſoon as by the complete inveſtiture of Seringapatam it was preſumed he might have obtained a commanding influence over the Sultaun's politics, and ſome ſecurity againſt his prevarication, to offer more favourable articles of peace, than, after the opening of the batteries, it was intended to grant.

Theſe were, a ceſſion of the ſea coaſt of Malabar in perpetuity to the Engliſh; as much to each of the Allies on their reſpective frontiers, amounting in the whole to about one-fourth part of his territories; the payment of a crore and a half of rupees, in indemnification of the expences of the war; a renunciation of all French intercourſe and connection; and the reception of ambaſſadors from each of the allied courts.

The double defeat which Tippoo had ſuffered before the armies reached his capital, induced General Harris, and the military commiſſion appointed to aſſiſt his political deliberations, to heſitate on the propriety of offering the moſt favourable terms, which the Governor General had been willing to grant at an early period of the campaign, and therefore, when Tippoo's overtures arrived on the night of the 20th of April, it was reſolved, as has been related, to inſiſt on the laſt and moſt ſevere terms of pacification.

These terms should indeed, according to the tenor of the Governor General's instructions, have been proposed, instead of the first, as soon as Seringapatam was completely invested, and the batteries ready to open against it; but on the very day on which the Bombay army crossed the Caveri to enfilade the face attacked, and complete the investiture of the place, was discovered a most alarming, unexpected, and hitherto unaccounted for deficiency of grain, by which the subsistence of the troops was contracted from the 15th to the 5th of May.

The ample magazines in Coorga, though near, could not be brought to camp, from the destruction and failure of all the carriage cattle of the army; and the arrival of the supplies collected by Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown, though they might be expected, could not be relied on.

How far Tippoo might be acquainted with, or by some treacherous intercourse, might have caused the deficiency, could not be ascertained; but it was apparent, that under these circumstances, and the advanced period of the season, any overtures from General Harris, not solicited or expected by the enemy, would have been liable to excite suspicions of our inability to continue the siege, and thus have impeded, instead of facilitating, or accelerating, the peace desired.

The overtures made by the enemy on the 20th, and the discovery made in the mean time of some private supplies, by the acquisition of which the public stock of rice was extended, at half allowance, to the 15th May, removed those difficulties; and the propositions which I have stated, were sent to Tippoo, with some slight variation as to the number of hostages required by the Allies.

Tippoo,

Tippoo, however, was not yet ſufficiently alarmed to accede to theſe propoſitions, of which he took no notice, till after a repulſe in an attack made on General Stuart's army, poſted on the North and enfilading ſide of the Caveri, and after the loſs, on the 26th of April, of his remaining entrenchments on the ſide of General Harris's attack.

On the 28th of April, he made another and laſt effort to retard the operations of the ſiege, by intimating, in reply to General Harris's laſt notification, that he wiſhed to ſend ambaſſadors to open a conference for peace*.

He was informed, that as the final terms had been already ſent, the operations of the ſiege would not be for one moment diſcontinued, nor any ambaſſadors received from him, unleſs, as he had been warned in anſwer to his laſt overture, he ſent a part at leaſt of the ſpecie demanded, and the hoſtages required for his ſincerity.

This was the laſt intercourſe ever had with that cruel and treacherous ſovereign. Whether, as Seringapatam had been three times viſited by Britiſh, and often by native armies, without being captured, he thought it impregnable; or whether he relied upon the ſetting-in of the monſoon, and the conſequent riſe of the river, and deſtruction of our trenches and batteries; whether he entertained hopes of French ſuccour, or whether his pride and hatred ſuperſeded all conſiderations of prudence, he not only took no further notice of the preliminaries that had been offered, but, as if to cloſe every avenue to negotiation, or

* "The points in queſtion are mighty, and cannot be brought to a "concluſion without the intervention of ambaſſadors. I am therefore "about to ſend two gentlemen, who will perſonally explain themſelves "to you." Laſt Letter from Tippoo to General Harris, 28th April 1799.

or forgivenefs, he ordered all the prifoners he had taken to be barbaroufly murdered.

On the 30th of April, the breaching battery opened againft the walls of Seringapatam, and on the 3d of May, the breach being deemed practicable, difpofitions were made for the ftorm, which, on the 4th at noon, were moft gallantly, rapidly, and fuccefsfully executed*.

In this affault, Tippoo loft his life, in the 45th year of his age. A life marked with much cruelty, treachery, bigotry, perfecution, and ambition, in which he had fhewn little of the military, and ftill lefs of the political talents of his father; and with him fell, after an exiftence of about forty years, an ufurpation founded in treachery, fupported by violence, and deftroyed by folly.

The family of the Sultaun, and the families of all his great civil and military officers, which, according to the ufual jealoufy of Afiatic defpotifm, had been kept as pledges near the perfon of their fovereign, were, by the active humanity of the officers, and the fteady difcipline of the troops, faved from violence and infult; becoming powerful inftruments in our hands to enfure the fubmiffion of their relations, and the fpeedy and peaceful fettlement of the country.

His two eldeft fons, one of whom had formerly experienced the tendernefs of Britifh protection, together with all the great officers of the Sultaun's former government and army, threw themfelves, a few days afterwards, unconditionally on the clemency and generofity of their conquerors.

Thus was a kingdom, equal in extent to two-thirds of

* Madras Gazette Extraordinary, 11th and 15th May, 1799.

of the ancient monarchy of France, and yielding an annual revenue* of more than a million ſterling, transferred, in full ſovereignty, to the Company and their Allies, in the ſhort ſpace of two months, and without any injury to its ſubjects, or devaſtation of the country, beyond what the Sultaun himſelf had directed for the purpoſe of haraſſing the march, and ſtreightening the ſupplies of the allied army.

Our own territories were equally ſaved from devaſtation: for by threatening the capital of Myſore with an army fully equipped, and ready to move towards it at a moment's warning, ſo completely were our dominions ſheltered; and it is the firſt inſtance of the kind, in the Britiſh military hiſtory of India, that not one lootee was ſeen during the war, nor one fanam of revenue loſt in the provinces below the Gauts, either on the ſide of Coromandel or Malabar.

This juſt and neceſſary, if ever there was a juſt and neceſſary, War, being crowned with rapid and complete ſucceſs, nothing remains but that we uſe our victories with clemency, moderation, and wiſdom.

One of the firſt powers of India with which we became acquainted, after the French jealouſy and ambition had involved us in the politics and wars of the country, was the Hindoo kingdom of Myſore, in whoſe armies Hyder Alli, the father of Tippoo Sultaun, at that time ſerved with conſiderable reputation.

When the unprincipled ambition, high courage, and uncommon talents of Hyder Alli, had raiſed him from an unknown family to ſupreme power, he found it neceſſary to veil the deformity of Mohummedan uſurpation

* The revenue is ſtated in Tippoo's eſtimate of 1792; but its amount was at the time ſuſpected, and has ſince been proved greatly to exceed the valuation then ſubmitted by Tippoo to Lord Cornwallis and the Allies. See Appendix (D.)

usurpation over some millions of Hindoo subjects, by a studious appearance of submission to the representation of the antient family of Mysore.

For this purpose the Rajah, or some descendant of his family, was annually exhibited to the people as their legitimate sovereign; nor was this claim on their submission to the Government thought needless, or dispensed with, till some years after the accession of Tippoo Sultaun, whose pride seems to have disdained an outward reverence, though his policy still permitted some of the family to live in poverty and seclusion.

The restoration of this family, whose rights, though gradually fading from popular observation, could not be extinguished, and were never wholly forgotten, became in every war in which we had been engaged with Hyder Alli, or his son, a subject of serious political consideration: and when, by the success of our arms, the usurpation of Tippoo was overthrown, our earliest enquiries were naturally directed to a family, the influence of whose name seemed to promise the happiest effects upon the submission of the people, and the future administration of the Government.

On a careful investigation it was found, that the wife of Kisna Raije Warrier, the Prince who reigned at the time of Hyder Alli's usurpation, was still alive; and that the surviving representative of that persecuted family was a boy of five years of age.

By restoring, under certain conditions, this youth to the kingdom of his ancestors*, such nearly as it was

* The present kingdom of Mysore is nearly commensurate with the old in extent and revenue, though some of the constituent territory is different. Of the old kingdom, some provinces were below, and others, in which was the seat of Government, above the Gauts. The whole of the new kingdom is on the table land above the Gauts, remarkably compact, and with a strong frontier on every side.

was before the usurpation of Hyder Alli, whilst, with the remaining territory, he was enabled to reimburse the Company and the Nizam for the risk and expence of the war, the Governor General at once eluded the jealousy of the Mahrattas, and satisfied the claims of justice and sound policy.

From a family rescued by our arms from the fury of relentless bigotry, insult, danger, and poverty, and raised by our generosity from a prison to a throne, we had a right to expect such an arrangement as would, without expence to ourselves, enable us to ensure the prosperity of the people who had fallen under our dominion, and the general tranquillity of India.

Bound by every moral law, and every consideration of policy and interest, to secure, as far as is possible, the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people for whom we were now to legislate, and warned by the evils and difficulties that have arisen in the Carnatic, in Tanjore, and in Oude, from an acknowledgment of independance, whose exercise we were predetermined not to admit, the Governor General determined to secure by treaty our right of interference in the administration of Mysore, whenever it may appear to the sound discretion of the British Government that such interference is necessary to the protection of the people, and, what must ever be intimately connected with their protection, the interests of the British empire in India.

The strength that even the weakest prince may derive from the obligations of a treaty, is always formidable, and often inseparable; nor can that policy challenge much admiration, which systematically separates its duty from its interests, and voluntarily places itself in the dilemma of being obliged to choose be-

tween

tween a ſacrifice of public good, and a breach of public faith.

It may be objected, that when interference is ſo eaſy, it may become too frequent; and this kind of argument, which, however, applies rather to the execution of the treaty than to the treaty itſelf, is likely enough to find ſupporters among thoſe who believe, that every man as he advances towards India recedes from virtue, that even he who is ſent thither to check others, requires himſelf a check the inſtant he lands upon an Indian ſhore.

But it is a new doctrine among nations to limit their own power, leſt they ſhould be tempted to abuſe it; and experience has ſhewn, that, whether we have or have not the right of interference, we always exerciſe it, thus attaining the ſame end by leſs juſtifiable means, and reaping all the odium of a breach of treaty, without its advantages.

To have returned to an artificial balance of power among the States of India, admitting the policy of its former adjuſtment to have been the beſt that, under the circumſtances then exiſting, could be adopted, was now impracticable, ſo completely was the relative power and ſituation of each party to the peace of Seringapatam changed ſince its concluſion.

Even if their territories had been cemented by time, and the uſeful prejudices which time engenders, not only does their military nature forbid the hope of thus long continuing in the ſame ſtate of relative power, but the firſt glance of their Governments ſhews them to be uſurpations.

The rulers of two of theſe ſtates, Tippoo and the Nizam, profeſſed a different religion from that of the great body of their ſubjects, and, what is worſe, a religion

ligion inculcating perfecution. The Mahratta Chieftains, though profeffing the fame religion as their people, are, by the very ordinances of that religion, incapacitated from exercifing fupreme authority.

In fuch a ftate of violence, the natural feelings are fuppreffed or extinguifhed; men change their mafters with as much indifference as their garments; and patriotifm, the unbought defence of European kingdoms, is fo wholly unknown, that the language affords no name for the fentiment.

Among States like thefe, in which the civil, military, and judicial powers are claimed and exercifed by one individual, on whofe capacity, courage, and difpofition, the welfare and power of each muft neceffarily depend, where all the troops are mercenaries, and the lofs of a battle is often times the lofs of a kingdom, it cannot be wondered at, if the lapfe of a few years or a few months entirely fubverts any pre-exiftent or artificial fyftem, however raifed, and however guarded.

The events which foon followed the peace of 1792, precipitated the Nizam, from the confideration he held among the contracting powers at that period: and the fubfidiary force which he confented to receive from us, though it might have been fufficient to protect his perfon againft the treafon or violence of his own fubjects, yet was certainly inadequate to the fuppreffion of the ambition of his neighbours, the Mahrattas.

The force now fubfidized by that Prince, is indeed equal to its object, and may fecure him as well from foreign as domeftic danger. Upheld by the ftrength of the Britifh Government, and temperately and difcretely employed, it may reprefs the germs of future war

war in India, and materially ſtrengthen its ſecurity againſt foreign invaſion.

Unſupported by a native Ally, the ſea coaſts of India are impervious to an European enemy: the threatened irruption of the barbarous *hordes* on its Northern frontiers, we have it not in our power entirely to prevent; but a ſubſidized army of 6,000 men, ready for immediate ſervice, at Hyderabad, as many at Seringapatam, and twice as many in Oude, conſtitute a ſtrength, that, when ſeparate, muſt overawe the ambitious projects of every power in India; and, when co-operating, muſt be much more than equal to any force that can be brought within its confines.

On theſe principles is laid down the new baſis of Indian peace and proſperity.

Our Ally the Nizam is rewarded beyond his riſk, and much beyond his expences. The intereſt of the Rajah of Myſore is identified with our own; and the Mahrattas, if not conciliated by offers far above their deſerts, are retained by an impenetrable frontier, extending from Bednore to Amboor, from the Weſtern to the Eaſtern Gauts.

The court of Poonah had certainly no right to be included under the name of Allies, nor in any way to ſhare in the ſucceſſes of the war—they incurred no expence, they ran no riſk, and it is doubtful if they even wiſhed us ſucceſs—yet, as the great ſcope of the Governor General's policy is to ſecure the future tranquillity of India, as far as human prudence can ſecure it, he was willing to conciliate the Peſhwa by giving him an intereſt, and making him a party, in the treaty of Myſore.

For this purpoſe, he propoſed an eventual ceſſion

of

of territory to the Peſhwa, on the borders of his own dominions, yielding an annual revenue of almoſt £. 200,000 ſterling; at the ſame time interpoſing his mediation in thoſe diſputes between him and the Nizam, which have once, ſince the peace of 1792, ſhook India to its center.

The four eldeſt ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, with their families, have been already removed; and the remaining children and women of Tippoo, and the females of Hyder Alli's family, will ſoon be brought to Vellore, in the Carnatic; where, though the temptation and means of future diſturbance and intrigue have been removed, a liberal allowance of £. 80,000 ſterling per annum has been made, to enſure their comfort, and ſupport their dignity. By a ſimilar liberality, have the men of rank and influence in Myſore been attached to their new governors. And thus, in a few months, has a power, moſt inimical from its foundation to the Company's intereſts, been not only removed, but converted into a new ſource of ſtrength and ſecurity to the Britiſh empire in India.

Such is our preſent ſtate——What would it now have been, had a line of policy, not without ſupporters both in India and Europe, ſwayed the councils of the Governor General?

From the moment that the proclamation at the Mauritius was authenticated, it was allowed, on all ſides, that an army muſt immediately be aſſembled, to cover the Carnatic. To cover a frontier of many hundred miles, in which there are not leſs than 70 or 80 paſſes, practicable and eaſy to light-armed troops, from the deſtructive predatory irruptions of Indian horſe, both reaſon and experience ſhew to be impoſſible, on any other ſyſtem than that of obliging the

 enemy

enemy to concenter his force, for the protection of his capital. Seriously to alarm Tippoo for his capital, and prevent his detaching his regular and irregular cavalry to plunder and lay waste our provinces below the Gauts of Coromandel and Malabar, it was necessary that the army should be fully equipped, and that he should know it to be ready to move forwards to Seringapatam at a moment's warning. The same expence of troops, carriage, and provisions, must therefore be contracted, as was contracted, whether the army remained encamped under the walls of Vellore, or at the gates of Seringapatam.

On this principle, therefore, of a defensive war, we should have had an army of observation, at an immense and never-ending expence, on the borders of Mysore; if this had kept Tippoo at bay, how long could our finances have supported it? What security had we that the French, whose alliance he had sought, would never land on his coast from France, from Egypt, or the Mauritius?

We know, from what has lately passed in Egypt and Ireland, that no fleets, however superior, can absolutely remove the dangers of desperate descent, even on coasts which fleets are seldom obliged to quit; much less on that of Malabar, which for a whole monsoon must be left open and exposed; where, though the protection must be withdrawn, from the general danger of remaining on the coast during the south-west monsoon, there are many intervals of moderate weather, in which ships might disembark their troops without danger or difficulty.—How should we then attack a country, guarded by French tactics, and abounding in natural fortresses, which, if defended with European skill, are absolutely impregnable?

What

What other armies could we furnifh to watch the French faction at Hyderabad, or the licentious troops of Scindiah at Poonah; to fay nothing of the fupport of the army, we had been already obliged to affemble againft Zemaun Shah in Oude?—It is plain, that the very means of defence would have been infallible ruin.

We fhould have had months and years of defenfive apprehenfion at nearly the expence of actual hoftility, inftead of a few weeks of offenfive war. We fhould have had enemies inftead of allies—danger inftead of fafety—contempt, decline of power, and bankruptcy, inftead of increafing refources, ftrength, and glory.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
5th Auguft 1799.

Some Account of ZEMAUN SHAH.

ZEMAUN SHAH, is the grandſon of Ahmed Khaun Abdalla, an Affghan Chief, who followed the ſtandard of Nadir Shah, on his invaſion of India, in the year 1739. His dominions extend from the left bank of the Indus, coming from the ſea coaſt, as high up as the parallel of Caſhmeer. Eaſtward of the Attoch, they ſkirt the Seick nation to ſome diſtance beyond the territory of Jamboo. They extend weſtward, to the vicinity of Terſhiſh, comprehending Cabal, Candahar, Peiſhere, Ghizni, Gaur, Sigiſtan, and Koraſun; a tract not leſs than 650 Britiſh miles in length, from eaſt to weſt. A reference to Major Rennell's incomparable map, will afford a clear idea of the magnitude and importance of this empire. This formidable kingdom, was founded between fifty and ſixty years ſince, by Ahmed Khan Abdalla. In the confuſion which followed the murder of Nadir Shah, availing himſelf of the diſtracted ſtate of Perſia and Hindoſtan, he aſſumed the chuttur, or enſign of royalty, under the name of Ahmed Shah, diſmembering both theſe empires of ſome of their faireſt provinces. Ahmed Shah invaded India no leſs than ſeven times; his name will long be remembered there, from the dreadful overthrow he gave the united powers of the Mahratta empire, in the year 1761, on the plains of Paniput.

He was ſucceeded, in the year 1773, by his ſon Timmur Shah, who aſſumed the title of Duranni. Timmur Shah died about the middle of the year 1792, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Zemaun Shah, the preſent

ſent monarch. Zemaun Shah reſides alternately at Candahar and Kabul; at the former during the heats, and at the latter in the cold ſeaſon.

His military eſtabliſhment conſiſts chiefly of horſe, to the number, it is ſaid, of 150,000. He does not hold his infantry in much eſteem, employing them only to garriſon his fortreſſes; and happily for us, his equipment of artillery is by no means reſpectable. His cavalry are all excellently mounted, incomparably ſuperior to any native horſe that can be brought to oppoſe them from Hindoſtan. The impreſſion of terror on the minds of the Mahrattas, by the fatal carnage at Paniput, is ſo indelible, that it is generally believed, they will hardly, if ever, be prevailed upon to ſuſtain the charge of the Abdallis *. Among many inſtances of the prevalence of this dread, which the cavalry of Ahmed Shah has impreſſed upon the Mahrattas, it is related, that a Mahratta is not aſhamed, if his horſe ſhould happen to ſtart when drinking water, to exclaim, "Doſt thou ſee the ſhadow of an Abdalli?"

The revenues of Zemaun Shah have not been aſcertained. Thoſe he collects from the two provinces of Kaſhmeer and Iamboor only, are ſaid to amount to two or three millions ſterling.

The inhabitants of Zemaun Shah's dominions are principally Mahommedans, with ſome natives of Hindoſtan, who have adopted the inſtitution of Baba Nanuh, and are called Katri.

They are remarkably intrepid and robuſt, living in the fineſt climate, and the richeſt country in natural productions in the world.

When the power of Zemaun Shah is conſidered, and that his irruption into Hindoſtan has not only been invited by Tippoo Sultaun, but encouraged by the facility with which his anceſtor ſpread devaſtation to the gates of Delhi; and when it is recollected, that he is allied by marriage to the houſe of Timur, and may give to his invaſion, in the eyes of the natives of that country,

* The ſubjects of Zemaun Shah, are thus diſtinguiſhed, from the name of the founder of their empire, Abdallah.

country, the plea of reftoring the line of their ancient fovereigns, we cannot too carefully attend to his movements.

He has lately fhewn ftrong indications of an intention to follow the path of the conqueror of Paniput, and kept the upper provinces in a ftate of confiderable apprehenfion.

THE Original of a French Paper (attested by Captain MACLEOD) of which the following is a Translation, was found in the Palace of Seringapatam, with a Superscription on the Cover, written in the Persian Character.

Translation of the Persian Writing on the Cover of the Original:

"The Agreement written on Oath by Dumpar, &c. "Europeans, on the subject of making War, and "of their (firm) attachment to the Government of "Khoodadaud*."

(Signed) W. MACLEOD.

Seringapatam,
10th June, 1799.

* This Title was assumed after the Treaty of 1792, and literally signifies, "The Gift of the Almighty."

(II.)

Proceedings of a JACOBIN CLUB, *formed at* Seringapatam *by the* French Soldiers *in the Corps commanded by* M. DOMPART.—First printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the English Nation in the East Indies, &c. &c. &c. dated Fort St. George, 12th August 1799.

May 5th, 1797,

(5th Year of the French Republic.)

THE French Citizens under the orders of Citizen Dompard, in the pay of Citizen Tippoo, the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic; here undernamed:

Salvadosse,	Contoir,	Questin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Marivanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambart,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,

Ivon,

Ivon,	Joſeph,	Mare.
Gaſpar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoi,	Lebeau,	Vreniére,
Franc,	Bayſe,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jacque,	Charroi,
Joine,	Erienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Gom. Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeuneſſe,
Cholleſſe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Franciſque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Chriſtian—

—To the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concur, with all their ſtrength and with all their power, in the adminiſtration and eſtabliſhment of the French Republic, and to aſcertain their own rights; aſſembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permiſſion of their Commander, in the Pariſh Church, on the day and year abovementioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a lieutenant in the navy of the French Republic, made the following ſpeech:

"CITIZENS,

"Ye are all Frenchmen; your ſeparation from "your Mother Country has deprived you till this day, "of the knowledge of your rights as Free Citizens. "You have begun to know them in ſtriking the White "Flag, which the Nation held in execration, but "which was the Idol of your errors. There ſtill re-"mains a duty for you to fulfil, that is, to hoiſt the "National Colours; and to inſtruct yourſelves in your "rights. To learn what you owe, and what is owing "to you. It is the duty of a Republican to inſtruct "his Fellow Citizens from his own feeble lights; I "preſent to you, the Rights of Man. It is from thoſe "that you will draw the Republican Virtues which "are to aid you in ſubduing the defects of your for-"mer habits; to aſſiſt you in accompliſhing this end, "I ſhall ſubmit to you ſome conſtitutional ideas; and "as you live in an anarchy which muſt fill with hor-

"ror

" ror every worthy Man who loves and reſpects the " Laws; I ſubmit to you, a Plan of Laws, to be diſ-" cuſſed Article by Article, and which, after being " promulgated by your decree, ſhall have the full force " of Law. I have only to obſerve, that you ſhould ne-" ver depart from the Republican Laws, nor weaken " them, nor tranſgreſs them.

" It is cuſtomary, when the People are met in a " Primary Aſſembly, to nominate the Eldeſt Citizen " Proviſional Preſident; to appoint two Scrutineers; " two Secretaries; and two Maſters of the Ceremo-" nies. The Preſident then explains the motives for " the Meeting, and deſires that a Preſident may be " appointed, with the ſeveral Officers already men-" tioned, to enlighten you as to your rights, and to " recall you to the reſpect due to the Sovereignty of " which you compoſe a part; to preſerve order, that " each may ſpeak in his turn, freely and without in-" terruption, on the ſubject only which is offered for " debate. If a Citizen has a happy thought, he will " aſk leave to ſpeak; on a motion for order, all debate " will ceaſe; after the Citizen ſhall have finiſhed his " Speech, and the ground of the Motion been heard, " if it is foreign to the Queſtion, the Preſident will " tell him ſo, and the diſcuſſion will be renewed."

Buſineſs was begun, by forming the Primary Aſſembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldeſt in Years, was named Proviſional Preſident: The Citizens Vreniere and Dachiret, Secretaries: Citizens Dompard and Provoi, Tellers; and Citizens Jvon and Abraham, Maſters of the Ceremonies.

The Preſident announced the motive for aſſembling the People, to be, for inſtruction on Conſtitutional Principles, and for framing Laws conformable to the Laws of the Republic; and that it was neceſſary to begin by the nomination of a Preſident by vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been choſen Preſident by a majority, took his place, and gave the kiſs of peace and fraternity to Citizen Contoir. The election of Secretaries then followed; and Citizens Vreniere,

niere and Dachiret were chosen. The choice of Tellers fell on Citizens Questin and Julian; thence proceeding to the election of Masters of the Ceremonies, Citizens Dompard and Charrier were chosen.

The President opened the sitting, by reminding us of our duties; of the love we owe to our Country; and recommending a speedy reform of our old habits. He then read the Rights of Man, which was followed by a Lecture on Republican Principles, and by a Plan of Laws; all which was received with joy and acclamation. It was resolved to adjourn the present Assembly to the 7th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to read again the Principles of the Constitution; and the discussion of the Plan of Laws, Article by Article, to be the Order of the Day.

Citizen Thouvenir having requested leave to speak, said:—

"Citizens,

"I speak in the name of my Brethren—Yes, Citizens, we have been in error—We knew not our duties, nor our rights, nor the Standards which our Nation displayed; we have made our recantation, and expressed our sorrow to Citizen L'Escalie, who was unable to answer us; and the political interests of Citizen Tippoo did not admit of changing our Standard: This is the real cause of our error, which cannot therefore appear criminal in the eyes of the Nation; but it would now be highly culpable to display any Colours, but those of our dear Country; to which our hearts are entirely devoted, which we swear we will die to support, and to defend the sacred rights of Citizens, and of the Constitution. We call for the burning of every thing that relates to Royalty, and to the ancient Government; this is also the desire of our Brethren in Arms."

The Assembly decreed, that every thing which related to Royalty, and to the ancient Government, should be burned on the day on which the National Flag should be displayed, and the Oath to the Nation taken.

The

The Preſident thanked Brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardour, and requeſted him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every Freeman.

The Aſſembly then roſe, and was cloſed on the Day and Year before mentioned, with Hymns to our Country. In proof of which we have ſigned theſe Preſents, after having heard the ſame read.

(Signed)	F. Ripaud,	Preſident.
Caſtle,	Vreniere,	Secretary.
D'yvon,	Julian,	Tellers.
Debay,	Queſtin,	
Ledale,	Charoix,	Maſters of the Ceremonies.
Pombart,	Dompart,	
Salvador,	Gaudron,	
de Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menau,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuhen,	
Etienne,	Fryt,	
A. M'Neil,	Collier,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

On the 8th May 1797 (the 5th Year of the French Republic) after having heard Maſs, the citizens compoſing the French party near Seringapatam aſſembled peaceably, and without weapons, in the church, in conformity to the reſolutions of the Primary Aſſembly, of the 6th inſtant; the Preſident opened the ſitting, by reading the proceedings of the laſt, which we had all ſigned; and a citizen having aſked leave to ſpeak, ſaid:—

"Citizen Ripaud,

"We are filled with gratitude for the good inſtruction which you have given us: you have filled us with ſatisfaction; receive our acknowledgments, and adminiſter to us the civic oaths which our brethren the French Republicans have pronounced: you have enlightened us regarding our rights; but, "alas!

"alas! we have promifed nothing to our mother-
"country fince the revolution; as our hearts are de-
"voted to her, we wifh to fwear it."

All the citizens arofe with acclamations, and fupported the motion with a burft of feeling truly patriotic.

Another citizen then demanded to be heard, and requefted citizen Ripaud to give them fome form of the laws of equality. "Of what ufe is it," faid he, "to fwear to refpect the laws? It is neceffary to have "laws, in order to refpect them. We live in an "anarchy that muft make a man of worth fhudder; "we muft have laws to controul us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the chair, and returned the cap to citizen Contoir, as the moft ancient in years, demanded to be heard, and faid:

"Citizens,

"The patriotic zeal which you have fhewn, fills "me with a joy difficult to be expreffed. Nothing "can be more fublime than the fentiments of joy "which you have manifefted. Though you are the "the laft Frenchmen who have fworn to defend "your country, the ardour you have fhewn convinces "me, that you will not be the laft to ftrike home at "her enemies. Your requeft is as juft, as it is law"ful; in order to be governed by the laws, it is ne"ceffary for Frenchmen to fwear to own no fuperior "but the law which they have made themfelves. I "have laboured to fatisfy you, being perfuaded that "I fhall not meet with ingratitude; the punctual ob"fervation of what you are about to fwear, will form "your happinefs. Can I refufe you? As I efteem "and love you, I am ready to affift you with my "feeble lights."

He then refumed the chair, and pronounced before the hôtel, and under the national ftandard, this oath:

"I fwear, before the portion of the French people "here affembled, to fupport the Republican confti"tution, to defend it, and my country, with all my "ftrength and with all my powers; to fubmit to the

"laws

" laws decreed by the convention, and to those which " we shall frame, or to die in arms at my post, in the " defence of the sacred right of a citizen; to live free, " or perish!"

Upon this the citizens were called upon in succession, and pronounced individually the oath, according to the roll.

Citizens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Piee, Millet, Thibou, Rousselle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaisse, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine Andre, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyne, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillesame, Mecrise, Ouillieme, Gaine, Béteme, Alesson, Jacque, L'Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, Francois, Gredin, Estienne, Juddicque, Couisse, Cholleste, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque Bernard, Joaquim, Godron, Blancher, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevion, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Josephe, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

After all the Citizens had taken the oath, and the President had given them the fraternal embrace; he said:

" CITIZENS,

" The oath which you have just pronounced, and " the kiss which I have given, are those of the whole " French nation. Evil to him who shall be perjured! " You are now returned to and reconnected with your " brethren the French, as they are united to you " through my organs: They are your support, as " you are theirs. Remember that your strength will " consist in your Union. That all hatred, all anger, " must be annihilated. Henceforward you must become a family of brethren. The Love of your " Country must be the first principle of all your

" actions,

"actions, then will you be truly worthy of the oath "which you have taken.

"You have requested a Form of Laws—Behold it "—You are at liberty to adopt or to reject the "Articles as you may deem proper; but remember, "that those Articles which you may adopt, it will be "beyond your power to infringe, because, by your "adoption, you will have given them the force of "Laws. As the Law has nothing above it, you "ought to deem nothing below you but guilt, and "nothing above you but that Law which is the cha- "racteristic of your virtues.——Seeing that it is now "noon, we will adjourn the sitting until two o'clock "in the afternoon of this day, for the discussion of "the proposed Articles of the Law."

Being re-assembled at two o'clock, the President announced that the discussion would begin by reading the first Article, which was unanimously agreed to.

PRELIMINARY LAW.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

To be inflicted by the Council of Discipline. The Council of Discipline is to be composed of seven Citizens of all ranks. Four Voices against three are sufficient to warrant the execution of the Law, whether it be for protection or for punishment.

THE LAW.

Article 1.—Every Chief who shall not execute the Law strictly according to the letter, who shall evade or transgress it, or who shall not execute the sentence pronounced by the Council of Discipline, is unworthy of Command. He shall be cashiered, and suspended from all the functions of a Citizen for two Years. In case of refractoriness, he shall suffer five years confinement in irons, and be held unworthy of all employ.

The second Article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

Article

Article 2.—All Citizens, of whatever rank, muſt pay immediate obedience when called upon by the Law, or be ſubject to forty-eight hours impriſonment, over and above the puniſhment which they may be liable to for the crime committed by them. Reſiſtance ſhall be puniſhed by eight days confinement in irons, and rebellion by a confinement of three months in irons.

The third Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 3.—No Citizen can be tried but by a regular Conncil of Diſcipline, and there muſt be two witneſſes to eſtabliſh the crime ſet forth.

The fourth Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 4.—As the Law has no puniſhments but what are abſolutely neceſſary, every Citizen, in whatever ſituation, muſt obey his ſuperior without reply, or incur the penalty of the Law.

The fifth Article was then conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 5.—A ſuperior who ſhall ill-treat his inferior, ſhall, for the firſt offence, be put in arreſt eight days; for the ſecond, fifteen days; for the third, * two months ſuſpenſion from the ſervice, from command, and from pay.

The ſixth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 6.—Every inferior who ſhall not inſtantly obey his ſuperior when commanded by him in the name of the Law, ſhall firſt be puniſhed for the crime of which he may be guilty; and ſecondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his diſobedience to the Law. Should his diſobedience be attended by murmurs, abuſe or threats, the delinquent ſhall be kept in irons for three months.

The ſeventh Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article

* This law has been modified, from two months ſuſpenſion, to eight days in irons.

Article 7.—Every ſuperior who ſhould threaten to ſtrike an inferior, even though he ſhould not execute his threat, ſhall be caſhiered and deprived of the rights of a Citizen for one year.

The eighth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 8.—* Every inferior who ſhall threaten to ſtrike his ſuperior, even though he ſhould not execute his threat, ſhall ſuffer one year's impriſonment in irons.

The ninth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 9.—Every ſuperior who ſhall ſtrike his inferior, ſhall be confined one year in irons, and ſhall be held unworthy of any civil or military office.

The tenth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 10.—Every inferior who ſhall ſtrike or lift his hand againſt his ſuperior, ſhall be condemned to death.

The eleventh Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 11.—All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Diſcipline, and are claſſed under the correctional Police, are to be under the cognizance of the Major Commandant of the Place, who ſhall inflict the puniſhment of twenty-four hours impriſonment for the crimes hereafter ſtated, viz.—1ſt. For offences againſt good manners.—2d. For diſturbing any religious ceremony, and inſulting its miniſters.—3d. Ill language and blows between individuals.—4th. Diſturbance of good order and the public tranquillity, raiſing tumults, and making a noiſe at unſeaſonable hours, without permiſſion.

The twelfth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 12.—Every Citizen who ſhall hold unbecoming language on the ſubject of the conſtitution, tending towards royalty or the ancient ſyſtem, ſhall be cited before the Council of Diſcipline, and for the firſt offence

* This law was modified to three months, inſtead of one year.

offence be put in irons for ten days; for the ſecond ſix months, and for the third baniſhed as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his deſigns be counter revolutionary, he muſt be put to death.

The thirteenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 13.—Every Citizen who ſhall betray any weakneſs before the Enemy, or who ſhall endeavour to inſpire his fellow Citizens with fear, and prevent their coming to action, ſhall be put to death.

The fourteenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 14.—All Conſpirators and Traitors to their country ſhall be put to death.

The fifteenth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 15.—All Trepanners, Enliſters, and Deſerters, aſſiſting the Enemies of the Republic, who may be ſeized, ſhall be put to death.

The ſixteenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 16.—All cowardice or weakneſs in the preſence of the Enemy, which may tend to tarniſh the national glory, ſhall be puniſhed by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This Law applies to Commanders, Officers, Subalterns, Soldiers, Volunteers, and Sailors.

The ſeventeenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 17.—Every Citizen deſerting his colours in war time, and joining the Enemy, ſhall, when ſeized, be put to death.

The eighteenth Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 18.—Every Citizen emigrating with his property, ſhall, when ſeized, be condemned to twenty years confinement in chains on the public works.

The nineteenth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 19.—Every ſuperior commanding French

Republicans, who ſhall baſely ſurrender to an Enemy, even of ſuperior force, ſhall be put to death; and thoſe under his orders ſhall be puniſhed with all the rigour of the Law.

The twentieth Article was next conſidered, and unanimouſly adopted.

Article 20.—Every Citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Diſcipline through the Citizen Commandant, without being under the neceſſity of aſſigning his motives for the convocation; and the Commandant muſt comply on the ſpot with ſuch requiſition by a ſingle Citizen, or incur the rigour of the Law himſelf.

The twenty-firſt Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 21.—Every Citizen who ſhall convoke the Council of Diſcipline, and ſhall not produce proofs or witneſſes in ſupport of the charge, ſhall be confined in fetters eight days.

The twenty-ſecond Article was next conſidered, and adopted unanimouſly.

Article 22.—Every Citizen who ſhall charge another Citizen with cowardice or knavery, without being able to prove his allegation, ſhall be puniſhed by thirty days confinement in fetters.

When the Council of Diſcipline have formed their deciſion, it muſt be notified to the Commandant (who is never to attend their deliberations) and who is to ſee the ſentence immediately carried into execution; then returning into the hall of audience, all the Citizens compoſing the Council of Diſcipline are to riſe up uncovered, and holding up their hands, the Preſident will ſay aloud:

"We ſwear upon our conſcience and our honour, "that having ſcrupulouſly adhered in our deliberations to the rules preſcribed to us by the Law, We "have found ſuch a one accuſed of ſuch an act, not "guilty: Or, that we have found him guilty, but "pardonable: Or, that we find him to have committed the act, but that it is not criminal: Or, that "we

"we have found him guilty, and that the law con-
"demns him. - - - - - - - - - -"

The Judgment of the Council of Discipline shall be given publickly; every Citizen has a right to be present, whilst behaving with decency and respect towards the Laws.

Every military man, of whatever rank, of the troops of the Line, or belonging to the Marine, provided he is not of the same Corps as the delinquent, is eligible to become a member of the Council of Discipline.

The Council of Discipline shall be formed as soon as the Laws proposed shall have been, by the majority of the votes of the Citizens, established as existing Laws; when every Citizen must submit to them without exception. This Council will be renewed every six months: it is for the Citizens to be careful in their choice of their Judges.

The assembly then proceeded to the nomination of the Members of the Council of Discipline; the ballot being closed, Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, and Kerodicq, were named by a majority, and accepted the office.

We the Citizens and French Republicans, forming the Party under the orders of Citizen Dompard, having understood the proposed Laws, do voluntarily submit ourselves to be judged according to them; and to be henceforth governed by the principles and by the Laws of Equality which we have made. In attestation of which, we have signed these regulations, that they may have full force and validity; in the French Camp near Seringapatam, the 16th of May 1797. The fifth Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

A Citizen demanded leave to speak, and said:

"Citizens,

"*I desire that the infamous White Flag may be burnt,*
"*and that we may sing the Hymn to our Country, as a*
"*mark of our sense of the happiness we have enjoyed*
"*this day.*"

The motion being unanimously approved, the President adjourned the Sitting to the following Sunday, the 15th May 1797. The fifth year of the French Republic, at the conclusion of Mass.

(Signed)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Queftin, Dachiret, Jullian, Kerodicq, Thibeau, Vizer, Thouvenir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moitre, Milleton, Heritier, La Vuielle, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Bernard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Caftel, A. Mc Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

The 15th of May 1797, (the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivifible.) A memorable day for all the Citizens, forming the French party commanded by Citizen Dompard, ferving with the Prince Tippoo, the Ally of the Republic, who having obtained his orders by their joint folicitations, for hoifting the National Flag, difplayed it accordingly, at fix o'clock in the morning, to the found of all the Artillery and Mufquetry of the Camp. After this auguft ceremony, Citizen Ripaud, Reprefentative of the French People, with the Prince Tippoo; Citizen Dompard, Commandant; Citizen Vrenier, an Officer; with eight Citizens Artillery men, repaired to the Parade of the City of Seringapatam, where the Citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival he ordered a Salute of two thoufand three hundred Cannon, five hundred Rockets, and all the Mufquetry; and the Fort of Seringapatam fired five hundred Cannon. The Prince then faid to Citizen Ripaud:

" Behold my acknowledgment of the Standard of " your Country, which is dear to me, and to which I am " allied; it fhall be always fupported in my Country, as " it has been in that of the Republic, my Sifter! Go, " conclude your feftival!"

Citizen Ripaud replied, in ftating all that his heart fuggefted on the gratitude which he felt in thus witneffing the Prince's friendfhip for the Republic. Citizen Dompard

pard also declared the ſentiments of his heart, and the aſſurances of friendſhip which all the Citizens of the Camp bore towards the Prince.—They then retired, and proceeded to the Parade, where the Troops and the National Guard waited for them; on their arrival, three ſtandards were brought from the French Hôtel, under a Piquet Guard, and ſilence being obtained, the Tree of Liberty was planted, ſurmounted by the Cap of Equality; and Citizen Ripaud pronounced the following diſcourſe:

" French Citizens! Free Men! My Brethren! " My Friends!

" Well may ye on this day return thanks to Providence, and to that benevolent Being, who has " conferred on you the bleſſing to behold the National Flag, and the Tree of Liberty ſurmounted " by the Cap of Equality, cheriſhed and adopted by " all free men, by the French Republicans your Brethren, your Supporters, and your Friends.—What " Glory to ye, O Frenchmen, to behold it diſplayed, " reſolved and ſworn to ſupport it, or to die in Arms " in its defence, and that of your Liberty, your " Rights, and what is moſt dear to you, your Country. O Frenchmen, my Brethren, do ye not feel " with me that pure joy which fills the heart, and " leads you toward thoſe Standards, and that cheriſhed Tree, which Twenty-five Millions of Men " have, like you, ſworn to maintain. Do ye not " feel, I ſay, that virtuous inclination known alone " to Freemen, which leads you to ſwear that ardent " love characteriſtic of the Republican Warrior. Yes! " dear, a thouſand times dear to my heart; I ſwear " to ſupport thee, O Standard, and thou cheriſhed " Tree, to the laſt drop of my blood, and if I prove " perjured may the Divinity conſume me; may he " annihilate me, if I even harbour the thought. As " ye are the ſole objects of my warmeſt ſentiments, I " ſwear to defend ye, or to die for ye. Yes, I ſwear " it*. Having promiſed ye all the duties which I " owe ye, pardon me, glorious objects, if I proceed " to

* Here all the Citizens repeated, Yes, we ſwear it!

" to pay homage to the Manes of our Brethren who " have perished in your defence? What do I say? " in supporting your Glory.

" What horrors seize me! A religious sensibility " overawes me! My Knees fail! My Blood freezes! " I behold the shades of thousands of gallant War- " riors, the proud Defenders of their Country, crying " to us for vengeance!

" *I behold the measure of barbarity and atrocity filled.* " *O God! I tremble with horror. What? I behold* " *those victims of the ferocious English, sawn in pieces* " *between planks. Women, the victims of their bruta-* " *lity, murdered in the same moment. O extreme of* " *horror! My hair bristles up! I see Babes at the breast* " *stained with the blood of their unfortunate mothers. I* " *see the wretched Infants expiring with the same wounds* " *as their unhappy mothers. O extremes of horror and* " *villany, what indignation do ye excite! But be per-* " *suaded, unhappy Souls, that we will revenge you.* " *Perfidious and cruel English, remember there is a God,* " *the avenger of guilt, who inspires us to wash out with* " *your blood the atrocity you have committed upon our* " *brethren, and their unfortunate companions. Let thy* " *innocence be thy consolation, O plaintive soul, we swear* " *to revenge you. (Yes, I swear it.)*

" *Citizens! my Brethren! with what horror the sup-* " *porters of tyranny ought to fill you. It is those cow-* " *ards, those false Frenchmen, who have caused all the* " *crimes in France. The Army of La Vendèe, and that* " *of Jesus, who with the White Flag, and their Lilies,* " *the host in one hand, and the dagger in the other; have,* " *like the infamous English, assassinated and massacred* " *the boldest defenders of your rights. Revenge our* " *Brethren, the victims of their own patriotism. Let* " *every thing that has the least relation to the old consti-* " *tution be burnt on the spot. If we cannot be revenged* " *on them, let us be so on their cherished Idol, the White* " *Flag. Let them tremble at discovering, that in India,* " *in the midst of the world, there are Republicans who* " *have sworn to exterminate them. They will tremble,*

" *no doubt, at the name alone of Frenchmen. Pale with*
" *affright, when they behold them, they will be three-*
" *fourths beaten. To accomplish this, it is necessary to*
" *possess the republican virtues, to know how to conquer,*
" *or to die for our Country, and to possess the conduct of*
" *Freemen. You, our Commander! It is your duty to*
" *watch over our safety and our happiness, and to main-*
" *tain our rights; you are no longer to live in an apathy*
" *which ill suits the new station you fill. You must*
" *overcome your former habits.—You must vanquish every*
" *fault, and place your happiness in supporting the Laws,*
" *in the benevolence of your heart, and in the goodness*
" *of your mind. You possess great qualities, and are*
" *worthy to be a Republican. Your courage is well*
" *known, but you have a weakness; get rid of this*
" *enemy to yourself, endeavour to know your rights, and*
" *you will learn how glorious it is to command your*
" *Equals and brave Republicans.*

" I address the Officers, and the Subalterns.
" Courage is not alone sufficient; mildness, yet with
" the preservation of respect, is requisite. Though
" you have the happiness to command your equals,
" the Laws must be supported, and they imperiously
" prescribe it. You must instruct yourselves, and
" your Brethren in arms, as much as possible; to
" enable them to defend their Rights, their Liberty,
" and our Country. If you have faults, you must
" conquer them, then you will become genuine Re-
" publicans, worthy to command us.

" I address you, ye Defenders of our Country:

" Citizens, If your superiors have duties to fulfil
" towards you, you have not less to fulfil towards
" them. You owe them obedience and respect. If,
" Citizens, you wish to become always victorious, it
" is by these means alone you can attain it. Obe-
" dience constitutes the glory of a French Republi-
" can. You have an important duty to fulfil.

" Proud of being the equals of those who command
" you, proud of being free, proud of possessing a
" Flag, and a Tree, which have overthrown all who

 " have

" have attacked you, I commit them pure and ſpot-
" leſs into your hands. It will be your glory to pre-
" ſerve that purity. You have juſt ſworn to die for
" them. Call conſtantly to mind that the moſt per-
" fect ſign of your welfare, is the Flag of that Victo-
" rious Nation, which commands and gives Law to
" her Enemies. Thirteen Nations have aſſailed her.
" Eleven of theſe have accepted her Laws or her pro-
" tection. The other two will ſoon ſink under her
" irreſiſtible power. France has ſworn: it is ſuffi-
" cient: ſhe will be obeyed. Her proud Defenders
" are never deaf to her Voice, and are ſubmiſſive and
" reſpectful to her Will. She commands—ſhe ſhall
" be obeyed. Already I behold the ardour which
" poſſeſſes me, communicated to your hearts. How
" ſublime is the voice of our Country. How noble
" is the ardent Love which it inſpires, Great God!
" Yes; thou readeſt in my heart the Glory of this
" day. I am entirely ſatisfied. Oh Frenchmen,
" how happy ye have made me by your love for that
" which is deareſt to my heart, our Country. It is
" diſplayed in your countenances; come with me,
" plant the Tree cheriſhed by us, and by all our
" Brethren. It is the emblem of our conſtitution,
" of our duties, of our rights. May it be ever pre-
" ſent in your remembrance, and you owe it to your-
" ſelves, to call to mind what you owe to your Bre-
" thren.

He (Ripaud) then proceeded to make each Citizen pronounce the Oath, as follows:

" *Citizen, Do you ſwear hatred to all Kings, except*
" *Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French*
" *Republic—War againſt all Tyrants, and Love to-*
" *wards your Country, and that of Citizen Tippoo?*"

All exclaimed unanimouſly, " *Yes! We ſwear to live*
" *free or die!*"

During the taking of the Oath, a ſalute of 84 *Cannon was fired, and when it was finiſhed, two Standards were committed to the care of Sepoys who had taken the Oath,*

and

and that of the Europeans was ſent to the French Hôtel, under an honorary guard.

The arms were piled, and the people repaired to the Church, where the proceedings of the 8th of the preſent Month were ſigned; they then returned to the Parade, and ſung round the Tree and the Flag, the Hymn to our Country. At the Paſſage, "Holy Patriotic Love," a ſalute of the whole Artillery was fired. The day was paſſed in feſtivity, and the night concluded with a Ball.

In atteſtation of which we have ſigned theſe Preſents, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud,
	Dompard,	Queſtin,
	Effitte,	Major,
	Charroix,	Jullian,
	Querodic,	Scute,
	Gaudron,	Dachiret,
	Pembart,	Thouvenir,
	* *Debay*,	Jacques,
	Vincent,	Menaud,
	Barnard,	Schuhen,
	Lahaye,	Mariano,
	A. De Souſa,	Le Grand,
	Windell,	Collier,
	Caſtel,	Etienne Fabiere.

On the 22d of May 1797 (The fifth year of the French Republic), at ten o'clock in the morning, the Citizens compoſing the French Party, commanded by Citizen Dompard, with Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompart, *Debay*, Minaud, Citizens of the National Guard, being all aſſembled in the Pariſh Church at the concluſion of High Maſs, in order to be inſtructed in Republican principles, and to deliberate on their rights. The Sitting was opened, and the proceedings of the laſt Sitting were read, which being concluded, the

* This Perſon accompanied the Sultaun's Ambaſſadors to the Mauritius, in January 1798, in the character of Interpreter; reference is made to him in Appendix (A) No. 18, of the tranſlated Perſian Papers, as having been a Witneſs to the Sultaun's conduct, at the ceremony of erecting the National Flag at Seringapatam, on the 15th of May, 1797.

the Prefident defired to know, if any perfon wifhed to make remarks upon them; the filence which followed being taken as a mark of approbation, they were clofed and figned by each Individual with his name or cuftomary mark. A Citizen having obtained leave to fpeak, obferved, that the Proceedings ftated, that the Flag was kept by a Guard of honour, that this was not the cafe, but that he defired it might be fo. This motion was fupported unanimoufly, and the Commandant ordered a Guard accordingly.

Another Citizen then requefted leave to prefent two new Citizens, and that they might be permitted to take the Oath. The Prefident obferved, that the propofed Citizens were not verfed in Republican cuftoms, and that fome time was neceffary for their inftruction; the Affembly accordingly granted them eight days.

The Prefident then recommended to the Brethren to live in friendfhip and harmony; and having afked if any one wifhed to fpeak, he adjourned the Sitting to the next Sunday, and it was clofed by patriotic Hymns. On the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodicq, Charroix, Gaudron, Francois, Queftion, Prevoi, Caftel, Julian, Sentre, Defene, Marq. Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Le Grand, N. Vincent, La Haye.

Proceedings of the Primary Affembly, held this day the 22d of May 1797 *(the fifth year of the French Republic)* at ten o'clock in the morning, of the Citizens compofing the French Republican party at Puttan. *(Seringapatam.)*

All being affembled at the ufual place of the Sittings, at the conclufion of high mafs in the parifh church, peaceably and without weapons, to deliberate and to learn their rights, the Prefident opening the Sitting by reading the proceedings of the 29th May; the lecture being finifhed, the Prefident put the

 queftion

queſtion whether it ſhould be cloſed, which being done, a Citizen demanded to be heard, declaring that he ſpoke only to be inſtructed. "What, ſaid he, "Citizens, is it on the benediction of the Standards "that the Commandant ſhall be abſent; ought he not "to ſwear to preſerve them pure and ſpotleſs; ought he "not to be the firſt amongſt us to exhibit the republican "reſolution to live free or to die; and is this the day "on which his duties are to be performed by proxy. "Is it not rather the ſeeds of ancient habits ſtill fer-"menting in him. Is ſuch the conduct by which he "is to lead us to happineſs and to glory, or to ſink us "again in that anarchy from which we emerged but "yeſterday!"

The Citizens applauded the ſpeaker, and ſhewed a proper indignation, when the voice of the Preſident at once awakened in them a ſenſe of their error, in condemning a Citizen unheard: he ſaid, that like themſelves he had felt ſome indignation at the conduct of the Commandant; that in the conviction of reclaiming him, he had wiſhed to aſcertain the cauſe, and had found him laid on his bed: their minds then reſumed their ordinary courſe.

The Preſident pronounced a diſcourſe on Republican manners; on the relaxation from principles; on the diſorder and anarchy which had aſſumed an air of controlling the Republican principles.

Every Citizen applauded his diſcourſe. The oath was adminiſtered to two Citizens, Antony Joſeph and Francis de Eſcavaille, who took their places. The Citizen Marck being come to take the oath, was referred to the eighth day, that his admiſſion might be duly deliberated.

On a call to order by the Preſident, of thoſe Citizens who had attended the debates in arms, and diſobeyed the orders of a ſuperior officer, which none but Citizens ignorant of their privileges could be guilty of. Citizen Thouvenir confeſſed his fault, ſtating that it proceeded from his ignorance, and ſhould not again occur.

The

The whole Aſſembly, feeling the propriety of this conduct, in the avowal of a fault for the purpoſe of ſelf correction, and giving a leſſon of virtue to fellow Citizens, applauded highly an acknowledgment ſo truly Republican.

The Sitting was cloſed by patriotic hymns, and adjourned to the following Sunday, for a lecture on the laws and conſtitutional principles; and taking into conſideration the general intereſts, and improving the condition of the poor, ſhould there be any ſuch. Decreed the day and year before mentioned.

F. RIPAUD.

Collier,	Jacpuere,	Dachiret,
Gaudron,	A. Mc Niell.	Sentre,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Jullian,
Barnard,	J. Caſtel,	Le Dale,
Shuhen,	M. Dunn,	Thouvenir,
Windell,	Querodicq.	Lahaye,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Mark.
Menaud,	W. Graham,	

On the 4th of June, 1797. (The fifth year of the French Republic) at the requiſition of Citizen Le Grand, the Council was aſſembled at half an hour paſt ſeven in the morning, when the Preſident having learned the motive for their convocation, made his report thereupon to the Council, who having deliberated, referred Citizen Le Grand to the proviſions of the 11th article of the Law, as the miſdemeanor in queſtion was in no way cognizable by the Council; by whom theſe preſents are ſigned at the hour, day and year before mentioned.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(III.)

Extract of Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, to the Governor General in Council of Bengal; dated 18*th June* 1798.

WE take the earlieſt opportunity of acquainting you, that we have received information from His Majeſty's miniſters, that a very large armament of ſhips, troops, military ſtores, &c. &c. has been lately fitted out at Toulon, and that it ſailed from thence on the 19th ult. Although the ultimate object of this armament has not been aſcertained, it is not improbable, from many circumſtances that have tranſpired, and from the ſpirit of daring adventure, by which the French have been actuated during the preſent war, that its deſtination may be for India, either (having firſt taken poſſeſſion of Egypt) by way of the Red Sea, down the coaſt of that ſea; or even perhaps by the Black Sea, or by Buſſora; His Majeſty's miniſters have therefore informed us, that immediate meaſures will be taken for a conſiderable augmentation of the European force in the Eaſt Indies: You may therefore expect, that not leſs than four thouſand ſeaſoned and diſciplined troops, and perhaps a larger number, may be ſent to the Company's ſettlements with all poſſible expedition, part of which will, we truſt, reach India not many months after the receipt of this diſpatch.

Should the expedition, notwithſtanding the meaſures taken by His Majeſty's government to intercept and defeat it in the Mediterranean, reach Egypt, and be deſtined for India by either of the routes we have mentioned, a part of His Majeſty's fleet, conſiſting of two men of war, and probably a ſloop, now under diſpatch for India, will be ordered to be ſtationed in the ſtraits of Babelmandel, and in the Gulph of Perſia, for the purpoſe of intercepting any force that may be proceeding to India that way.

A copy of a proclamation iſſued at the Mauritius in the month of March laſt, has been already tranſ-

mitted

mitted to our ſeveral preſidencies by Mr. Pringle, the Company's agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this proclamation be in reality what its import declares it to be, and Tippoo has really conceived any hoſtile deſigns againſt the Britiſh empire in India, or intended merely as a feint, with a view to embroil us with that prince. Our reſpective governments will of courſe have taken ſuch precautionary meaſures in conſequence as appeared to them neceſſary, and applicable to exiſting circumſtances.

Our empire in the Eaſt has ever been an object of jealouſy to the French, and we know that their former government entertained ſanguine hopes of being able to reach India by a ſhorter paſſage than round the Cape of Good Hope, and we have no doubt that the preſent government would riſk a great deal, and even adopt meaſures of a moſt enterprizing and uncommon nature, for the chance of reducing, if not annihilating, the Britiſh power and conſequence in that quarter of the world. To effect this, without the aid and previous concert of one of the Indian powers, ſeems almoſt impoſſible, and would ſcarcely be attempted. In the preſent ſituation of India, Tippoo appears the fitteſt inſtrument to be employed in the furtherance of ſuch ambitious projects.

It is highly improbable that Tippoo ſhould have entered into any league with the French, without ſome apparent preparation on his part of an hoſtile nature in furtherance of their deſigns. If ſuch, therefore ſhall have been the caſe, it would be neither prudent nor politic to wait for actual hoſtilities on his part. We therefore recommend, that if you ſhall not have adopted the neceſſary meaſures for bringing Tippoo to a ſatisfactory explanation before the receipt of this diſpatch, that you ſhould immediately take the proper ſteps for ſo doing, accompanying this enquiry with ſuch a diſpoſition of your force as may give effect to it; and ſhould you judge, either from his anſwers, or from the ſteps he is taking, that his deſigns

are

are such as the French proclamation represents, and that he is making preparations to act hostilely against us, we think it will be more adviseable not to wait for such an attack, but to take the most immediate and most decisive measures to carry our arms into our enemy's country, not failing at the same time to make known to the Powers in alliance with us the necessity of such measures, and that we have not in view a wanton attack upon our inveterate enemy with a design to augment our own power, but a necessary and justifiable defence of our own possessions, and calling upon them for the assistance they are under engagements to furnish us.

But although we have thus recommended energy, firmness, and decision, in your conduct towards Tippoo, we rely upon your using the latitude allowed you in the preceding paragraph with the utmost discretion, that we may not be involved in a war in India without the most inevitable necessity, of which necessity we leave you to be the sole judges. And as it is impossible for us to conjecture, should either the proclamation circulated at the Mauritius be founded, or the force now in the Mediterranean be really destined for India, what measures the implacable revenge and rash enterprize of the French may induce them to undertake against the British power in India; we can only exhort our several governments to be constantly upon their guard, and watchful against surprize, by not only keeping the troops in perfect order for action, and our forts and garrisons in constant preparation of defence, but if it shall appear necessary, by encouraging military associations amongst our civil servants and others, as in this country, which may be prepared to act on any emergency; and in carefully keeping in view every channel through which it may be possible for France to get an European force out to India, and taking precautionary measures to prevent it.

We have transmitted copies of this dispatch to our governments of Madras and Bombay.

(IV.)

Copy of a Circular Letter from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Governments in India; dated the 26th November 1798.

OUR Letter to you of the 18th June laſt, incloſed a copy of our orders to the Governor General in council of the ſame date, relative to the expedition from Toulon under General Buonaparte; and directing your obedience thereto, ſo far as ſhould reſpect your Preſidency.

Our ſubſequent advices of July and Auguſt, will have informed you of the appointment of Mr. Jones to reſide at the court of the Pacha of Bagdat, as well as of the objects of his miſſion; and of the reinforcements already ſent and now ſending out to India.

Since the date of our letter of June laſt, above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed; and although, by the glorious victory of Admiral Nelſon over the French fleet near Alexandria, and the oppoſition made to their progreſs through Egypt by the Arabs under the authority of the Porte, the deſigns of the French have been conſiderably impeded; yet if, contrary to our hopes and expectations, he ſhould be able to eſtabliſh himſelf in Egypt, we cannot but ſtill be under apprehenſions for the ſafety of our Indian poſſeſſions. Theſe apprehenſions are conſiderably increaſed in conſequence of ſome hints lately ſuggeſted by the right honourable Henry Dundas, that, if the French ſhould be able to ſubdue Egypt, and to eſtabliſh their authority in that country, it is likely their next progreſſive meaſure would be to ſecure the communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay, at the narrow Straits of Babelmandel; and, if in their power, to detach a ſufficient force to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim, ſituate between the two points which include thoſe Straits.

The poſſeſſion of this ſtation will be of the greateſt importance

importance to the French, in securing the advantages they propose to themselves in the conquest of Egypt; and consequently it is well deserving of the utmost vigilance and exertion on the part of Great Britain, to defeat any plan they may entertain to get it into their hands. If we should succeed in making ourselves masters of that island, it would be impossible, in the first instance, for any ships to pass the Straits against a superior naval force stationed there. It may then be secured and fortified, by the application of such materials as its situation may afford, for completing its permanent defence, and for effectually commanding the channels through which ships must pass to the Indian ocean.

We understand that the island of Perim is a low rocky substance, about five miles in length and two in breadth; that it possesses a good harbour; that the channel which divides it from the African coast, though fourteen or fifteen miles across, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous rocks and shoals which obstruct it, insomuch as to render it necessary for vessels that do attempt it, to steer close under the western point of the island; and that the extreme breadth of the other channel is less than two leagues, and that this space cannot be navigable, nor the deep water every where at so great a distance from the island, as to be out of the reach of its batteries, whether erected on the shore, or on artificial projections within the sea, if such should be found necessary to the entire command of the passage.

We have entered thus fully into detail, to shew the importance of taking possession of the island of Perim without delay; nor is dispatch alone necessary, but secrecy is equally indispensable, as it is not improbable that provisional measures have been taken by the French to assemble some vessels of burthen at the port of Suez, to co-operate, in whatever way their services may be wanted, with the primary expedition, and if the design were known, they would detach a force at all hazards to secure the first possession of it.

 Mr.

Mr. Secretary Dundas has further informed us, that although the commanders of His Majeſty's fleets in India, have already been directed to uſe every effort in their power to fruſtrate the deſigns of the French in the expedition under Buonaparte, yet ſpecial orders will be ſent out to the commander in chief of his Majeſty's naval force in the Indian ſeas, as ſoon as poſſible to detach to the Straits of Babelmandel ſuch a force, as, according to the information he ſhall have received, he may judge ſufficient for the ſervice, in the inſtructions to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Perim, by whatever power it may be occupied at the time.

The importance of the meaſure we have thus pointed out, will enſure your moſt cordial endeavours in promoting the ſame by every means within your power. The ſecurity of our moſt valuable poſſeſſions in India, if not our very exiſtence there, depends upon defeating the preſent formidable and inveterate deſign of the French againſt thoſe poſſeſſions.

(V.)

Abstract Return of Troops that marched for the Myſore Country from the Coromandel Coaſt; taken from the Monthly Returns of the Corps in the Adjutant General's Office, for the Month of February 1799.

CORPS.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19th Regiment Light Dragoons	430	
25th - - - - - - - - -	454	
		884
1ſt - - Native Cavalry - -	439	
2d - - - - - - - - - -	422	
3d - - - - - - - - - -	437	
4th - - - - - - - - - -	453	
		1,751
Total Cavalry - - -		2,635

CORPS.	Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
Two Companies Bengal Artillery	139	
1st Battalion Artillery - - -	148	
2d - - - - - - - - - - -	321	
Total Artillery -		608
12th Regiment Foot - - -	693	
33d - - - - - - - - - -	879	
73d - - - - - - - - - -	746	
74th - - - - - - - - -	789	
Scotch Brigade - - - - -	559	
Swiss Regiment - - - - - -	715	
Total European Infantry -		4,381
1st Battalion, 1st Regiment Native Infantry - - - - - -	963	
2d - - 3d - - - - - -	1,023	
2d - - 5th - - - - - -	1,080	
1st - - 6th - - - - - -	1,012	
1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Native Infantry - - - - - -	910	
2d - - 9th - - - - - -	821	
1st - - 12th - - - - - -	795	
2d - - 12th - - - - - -	1,034	
Three Battalions, Bengal Volunteers	3,057	
Total Native Infantry -		10,695
Gun Lascars - - - - - - -	1,483	
Pioneers - - - - - - - - -	1,000	
Total Gun Lascars and Pioneers		2,483

ABSTRACT.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.
Cavalry - - - - - - - -	2,635
Artillery - - - - - - - -	608
European Infantry - - - - -	4,381
Native Infantry - - - - - -	10,695
Total Fighting Men - - -	18,319
Laſcars and Pioneers -	2,483
Grand Total - - - - -	20,802

DETACHMENT under the Command of Colonel ROBERTS.

CORPS.	Non-commiſſioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
1 Company Bengal Artillery - -	57	
1 - - - - Coaſt - - - - -	85	
		142
1ſt Battalion, 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry - -	993	
2d - 10th - - - - - - - -	1,008	
2d - 2d Coaſt Native Infantry	1,051	
2d - 4th - - - - - - - -	998	
1ſt - 11th - - - - - - - -	989	
2d - 11th - - - - - - - -	1,037	
		6,076
Companies of Gun Laſcars - - - -		318
Total - - - - - -		6,536

(Signed) JOHN BRATHWAITE,

Maj. Gen.

(VI.)

General Return of the Troops belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, composing the Army assembled for Field Service.—Lieutenant General James Stuart, Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Cananore, 11th February 1799.

CORPS.		Commanded by	Rank and File Europeans.	Rank and File, Natives.	Total Fighting Men, Europeans.	Total Fighting Men, Natives.	Total Fighting Men.
Detachment of Artillery, and Lascars attached - - - - - -		Lt. Col. Lawnan	137	314	166	344	
Detachment of Engineers - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Col. Sartorius - -	—	—	7		
Right Native Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Montresor - - -	1st Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. S. -	Major Lawrence	—	584	—	659	
	1st - - 4th - - - - - - -	Major Disney - -	—	600	—	672	
	1st - - 3d - - - - - - -	Lt. Col. Inignam	—	599	—	663	
Center or European Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Dunlop - -	His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot	Major Forties -	200	—	223		
	Honourable Company's E. Regiment Foot - - - - - - - - - -	Major Fyfe - -	467	—	528		
	His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot	Major Spry - -	618	—	693		
Left Native Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Wiseman - - - -	2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, N. I. with Detachment of 1st or 9th Battalion - - - - - - - -	Lt. Col. Home -	—	639	—	717	
	1st Battalion, 5th Regiment, N. I.	Major Paterson -	—	593	—	663	
	2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. I.	Lt. Col. Marshall	—	597	—	675	
Pioneers Corps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Capt, B. Moncriff	—	390	—	416	
		Total - -	1,422	4,316	1,617	4,803	6,420

(Signed) Robt. Gordon,
Adjutant General.

(VII.)

COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant General STUART to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL; dated 8th March, 1799.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of MORNINGTON, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 20th ultimo; and having marched from Cananore on the following day, agreeably to my intimation of that date, I arrived at the top of Pondiacherrum Gaut on the 25th of the same month.

2. I informed your Lordship it was my intention to assume a defensive position close to the frontiers; and there await, in conformity to General Harris's instructions, under date the 24th of December, his further orders.

In pursuance of this plan I moved the corps successively forward, and placed them in such situations as might enable me most promptly to form the proposed junction with the principal army.

3. On the 2d instant the right brigade, consisting of three native battalions, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, took up their ground at Seedaseer, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about seven miles distant from Periapatam.

The main body of the army, with the park and provisions, remained at Seedapore and Ahmootenaar; the first eight miles, and the latter twelve, from the advanced position.

4. It may be necessary to inform your Lordship, that I was in some measure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered with thick Jungles, to place the army in several divisions; but I had a further view in occupying the post at Seedaseer, in order to preserve a more ready communication with General Harris, as this was the only spot from whence the

the ſignals eſtabliſhed between the two armies could be obſerved. Although I had no reaſon to apprehend any immediate attack, I thought it adviſable to adopt the precaution of encamping the corps at ſuch ſhort diſtances, as would either enable me to move without much loſs of time, into the enemy's territory, or to ſupport, if occaſion ſhould require it, any quarter that might ſtand in need of aſſiſtance.

5. In the courſe of the morning of the 5th, an extenſive encampment was unexpectedly obſerved to be forming on this ſide the fort of Periapâtam. This circumſtance was diſcovered at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of obſervation, on the ſummit of the high hill of Seedaſeer, which commands a view of the Myſore almoſt to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment aſſumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 3 to 400 tents; amongſt the number ſome of large dimenſions were diſtinguiſhed, and particularly one of a green colour, that ſeemed to denote the preſence of the Sultaun. However much the probability of this circumſtance might be ſtrengthened by the reſpectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two Hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. Theſe men generally reported, that Tippoo had marched, with all his forces, on the 20th ultimo, to oppoſe the progreſs of the Madras army; and that the Benky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was repreſented to be encamped at Canniambaddy, and to conſiſt of 5,000 Piadas, or irregular Infantry, who were ſaid to be intended as a covering party to 7,000 Benjaries, and directed to bring as much proviſions as they could collect about Periapatam to the capital.

6. In this ſtate of uncertainty I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieutenant Colonel Montreſor's brigade with an additional battalion of ſepoys, and waited for more

more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces, as affairs might render it neceſſary. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre; and at break of day, from the hill of obſervation, the whole of the enemy's army was diſcovered to be in motion; but their movements were ſo well concealed by the woodineſs of the country, and the hazineſs of the atmoſphere, that it was impoſſible to aſcertain their object; nor, in fact, was this diſcovered until they had penetrated a conſiderable way into the Jungle, and commenced an attack upon our Line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

7. The enemy pierced through the Jungles with ſuch ſecrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and the front of our line almoſt at the ſame inſtant. This diſpatch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was poſted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedaſeer. The communication was effectually obſtructed by a column, which, according to the reports of our priſoners, conſiſted of upwards of 5,000 men, under the command of Baber Jung.

8. Fortunately, before the enemy had accompliſhed their purpoſe, Major General Hartley had time to apprize me of their attack, and remained himſelf to give any aſſiſtance that might be neceſſary. The beſt poſition was aſſumed for repulſing the enemy; and in this alarming ſituation the corps defended themſelves with ſo much reſolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impreſſion. The brigade was on every ſide completely ſurrounded, and had to contend againſt a vaſt diſparity of numbers, beſides other diſcouraging circumſtances.

9. As ſoon as I received intelligence of the perilous ſituation of the right brigade, I marched to their aſſiſtance, with the two flank companies of His Majeſty's 75th regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half paſt two in ſight of the diviſion

 of

of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and possessed themselves of the great road leading to Seedaseer. The engagement lasted nearly half an hour, when, after a smart fire of musquetry on both sides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the Jungles, to regain their column, which still continued the attack in front. On arriving at Lieutenant Colonel Montresor's post, I found his men exhausted with fatigue, and their ammunition almost expended. At 20 minutes past three the enemy retreated in all directions.

10. For this decisive, and, I hope your Lordship will allow, brilliant success, considering the small number of troops who engaged, under very great disadvantages, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's army, I feel myself peculiarly indebted to the judicious dispositions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of observing the motions of the enemy from the hill I have above-mentioned, and was thus enabled to advise Lieutenant Colonel Montresor of the best method for defeating them. I beg leave also to inform your Lordship, that my best thanks are due to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, for his very active exertions; and to the officers and men, including the Artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and steady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair. Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and the European Division under his command, are likewise entitled to my particular approbation, for their spirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

11. Our loss on this occasion is far less than could reasonably have been expected.

12. It was impossible to ascertain the exact loss sustained by the enemy, but it must have been heavy, as in the course of so long an action they were often exposed in crowds to the fire of grape shot, and vollies of musquetry.

Several men of distinction were killed, and some wounded officers have been made prisoners. Mozan Khan, Bhuskshy, and the commander of a Kutcherry, is

is the priſoner of the greateſt rank who has fallen wounded into our hands; but concurring reports ſtate, that Meer Ghofar is amongſt the ſlain.

13. As the arrival of General Harris at Seringapatam, will not happen at ſo early a period as he firſt intended, the immediate poſſeſſion of the poſt of Seedaſere was no longer an object of ſuch conſequence, and to retain it while Tippoo continued in force at Periapatam became an affair of ſerious difficulty. The ſecrecy and expedition with which he had planned his late enterprize, and the correct intelligence that the leaders of his columns appeared to have obtained of the private routs through the Coorga Jungles, led to an opinion that he would not remain ſatisfied with this abortive attempt, but might endeavour to penetrate by another direction to the ſouthward, ſtill more open than the paſſage of Seedaſere, where he would only be oppoſed by Coorgs. This conſideration derived a greater weight, as if he ſucceeded in forcing this entrance it would throw him into our rear, and put him in all probability in poſſeſſion of the great depôt of rice collected by the Coorga Rajah. Theſe motives have induced me to relinquiſh the poſt of Seedaſere, and to collect the whole of my force at this place. I have accordingly made a diſpoſition, either to defend my poſition againſt the Sultaun, if he ſhould again venture to attack it, or to move in defence of any part of the Coorga Rajah's territories that the enemy may threaten, provided it ſhall endanger our magazine of proviſions; otherwiſe I ſhall remain on the defenſive, until I receive advice from General Harris.

14. Since the action of the 6th, the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapatam, nor have I any intelligence either of the Sultaun's deſigns, or of the motives that induced him to undertake his preſent enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood than after he receives intelligence of General Harris having entered the Myſore. As my communication with General Harris is become inſecure, I muſt take the liberty of requeſting your

Lordſhip

Lordſhip to inform him of ſuch part of theſe particulars as may appear to you neceſſary.

I have the honour to ſubſcribe myſelf, moſt reſpectfully,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,

Head Quarters,
Seedapore, 8th March, 1799.

(Signed) J. STUART.

P.S. By ſome priſoners who have been juſt now brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the loſs of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the firſt diſtinction fell. They mention Seyed or Meer Ghofar and the Benky Nabob, who led the center attack, among the killed. It is added, however, that the Sultaun is collecting more forces, and is determined to make a ſecond attack.

(Signed) J. STUART.

(VIII.)

COPY of a LETTER from the COMMANDER in CHIEF to the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated Seringapatam, 7th May, 1799.

My Lord,

On the 4th inſtant I had the honour to addreſs to your Lordſhip an haſty note, containing, in few words, the ſum of our ſucceſs, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d inſtant ſo much deſtroyed the walls againſt which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for aſſaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable; the troops intended to be employed were ſtationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the aſſault, which

which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs, as their troops would then be leaſt prepared to oppoſe us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from thoſe regiments neceſſarily left to guard our camp and out-poſts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier ſepoys, taken from the troops of the three Preſidencies, with 200 of His Highneſs the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the aſſault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and ſupported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment de Meuron, and four battalions of Madras ſepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the ſeveral flank corps; and Major General Baird was entruſted with the direction of this important ſervice.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, croſſed the rocky bed of the cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, paſſed the glacis and ditch, and aſcended the breaches in the fauſſe braye and rampart of the fort, ſurmounting in the moſt gallant manner, every obſtacle which the difficulty of the paſſage, and the reſiſtance of the enemy, preſented to oppoſe their progreſs. Major General Baird had divided his force for the purpoſe of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One diviſion was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop: the latter was diſabled in the breach; but both corps, although ſtrongly oppoſed, were completely ſucceſsful. Reſiſtance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo for ſome time after all firing had ceaſed from the works: two of his ſons were there, who, on aſſurance of ſafety, ſurrendered to the troops ſurrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, moſt of whom were in the palace. It was ſoon after reported that Tippoo Sultaun had fallen; Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar,

far, and many other of his chiefs, were alſo ſlain. Meaſures were immediately adopted to ſtop the confuſion, at firſt unavoidable in a city ſtrongly garriſoned, crowded with inhabitants, and their property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by aſſault. The Princes were removed to camp.

It appeared to Major General Baird ſo important to aſcertain the fate of the Sultaun, that he cauſed immediate ſearch to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of the ſlain, and ſoon after placed in the palace. The corpſe was the next day recognized by the family, and interred with the honours due to his rank in the mauſoleum of his father.

The ſtrength of the fort is ſuch, both from its natural poſition and the ſtupendous works by which it is ſurrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whoſe praiſe it is impoſſible to ſay too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army, I have expreſſed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to encloſe; and I truſt your Lordſhip will point out their ſervices to the favourable notice of their King and Country.

I am ſorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loſs, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at firſt imagined.

On the 5th inſtant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes, formerly hoſtages with Lord Cornwallis, ſurrendered himſelf at our out-poſts, demanding protection; Kerim Saib, the brother of Tippoo, had before ſought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A Cowl Namah was yeſterday diſpatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldeſt ſon of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers; Purneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, have alſo been ſummoned to Seringapatam; no anſwers have yet been received, but I expect them ſhortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels,

keels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, to ask my orders for 4,000 horse, now under his command; Ali Reza was commissioned to declare, that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

Monsieur Chapuy and most of the French are prisoners; they have commissions from the French Government.

Seringapatam,
7th May 1799.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

ABSTRACT of a RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Assault of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799.

Europeans Killed.—Two Captains, six Lieutenants, three Serjeants, one Drummer, fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Ensigns, two Conductors, twelve Serjeants, five Drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Missing.—One Serjeant, and three rank and file.

Natives Killed.—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Jemidar, two Drummers, and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto Missing.—Two rank and file.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded on the Assault.

Killed.

Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th flank companies; Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d, Lieutenants Farquhar, Prendergrast, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Captain Cormick, of the pioneers.

Wounded.

Wounded.

Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop and Lieutenant Lawrence of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment; Captain Lardy and Lieutenant Matthews of the Meuron regiment flank companies; Lieutenant Shawe, of the 76th, ſerving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Enſigns Autil and Guthrie of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the Engineers, and Captain Preſcott of the Artillery.

Copy of General Orders; dated Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May, 1799.

The Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honour to command, on the conqueſt of yeſterday; the effects ariſing from the attainment of ſuch an acquiſition as far exceed the preſent limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops ſurpaſs his power of praiſe: for ſervices, ſo incalculable in their conſequences, he muſt conſider the army as well entitled to the applauſe and gratitude of their Country at large.

While Lieutenant General Harris ſincerely laments the loſs ſuſtained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmeſt terms to Major General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the aſſault, and for the humane meaſures which he ſubſequently adopted for preſerving order and regularity in the place. He requeſts that Major General Baird will communicate to the officers and men, who on that great occaſion acted under his command, the high ſenſe he muſt entertain of their atchievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requeſts, that Colonel Gent and the corps of Engineers, under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department;

partment; and his beſt acknowledgements are due to Major Beatſon, for the eſſential aſſiſtance given to this branch of the ſervice by the conſtant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the Artillery corps are ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only deſire Colonel Smith to aſſure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command, that he feels moſt fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publickly expreſſing his ſenſe of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himſelf called upon to notice, in a moſt particular manner, the exertion of Captain Dowſe, and his corps of pioneers, which during the preſent ſervice have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

On referring to the progreſs of the ſiege, ſo many occaſions have occurred for applauſe to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, the Honourable Colonel Welleſly, Lieutenant Colonel Moneypenny, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major Mac Donald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the ſeveral out-works and poſts of the enemy, demands to be recorded; and the very ſpirited attack led by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of His Majeſty's 74th regiment, which tended ſo greatly to ſecure the poſition our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, claims the ſtrongeſt approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army ſince the commencement of the ſiege, in all the operations which led to its honourable concluſion, has been ſuch as well ſuſtains its long-eſtabliſhed reputation. The gallant manner in which the poſt at the village of Agrar was ſeized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability diſplayed in directing the fire of the batteries eſtabliſhed there, the vigour with which every

every attack of the enemy on the out-posts of that army was repulsed, and the spirit shewn in the assault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requests Lieutenant General Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant General Harris trusts, that Lieutenant General Stuart will excuse his thus publicly expressing his sense of the cordial co-operation and assistance received from him during the present service; in the course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the sentiments of his public duty from the warmest feelings of his private friendship.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS, dated Seringapatam, 8th May 1799.

Lieutenant General Harris has particular pleasure in publishing to the army the following Extract of a Report * transmitted to him yesterday by Major General Baird, as it places in a distinguished point of view the merit of an officer on the very important occasion referred to, whose general gallantry and good conduct, since he has served with this army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander in Chief.

"If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merits, I know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose exertions I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack."

(True Copies)

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Military Secretary.

(A true Copy)
J. WEBBE,
Secretary to Government.

* The whole of this Report has been since received, and is hereunto annexed.

Copy of a General Order by Government; dated 15th May 1799.

G. O. By Government.

Fort St. George, 15th May 1799.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decifive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th May, offers his cordial thanks and fincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the officers and men compofing the gallant army which atchieved the capture of the capital of Myfore on that memorable day.

His Lordfhip views with admiration the confummate judgment with which the affault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and fkill with which it was executed, and the humanity which diftinguifhed its final fuccefs.

Under the favour of Providence, and the juftice of our caufe, the eftablifhed character of the army had infpired an early confidence, that the war, in which we were engaged, would be brought to a fpeedy, profperous, and honourable iffue.

But the events of the 4th May, while they have furpaffed even the fanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raifed the reputation of the Britifh arms in India to a degree of fplendour and glory unrivalled in the military hiftory of this quarter of the globe, and feldom approached in any part of the world.

The luftre of this victory can be equalled only by the fubftantial advantages which it promifes to eftablifh, by reftoring the peace and fafety of the Britifh poffeffions in India on a durable foundation of genuine fecurity.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, fatisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crifis the fpirit and exertion of our Indian army have kept pace with thofe of our countrymen at home;

and

and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found, in the malevolent deſigns of her enemies, an increaſing ſource of her own proſperity, fame, and power.

(By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council)

(Signed) J. WEBBE,
Sec. to Government.

(A true Copy) J. WEBBE,
Sec. to Government.

(IX.)

To Lieutenant GENERAL HARRIS, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

HAVING, in obedience to your orders, taken the command of the troops ordered for the aſſault of the fort of Seringapatam, conſiſting of a corps of ſix companies of European Flankers, from the Bombay army under Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop; a corps of four companies of European Flankers, from the Scotch Brigade; and the regiment de Muron, under Colonel Sherbrook; His Majeſty's 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments; ten companies of Bengal Sepoy Flankers, under Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner; eight companies of Coaſt Sepoy Flankers, under Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple; ſix companies of Bombay Flankers, under Lieutenant Colonel Mignan; one hundred artillery-men, with a proportion of Gun Laſcars, under Major Bell; the European and Native Pioneers, under Captain Dowſe; amounting, as per incloſed return of men actually under arms at the aſſault, to

Europeans - - - - -	2,494
Natives - - - - - -	1,182
Total - -	4,376

I have now the honour to report to you the meaſures I took to ſecure the ſucceſs of the important ob-

 ject

ject entrusted to me, and the result, and to inclose a return of the killed and wounded on the assault.

Having received your instructions to make the capture of the ramparts my first object, as the force under my command was not deemed sufficient to assault the ramparts and town at the same time, when defended by Tippoo's whole army, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, with six companies of European Bombay Flankers, supported by His Majesty's 12th and 33d regiments, and ten companies of Bengal Sepoy Flankers, with fifty artillery-men, to assault the north rampart, and to push on with the European flank companies, until he met the south attack under Colonel Sherbrook, consisting of the flank companies of the Scotch Brigade and regiment de Muron, reinforced by the grenadier companies of His Majesty's 73d and 74th regiments, in consequence of the vigorous resistance there was reason to apprehend at the several heavy batteries on the south side of the fort, and supported by His Majesty's 73d and 74th regiments, eight companies of Coast Native, and six companies of Bombay Native Flankers, with fifty artillery-men, when the whole were directed to form on the east face, until arrangements were made for the attack of such of the cavaliers as might not already have been seized, or for proceeding to the attack of the body of the place, if, with the force remaining, such a measure should be deemed advisable.

The assault commenced, in obedience to your orders, at one P. M.

Colonels Sherbrook and Dunlop were directed on no account to quit the inner rampart, previous to their junction, for any other object than that of seizing on the cavaliers in the neighbourhood of their respective attacks, and to lose no time in regaining their situations on the ramparts, as soon as that object should be attained; and every cavalier or post on the ramparts which it might be deemed essential to secure, were immediately to be occupied by a battalion company or companies from the supporting European regiments,

ſo that the whole of the ground once captured might be ſecured, and the flankers on their junction be in full force to follow up their ſucceſs, by an attack on any of the cavaliers which had not fallen in their way, or by aſſault on the body of the town, and the palace of the Sultaun. In the ſucceſs of every part of this plan my warmeſt wiſhes were gratified; the whole of the ramparts, and every cavalier in the fort, were, in a vigorous aſſault of a few hours, in the poſſeſſion of our troops, who were too well acquainted with the value of their conqueſt, to render their retaining it againſt the whole of Tippoo's army at all doubtful. The place, therefore, being ſo ſecurely our own, I was not anxious, by an immediate attack on the palace, to bring on a freſh and unneceſſary ſlaughter; and indeed the exhauſted ſtate of the gallant flankers, rendered it expedient for me to halt a ſhort time before I proceeded to the attack of the palace, which, if Tippoo was in it, there was every reaſon to ſuppoſe, would be, if poſſible, as gallantly defended as attacked. During this halt, two battalions of Sepoys arrived, and truſting by this time the Sultaun would ſee how fruitleſs any further reſiſtance muſt prove, I requeſted Major Allen, Deputy Quarter Maſter General, who had juſt arrived from camp, and who, from his knowledge of the language, was well qualified to execute the duty, to proceed with a flag of truce to the palace, and offer cowl to Tippoo Sultaun, and every perſon in his palace, on his immediate and unconditional ſurrender of himſelf and family to me, at the ſame time informing him, if there was the ſmalleſt heſitation in accepting this offer, that an immediate aſſault on the palace would take place, and every man in it be put to the ſword. The grenadiers, and part of the 12th regiment under Major Craigue, with the 2d battalion 9th regiment of Sepoys, accompanied Major Allen, to put this threat into immediate execution, if neceſſary; and I prepared the flankers, now a little recovered from their fatigues, to follow to the attack of the palace, on the firſt ſignal of hoſtilities having re-commenced, for the firing

had

had ceased on all ſides for upwards of an hour. In the mean time, I received intelligence from one of the priſoners, of whom I cauſed enquiry to be made, as to the place where the Engliſh ſoldiers, who had been taken in the different aſſaults on the enemy's out-poſts during the ſiege, were confined; that they had all been put to death about ten days before in the moſt barbarous manner, by having nails driven through their ſculls.

On this I immediately advanced with the flankers of the 74th regiment, and the light infantry and remaining part of the 12th regiment; reſolved, if cowl had not already been granted, and the dreadful accounts of the fate of our fellow ſoldiers were confirmed, to ſacrifice the tyrant to their manes. On reaching the palace, Major Allen came out to me, and informed me he had been with Tippoo's two youngeſt ſons, who were ignorant where their Father was; but were diſpoſed to ſurrender themſelves and palace, on a promiſe of protection. Anxious, if poſſible, to diſcover Tippoo, who, I had been informed, was certainly in the palace, I heſitated to agree to their conditions, unleſs they would inform me where their Father was, and threatened to ſearch the moſt ſecret receſſes of the palace if he was not inſtantly produced; but not being able to learn from them where the Sultaun was, and wiſhing to get them out of the fort before it was dark, after giving them every aſſurance of protection and kind treatment, I ſent them off to you under charge of Lieutenant Colonel Agnew, your public Secretary, and Captain Marriott, your Aid de Camp, eſcorted by the light infantry company of His Majeſty's 33d regiment. The palace was then taken poſſeſſion of without oppoſition. I then proceeded to the ſearch of the palace, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe and Major Allen; taking care, however, to avoid the Zenana, round which I had poſted a ſufficient force, to make the Sultaun's eſcape from it impracticable. In the palace we found a man, who, on being ſeverely threatened, ſaid, that the Sultaun was killed in attempting

tempting to paſs the northern ſally-port, and offered to conduct us to the body: we accordingly proceeded thither; and under a ſlaughtered heap of ſeveral hundreds, many of whom were men of conſequence in his ſervice, had the pleaſure to diſcover the body of the Sultaun; he had been ſhot through the head and body, and was quite dead. I cauſed him immediately to be put into a palanquin, and conveyed to the palace; where the body was identified by ſome of the principal men, who had fallen into our hands, and by two of the eunuchs belonging to his Haram.

I now proceeded to give ſuch protection to the inhabitants as was in my power, and although it was by this time dark, as I have heard no complaints of outrage or inſult being offered to any, I think I may venture to ſay, the natives of India will be ſatisfied that the Britiſh ſoldiers are not more brave than they are humane.

Early the next morning Abdul Caulic, the ſecond ſon of Tippoo, and the elder of the two, who were delivered as hoſtages to Lord Cornwallis at the concluſion of laſt war, was met by Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, coming from the iſland to deliver himſelf up; he was immediately aſſured of protection, and the moſt liberal treatment, and I went to meet him, to ſhew him how much ſatisfied I was with the confidence he placed in us, when the means of eſcape were perfectly in his power.

Having been led to expect you in the fort yeſterday morning, I waited with Abdul Caulic, to deliver him into your hands, but on being relieved by Colonel Weſleſley, I proceeded with him to camp, and delivered him over to you.

I perceive in the general orders of yeſterday, that no mention is made of Colonel Sherbrook; this I preſume is owing to that order being publiſhed before I had time to make my report to you of the conduct of the troops under my command on the aſſault, which was highly exemplary throughout, and if, when all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merit,

merit, I know no man ſo juſtly entitled to praiſe as Colonel Sherbrook, to whoſe exertions I feel myſelf much indebted for the ſucceſs of the attack.

I make no doubt Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, who commanded a party of equal force with that of Colonel Sherbrook, would have merited equal praiſe for his exertions, had he not moſt unfortunately been diſabled by a wound very early in the aſſault, a circumſtance I moſt ſincerely regretted, as from the well-known character of that officer, and the clear manner in which he underſtood the inſtructions I gave him relative to the attack he was to lead, I felt the greateſt confidence in the ſucceſs of that attack.

I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) DAVID BAIRD,

Major General.

Camp, Seringapatam,
6th May 1799.

APPENDIX:

BEING THE

Translations of Official Documents relative to the Negotiations carried on by TIPPOO SULTAUN with the FRENCH NATION, and other Foreign States, for Purposes hostile to the British Nation, prior to the Commencement of the War, between the English and that Prince, in February 1799;—

First printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council for all the Forces and Affairs of the English Nation in the East Indies, &c. &c. at Fort St. George, 1st of August 1799.

The PAPERS herein recorded, are arranged under the following Heads:

APPENDIX (A.)

Extract from a Minute of the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated 12th of August 1798; containing a detailed account of the information which the Governor General had received of the measures adopted by *Tippoo Sultaun*, for the purpose of forming an offensive and defensive alliance with the *French* against the *British* Empire in *India*; with the arguments and conclusions drawn by the Governor General from that information.—This extract is followed by Translations from authentic Papers in the PERSIAN LANGUAGE, found in the Palace of *Seringapatam*, after the capture of that fortress on the 4th of May 1799, confirming the Facts stated in the above-mentioned extract, and containing a detail of the measures pursued by *Tippoo Sultaun* for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of the French, and of exciting *Zemaun Shah*, the Grand Seignior, and the King of *Persia*, to join him in a war against the *English*:—Comprehending the period from *March* 1797 to *February* 1799, inclusive.

APPENDIX (B.)

Translations of Papers in the FRENCH LANGUAGE relating to the negotiations of *Tippoo Sultaun* with the *French*; found in the Palace of *Seringapatam*.—To which is added, a Translation of a letter from a Frenchman in the service of *Tippoo Sultaun*, named *François Ripaud*, addressed to the Sultaun, and dated 23d May 1797; proving that a correspondence had subsisted between *Tippoo Sultaun* and *M. Raymond*, commander of the *French* army in the service of his Highness the Nizam at *Hyderabad*.—To these are added, attested Translations of two intercepted Letters from General *Buonaparte*, one addressed to *Tippoo Sultaun*, assuring him of military succours, and the other to the Shereef of *Mecca*.

APPENDIX (C.)

CORRESPONDENCE between *Tippoo Sultaun* and the Government General, containing Translations of authentic copies of the letters which passed between the two governments from the 7th of March 1798, to the 22d of February 1799.—To this are added, the declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor General in council, on behalf of the Honourable the *East India* Company, and the Allies of the said company, their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peishwah, under date the 22d of February 1799; and a translation of the copy of a letter, forwarded by *Tippoo Sultaun* to the Right Honourable the Governor General, as his reply to a letter from the Grand Seignior to the Sultaun's address; of which a translation likewise appears in the course of the correspondence.

APPENDIX (D.)

Letters with inclosures from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated August 1799, stating the distribution of the Captured Property found at *Seringapatam*.

N. B. For a more explicit *Title or Contents* of the above Papers, see the *General Index*.

EXTRACT from the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S *MINUTE in the Secret Department, dated the* 12th *of August* 1798.

THE firſt regular authentication of the Proclamation, which I received, was contained in the Letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Chriſtian of the ſame date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the Proclamation actually had been iſſued by the Governor General of the Iſle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monſieur Malartic in this tranſaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although, fortunately for our intereſts, his ſucceſs has not yet been anſwerable to the extent of his deſign. Of the object of that deſign I ſoon poſſeſſed ample proof, ariſing from the beſt evidence which the nature of the caſe could admit. In the firſt place it appeared, by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the tranſaction, to be an undiſputed fact, that Tippoo diſpatched two Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, and that the Proclamation in queſtion was publiſhed ſubſequent to their arrival, and during their reſidence in that iſland. Theſe facts would perhaps have been ſufficient, without further enquiry, to warrant a ſtrong preſumption, that this Proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the Embaſſy, muſt have been framed with the conſent and knowledge of the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo then on the ſpot, and muſt have correſponded with their inſtructions from their Sovereign, whoſe orders they would ſcarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of ſuch ſerious conſequence as the concluſion of an alliance offenſive and defenſive with the French. In order, however, to obtain the moſt accurate information with reſpect to the circumſtances attending the reception of the Embaſſy, the publication of the Proclamation, and the conduct of the Ambaſſadors, I examined upon oath ſome reſpectable perſons, who were preſent in the Iſle of France during the reſidence of the Ambaſſadors at Port Nord Oueſt; from the concurrent teſtimony of theſe perſons, ſince corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole tranſaction.

Tippoo diſpatched two Ambaſſadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the Month of January 1798. They hoiſted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Oueſt, were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect, and were entertained during their continuance on the Iſland at the public expence. Previouſly to their arrival, no idea or rumour exiſted

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in the Iſland of any aid to be furniſhed to Tippoo by the French, or of any proſpect of a war between him and the Company. The ſecond day after the arrival of the Ambaſſadors an advertiſement was publiſhed of the ſame purport as the Proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the Proclamation was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the Town. The Ambaſſadors (far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the Proclamation) held without reſerve in the moſt * public manner the ſame language which it contains with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; they even ſuffered the Proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at the place of their reſidence. In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, an univerſal belief prevailed in the Iſland, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; which opinion had gained ſo much force, that the perſons who gave this evidence, and all thoſe who arrived at that period in India from the Iſle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The Ambaſſadors were preſent in the Iſland, when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in queſtion, and they aided and aſſiſted the execution of it, by making promiſes in the name of Tippoo for the purpoſe of inducing Recruits to enliſt; they propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited with reſpect to the numbers of the force to be raiſed. The Ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted in the levy of 150 Officers and Privates for the ſervice of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purpoſes ſtated in the Proclamation. Few of the Officers are of any experience or ſkill, and the Privates are the refuſe of the democratic rabble of the Iſland: ſome of them are volunteers, others were taken from the priſons and compelled to embark, ſeveral of them are Coffrees, and people of half caſt. With ſuch of theſe troops as were volunteers, the Ambaſſadors entered into ſeveral ſtipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the Ambaſſadors embarked on board the French frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Iſle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the ſame ſervice.

The Proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the Ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France, was diſtributed by their agents,

* Although the Ambaſſadors on their firſt arrival at the Mauritius were very ſolicitous, according to the tenor of their inſtructions (vide No. 10, and narrative of Haſſen Alli, No. 18.) to keep the object of their miſſion ſecret, yet when the Government neglected this precaution, and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the Ambaſſadors became equally public, and the object of their miſſion equally undiſguiſed.

agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their personal affiftance and co-operation.

The Proclamation itfelf furnifhes the moft powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the Ambaffadors in all its effential parts; the principal facts ftated therein are:

" That Tippoo Sultaun, through two Ambaffadors difpatched " for the purpofe to the Ifle of France, had addreffed letters to " the Colonial Affembly of the Ifle of France, to all the Gene- " rals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of " France, and had made the following propofitions:

1ft. " That he defired to form an alliance, offenfive and de- " fenfive, with the French; and offered to maintain at his ex- " pence, during the continuance of the war in India, whatever " troops fhould be furnifhed by the French, and to fupply (with " the exception of certain ftores) every neceffary for carrying " on the War.

2d. " That he had given affurances, that all his preparations " were already completed; and that the Generals and Officers " would find every thing neceffary for carrying on a fpecies of " war, to which Europeans have not been accuftomed in their " contefts with the Native Powers in India.

3d. " That he only waited for the fuccour of France to de- " clare war againft the Englifh, and that it was his ardent defire " to expel the Englifh from India."

Upon the ground of thefe facts, the Proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the fervice of Tippoo, and it concludes by affuring " All the citizens who fhall enlift, that " Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and al- " lowances, which will be fixed by his Ambaffadors, who will " alfo engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that the French- " men who fhall have enlifted in his army, fhall never be de- " tained there, after they fhall have expreffed a defire of re- " turning to their native country."

The avowed purpofe of this Proclamation is to acquaint the Inhabitants of the Ifland, with the propofitions made by Tippoo Sultaun through his Ambaffadors on the fpot. It enumerates thofe propofitions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the prefence of the Ambaffadors, if the facts ftated had not been correctly true, or if the propofitions enumerated had varied in fubftance from thofe communicated by the Ambaffadors under the orders of their Sovereign. But the laft paragraph of the Proclamation, connected with the conduct of the Ambaffadors as already defcribed, eftablifhes in the cleareft manner their participation in the whole tranfaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the Power of the Ambaffadors, and engages on their behalf that they fhall enter

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into certain ſtipulations, in the name of their Sovereign, with reſpect to the pay and final diſcharge of ſuch French ſubjects as ſhall enliſt in his Army under the conditions of the Proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Iſle of France concur in ſtating, that the Ambaſſadors openly acted under this part of the Proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo entered into engagements and ſtipulations with the Recruits according to the aſſurances ſpecified in the Proclamation. Monſieur Dubuc, now Maſter Attendant at Mangalore, ſtated to one of the witneſſes whom I examined, the whole ſubſtance of the engagements which had paſſed perſonally between him and the Ambaſſadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company with the aid of the French force, then about to be levied. It appears, from the evidence which I have collected, that the Ambaſſadors had not brought to the Iſle of France a ſupply of Treaſure ſufficient for advancing Bounty Money to the Recruits: it was ſtated that an apprehenſion of the Engliſh cruizers had prevented the embarkation of Treaſure for this purpoſe, and no doubt was entertained, that if the Ambaſſadors had been better provided with money, they might have raiſed a much greater number of men, who refuſed to engage on the mere ſecurity of promiſes in the name of Tippoo.

The Ambaſſadors, together with the force thus collected during the time of their miſſion in the Iſle of France, landed from the frigate La Preneuſe, at Mangalore, on the 26th of April, 1798. Accounts vary with reſpect to the exact number of the force landed; the moſt probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred perſons. Tippoo (far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of his Ambaſſadors in any part of the tranſaction) formally received them, and the Officers and leading Perſons ſo landed, with public marks of honour and diſtinction: one of his Ambaſſadors reſided for ſome time with the French Recruits in a fortreſs near Mangalore, and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his ſervice.

Referring, therefore, to the conduct of the Ambaſſadors in the Iſle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in conſequence of their Miſſion, and finally, to the reception of the Ambaſſadors and of the French Recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following concluſions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed:

Firſt. That the Ambaſſadors, diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Government of the Iſle of France, propoſed to that Government an alliance offenſive and defenſive againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, which alliance was accepted by

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that Government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public Proclamation *.

Secondly. That the Ambaſſadors were charged with Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, which Letters were ſtated to contain the ſame propoſition, and that the Ambaſſadors delivered thoſe Letters to the Governor General of the Iſle of France, for the purpoſe of tranſmiſſion to France.

Thirdly. That the Ambaſſadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, gave public aſſurances that he had actually completed the neceſſary preparations for commencing immediate hoſtilities, and that he only waited the arrival of ſuccour from the French to declare war againſt the Company, for the expreſs purpoſe of expelling the Britiſh Nation from India.

Fourthly. That the Ambaſſadors demanded unlimited military ſuccour from the French, and levied a military force in the Iſle of France, with the declared object of commencing immediate war againſt the Britiſh Nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his ſervice with ſignal marks of approbation, and that the Ambaſſadors have been received with ſimilar diſtinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun (by receiving with public marks of approbation his Ambaſſadors, who had concluded in his name an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French; and by admitting into his ſervice the military force raiſed for effecting the objects of that alliance) has perſonally ratified the engagements contained in the Proclamation of the Governor General of the Iſle of France, and has proceeded to act under thoſe engagements conformably to the tenor of that Proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the ſuccour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offenſive alliance with the French, is inconſiderable, yet the tenor of the Proclamation, the propoſition made to the French Government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the Ambaſſadors, prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his ſervice the largeſt force which he could obtain, for the purpoſe of commencing a War of aggreſſion againſt the Company in India.

* Although it appears, from No. 18, that the Government of the Iſle of France did not actually enter into a formal Treaty of defenſive and offenſive Alliance with the Ambaſſadors, by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided meaſure of ſending all the troops they could raiſe, and of promiſing more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the expreſs object of that Alliance, and with the ſame view they diſpatched his Letters to France, and aſſured him that the Alliance would there be formally concluded.

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Having thus entered into offenſive and defenſive engagements with the enemy; having proceeded to collect, in conjunction with the Enemy, a force openly deſtined to act againſt the Poſſeſſions of the Company; having avowed through his public Ambaſſadors that he has completed his preparations of War for the expreſs purpoſe of attempting the entire ſubverſion of the Britiſh Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual ſuccour of the French to proſecute offenſive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government in India.

Before I proceed to apply the principles of the Law of Nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire, what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for ſome years paſt, and whether he had received any provocation to juſtify ot to palliate his late proceedings?

Since the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the Britiſh Governments in India have uniformly conducted themſelves towards Tippoo Sultaun, not only with the moſt exact attention to the principles of moderation, juſtice, and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive ſpirit. Some differences have occaſionally ariſen with reſpect to the Boundaries of his Territory bordering upon the confines of our Poſſeſſions on the Coaſt of Malabar; but the records of all the Britiſh Governments in India will ſhew, that they have always manifeſted the utmoſt anxiety to promote the amicable adjuſtment of every doubtful or diſputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the moſt unequivocal proofs of the conſtant diſpoſition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his juſt rights, and to remove every cauſe of jealouſy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of Peace.

The Servants of the Company in India, have not however been ignorant of the implacable ſentiments of revenge, which he has preſerved without abatement ſince the hour of his laſt defeat. It has always been well underſtood, that Tippoo Sultaun's reſentment was not to be appeaſed by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his loſt power, the diſgrace of the Britiſh Arms, and the ruin of the Britiſh Intereſts in India. With ſuch views, it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the firſt favourable occaſion of ſtriking a blow againſt our Poſſeſſions; and his intrigues at the Courts of Hydrabad and Poonah, together with his embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, (although managed with ſuch a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of di-

rect acts (of aggression) were sufficient indications of an hostile mind. But none of these circumstances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's Servants towards him. The Correspondence between him and the late Governor General, and the Letters from Bombay on the subject of the District of Wynaad, furnish ample proofs of a sincere desire to bring that question to a fair issue, "*With the consent* "*and knowledge of both Parties*," according to the tenor of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Seringapatam. I appeal to the Letter which I dispatched to him soon after my arrival in Bengal, proposing an amicable adjustment of the same question, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the District of Coorga, for a testimony of the pacific spirit which has marked my first communication with him; although perhaps a less mild representation might have been justified by his unwarrantable precipitation in stationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the prescribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance, to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has continually professed the most sincere desire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean Ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received in Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore) Tippoo declares, "That his friendly heart is "disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to "strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established "between the two States." And he signifies his desire that "Sir John Shore would impress Lord Mornington with a sense "of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between "the two States."

This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of Tippoo these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the Sultaun's friendship, can now admit of no question; since it is now proved, that these letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour, which he had solicited from the Enemy, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company's possessions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultaun was no other, than that avowed in his correspondence with the Enemy, and pub-

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liſhed under the eyes of his own Ambaſſadors, "*an ardent deſire* "*to expel the Britiſh nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable, that he was inſtigated by the promiſes and exhortations of the Government of France (whoſe emiſſaries have reached his councils) to haſten the execution of a project, in which every conſideration of intereſt, and every ſentiment of paſſion, would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardour, and rancour, not inferior to his own.

The importance of theſe poſſeſſions to all the moſt valuable intereſts of Great Britain, has pointed the particular attention of the Government of France to the deſtruction of our empire in India. The proſperity of our ſettlements in India has long been the primary and undiſguiſed object of the jealouſy of France, avowed by all her miniſters in every negotiation, and by all her rulers in every ſtage of her innumerable revolutions. Tippoo therefore might reaſonably hope, that if the ceſſation of hoſtilities on the continent of Europe ſhould at any time enable the French Directory to turn their views to the diſturbance of the peace of India, ſuch an adventure would be amongſt the earlieſt of their operations.

The concluſion of a peace upon the continent of Europe may have appeared both to Tippoo and to the French, to offer a favourable opportunity for the proſecution of their joint deſign. The premature diſcloſure of this deſign, may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo. Whether the ſcope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expoſe his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but, whatever circumſtances occaſioned the premature diſcloſure of the deſign, whether the deſign was wiſely or raſhly conceived?—Whether it has partially ſucceeded, or entirely failed?—are queſtions, the ſolution of which in no degree affects the offenſive nature of an aggreſſion ſo unprovoked, and of a violation of faith ſo flagrant and unqualified. The hiſtory of the world ſcarcely furniſhes an inſtance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance preciſely with the ſame motives. The party propoſing an offenſive alliance againſt the Company, cannot be abſolved from the conſequences of ſuch an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting ſuch a propoſal; the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun therefore cannot be correctly eſtimated by reference to the ſuppoſed motives of Monſieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this caſe, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company, and of my own duties, with reference to the aggreſſion of Tippoo. The courſe

of

of reaſoning which I purſued, may be ſtated in the following manner:

The rights of States, applicable to every caſe of conteſt with foreign power, are created and limited by the neceſſity of preſerving the public ſafety; this neceſſity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim of all nations, to explanation of ſuſpicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to ſecurity againſt injuries intended.

In any of theſe caſes, when juſt ſatisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumſtances cannot otherwiſe be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to reſort to arms for the vindication of the public ſafety; and in ſuch a conjuncture, the right of the ſtate becomes the duty of the government, unleſs ſome material conſideration of the public intereſt ſhould forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or ſuſpicious; if he had merely increaſed his force beyond his ordinary eſtabliſhment, or had ſtationed it in ſome poſition on our confines, or on thoſe of our Allies, which might juſtify jealouſy or alarm; if he had renewed his ſecret intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad, Poonah, and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obſcure; it might be our duty to reſort, in the firſt inſtance, to his conſtruction of proceedings, which, being of a doubtful character, might admit of a ſatisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's Ambaſſadors, ratified by himſelf, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of War, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor ſecurity, but the total deſtruction of the Britiſh Government in India.

To affect to miſunderſtand an injury or inſult of ſuch a complexion, would argue a conſciouſneſs either of weakneſs or of fear. No ſtate in India can miſconſtrue the conduct of Tippoo. The correſpondence of our reſidents at Hyderabad and Poonah, ſufficiently manifeſt the conſtruction which it bears at both thoſe Courts; and in ſo clear and plain a caſe, our demand of explanation would be juſtly attributed either to a defect of ſpirit or of power. The reſult of ſuch a demand would therefore be, the diſgrace of our character, and the diminution of our influence and conſideration in the eyes of our Allies and of every power in India. If the moment ſhould appear favourable to the execution of Tippoo's declared deſign, he would anſwer ſuch a demand by an immediate attack; if, on the other hand,

hand, his preparations ſhould not be ſufficiently advanced, he would deny the exiſtence of his engagements with France; would perſiſt in his denial, until he had reaped the full benefit of them; and, finally, after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the acceſſion of an additional French force, he would turn the combined ſtrength of both againſt our poſſeſſions, with an alacrity and confidence inſpired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the preſent caſe, the idea therefore of demanding explanation, muſt be rejected, as being diſgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object. The demand of reparation, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the term, cannot properly be applied to caſes of intended injury, excepting in thoſe inſtances, where the nature of the reparation demanded may be eſſentially connected with ſecurity againſt the injurious intention.

Where a ſtate has unjuſtly ſeized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by reſtoring what has been unjuſtly taken, or by a ſubſequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed: but the cauſe of our complaint againſt Tippoo Sultaun, is not, that he has ſeized a portion of our property which he might reſtore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain, that, profeſſing the moſt amicable diſpoſition, bound by ſubſiſting Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifeſted a deſign to effect our total deſtruction; he has prepared the means and inſtruments of a war of extermination againſt us; he has ſolicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy, for the declared purpoſe of annihilating our empire; and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual ſuccour, to ſtrike a blow againſt our exiſtence.

That he has not yet received the effectual ſuccour which he has ſolicited, may be aſcribed either to the weakneſs of the Government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cauſe, or to the raſhneſs and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the meaſure of his hoſtility, nor of our right to reſtrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be eſtimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of military aſſiſtance were unlimited; we know that they were addreſſed, not merely to the Government of Mauritius, but to that of France; and we cannot aſcertain how ſoon they may be ſatisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the caſe of an injury to be repaired, but of the public ſafety to be ſecured againſt the preſent and future deſigns of an irreconcilable, deſperate

perate and treacherous enemy. Againſt an enemy of this deſcription, no effectual ſecurity can be obtained, otherwiſe than by ſuch a reduction of his power, as ſhall not only defeat his actual preparations, but eſtabliſh a permanent reſtraint upon his future means of offence.

APPENDIX (A.)

☞ *THE* PERSIAN PAPERS, *of which the following Numbers are Translations, were found in the Palace of the late* Tippoo Sultaun *at* Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as, either, True Copies, or, Original Documents, either by the Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British Forces, prior to the institution of a Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysoor; *or, subsequently, by Members of that Board, and also by* Hubbeeb-oolla, *Head Moonshy, (or Secretary) to the late* Tippoo Sultaun.

The Papers from No. 1, *to* No. 20, *inclusive, relate to the Alliance between* Tippoo Sultaun *and the French Nation.*

The Originals of Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 14. 15. *and* 20. *are Memorandum Books, partly in* Tippoo Sultaun's *own hand-writing, and partly in that of his Head Moonshy, and of several of the principal Officers of his Government.*

They are translated in the form and order in which they respectively appear in the original Memorandum Books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the Chiefs or Secretaries, was pointed out and attested by Hubbeeb-oolla, *Chief Secretary to the Sultaun.*

The Papers subsequent to No. 20, *exhibit the intercourse which subsisted between* Tippoo Sultaun *and* Zemaun Shah, *the King of* Cabul; *for purposes hostile to the* British *Empire in India.*

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun, *either with a view to denote, in the most conspicuous manner, his pretentions to absolute Sovereignty and Independance, or from the suggestions of pride or caprice, or from those motives combined, changed the Æra in use with all other Mussulman States, and altered the names and designations of all the Offices of Government; of the divisions of Territory and terms of Revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights, and measures; substituting names of his own invention, for those which are in use in every other part of* Hindoostan. *The Æra which he adopted, is precisely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Caili-Joog or fourth incarnation of Vishnou, according to the Mythology of the* Hindoos.—*It consists of successive Cycles of* 60 *years each, every year bearing a distinct name, and of these Cycles* 81 *are said to have elapsed.*—Tippoo Sultaun *invented new names for those years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto, the Æra of the Birth of* Mohummud, *(or rather that of* Mohummud's *assumption of the character of God's Messenger,) which was thirteen years prior to the Hedgiree.*

The series of Papers here printed, forms but a small part of the mass of voluminous correspondence, found in the Palace of Seringapatam, *all of the same tendency, and manifesting the same implacable hatred of the* British *Nation. The recent discovery and transmission of a large portion of that Correspondence, occa-*

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sions the following Collection to be less complete than it might have been by the addition of Papers equally interesting and important with those now printed, which would serve to connect the chain of transactions, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following Papers are more than sufficient to shew the unremitting ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun *had for years pursued the objects of his insatiable revenge, by violating every principle of Faith, Truth, and Honour, and by descending to artifices the meanest and most degrading to his character as a Man and a Sovereign.*

No. 1.

The Whole of the Original of this Number is in Tippoo Sultaun's *Hand-writing.*

—NAMES of the Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) of the French Nation.
—Five select Sirdars, possessing the supreme authority in France,—the title of their Office,—Pouvoir Executif. They are also called Membres.——

—Official designation of the Assembly of 500 Sirdars constituting the deliberative body in France, and subordinate to the five Sirdars abovementioned ——Conseil des Anciens.——

—The official designation of the two persons out of the Assembly of 500 composing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius,———Aux Representans du peuple.

The name of the person who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief (*Sirdar*) on the part of the French Nation in India, is General Citoyen Mangallon.

The Commander (*Sirdar*) of all the French ships, Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.

Name of the Chief (*Sirdar*) of the Mauritius—Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Isle de France, et de la Re-union. Names of the three Islands belonging to the English: Ireland—Guernsey—Jersey.

On the English Island, there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Coosseea, a hundred years ago, the English Rajah put the Rajah of the * Cosseeas to death, and took possession of his country.

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate!—

What occurs to my mind is this—To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a Vakeel—ostensibly as a Servant—to purchase the Ship which he has brought, load upon it Black Pepper, and other articles of Merchandize. To send two confidential per-

* Coosseea seems intended for *Ecossais*, Scotch; and the *Rajah*, for one of the Kings of Scotland.

sons

fons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European Navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of Navigators; and entrusting to the verbal communications of these two reputable persons and the Frenchman, what is intended to be communicated, satisfy the mind of the French Nation, and require Christian Forces.——The Officers of each Department to commit in writing their opinion separately.

Ripaud has agreed to this:——

Subject adjusted.—27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Herâsut 1224, from the birth of Mohummud, (*answering to 25th March*, 1797.)

On the 5th Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, (*answering to 2d April*, 1797) two persons Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of negotiating with the French Nation, and Hussun Alli, and Meer Yoosuf Alli, to accompany the Commander of the French Ships, by name Citoyen Sercy, Amiral de Mer de la Republique Françaife.

Questions to the Officers of Government:

What Negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

Answer:

1st. The French Troops and French Commander, to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud* Sircar, in military matters, as well as with respect to † Marches and Halts.—2dly, after taking Cheenaputton, (*Madras*) it should be destroyed, and let the Sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, Territory yielding five lacs of Rupees, to be given to the French; the remainder of the Cuddalore District, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar. The Fort of Ginjee, also to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatevever plunder he acquires in the Fort of Madras and the Black-town. The Fort of Goa, to belong to the Khoodadaud Sircar; Bombay to belong to the French.—3dly, The army of the Khoodadaud Sircar, to unite with that of the French, in the conquest of Bengal. The Commander of the Forces of the ‡ Ahmedy Sircar, and the Commander of the French Troops to act in concert.—No operation to be undertaken without the advice of the Commander of the French Troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal, as may be conquered, to be equally divided

* Khoodadaud, literally signifies God Given.—Tippoo Sultaun adopted this designation at the conclusion of the war in 1792.

† That is to say, all military operations.

‡ Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun used to designate his Government.

between

between the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French.—4thly, The question of War and Peace with the English, to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to say, the Khoodadaud Sircar and the French."

On the back of the original,

Oh, Protector!

Belonging to the Presence.

A True translation

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 2.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob.)

Answer from the Meer Meeraun (*or Heads of the Military Department.*)

OUR humble Representation is as follows:—Let your Highness for the present satisfy Ripaud's mind; and keeping him here, require him to write letters of assurance (or *encouragement*) to the French. Send those letters to the Mauritius, and call in a Christian force. That force to be directed against Calicut; and having conquered the Calicut district, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After which let provisions and succour be supplied from the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and let it be taken into your Highness's service.—The chastisement of the English is on every account indispensable.—Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is necessary and paramount to every thing. In spite of the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the insincerity, faithlessness, and refractory disposition of the French, is evident to your Highness.—Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar the district of Calicut, it does not appear adviseable to us, that they should be permitted to land in any of your Highness's ports, and be furnished with provisions and succours. Though the ship should be purchased from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, still it would not be adviseable to send her, for they seized this ship piratically.—We do not know what port she belongs to; and therefore, lest some disturbance should happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highness send some other ship, under the name of a merchant ship, with a quantity of black-pepper and rice, and dispatch her, together

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with the two European Navigators and the confidential persons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unnecessary.

(Signed) { *Mohummud Rezza,*
Poornea.

On the back of the original,
Meer Meraun.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee, 1224 from the Birth of Mohummud, (25th March 1797.)

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone.
P. T. to Government.

(No. 3.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed in the Assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.

The Answer from the Meer Assof, *(or Head Revenue Officer.)*

IT is represented as follows :—Your Highness should by any means retain Ripaud two whole months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the state of the war between the French and English.—It appears most adviseable not to send the two Navigators, Ripaud's Companions, until then.—Because this circumstance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them.—And should they be desirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumstance to come to an accommodation. Your Highness should effect this in such a manner, that no one may be able to unite with them*;—With regard to the amount of the French force, if you should require a larger force than the resources of this country are strictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole.—It is the practice of this nation, outwardly to promise a great deal, and to fall very short in performance, Should it be your Highness's pleasure, I would propose, that your Highness should take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a person from among the Servants of the Sirkar, cause letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud, and dispatch them speedily.—So that all three proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own country ; and return.—After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highness carry into effect such important

* The English must be here understood.

business

business as may be to be performed. This is what appears to be the most adviseable line for your Highness to pursue.

If Ripaud's ship may be purchased at a fair price, we would recommend it to your Highness to purchase it; at the season of action, it is needful.

Dated 23d Rubbaunee, in the year Herausut, (*answering to 21st March* 1797.)

(Signed) { *Meer Mohummud Saudir,*
Meeran Hoossain,
Syud Mohummud.

Question on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

What Negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

How far it is practicable to establish a perfect union with the French, is evident.—If the scene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar would not be afforded them; nor could it.—In the same manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the country of the Sirkar. How then can a perfect union be effected with the French Nation?—Unless, indeed, as it is with the English, by giving into the hands of the French the Ports, Islands, and Forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the neighbourhood, *then* an union may be effected.—An alliance (literally, *Partnership*) with Adventurers (literally *travellers*) men who carry their houses on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate business. Still, however, in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended that you should, in the first instance, completely establish your engagements with the French, and then proceed to business.—Dated as above.

On the back of the original.
Meer Assof.

True Translation,
N. B. Edmondstone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 4.)

Answer from the Meer Yem (*or Head of the Marine Department.*)

What Negotiations and Engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation?

AN engagement to this effect should be made with the Sirdars of the French Nations, viz. That while the Sun and Moon endure, the French shall not swerve from their Friend-

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ſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they ſhall not act, with reſpect to the continuation of war or the concluſion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order)* of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches and halts (in other words *military operations)* ſhall be at the diſcretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(Signed) { *Ghoolaum Alli,*
Haufez Mohummud.

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut, 1224 of the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the* 25th *March* 1797.)

It will be proper to ſend two reſpectable perſons, as upon a trading concern; and it is adviſeable to aſcertain the ſtate of things.

(Signed) { *Haufez Mohummed,*
Meer Ghoolaum Alli.

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Yem.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

(No. 5.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Ghoolaum Alli.

Anſwer from the Meer Suddoor (*or Head of Department connected with Forts and Garriſons.*)

WHAT your Highneſs has ſtated, is highly right and proper. It being your Highneſs's deſign to ſend for a French force, we recommend it to your Highneſs to eſtabliſh your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwiſe, after involving you in a conteſt, they will ſecede, and thus diſgrace themſelves, as your Highneſs knows they formerly did in the midſt of the War at *** (*name illegible*) when they ſeparated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highneſs. To write more were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect.

(*Signed*) THE SUDDOORS.

What Negociations and Engagements ſhall be entered into with the French Nation?

Friendſhip has very long ſubſiſted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumſtance is well known to all.

all. Owing to the friendſhip ſubſiſting with the French, lacks have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have ſacrificed their lives in the purſuit. This all the people in Europe, &c. well know: moreover, the combination of the three Powers * (literally *perſons*) and the commotions they ſet on foot, by which they inflicted miſery on the people, and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment ſubſiſting with the French; for otherwiſe there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of theſe events, and probably are not regardleſs of them: Be it therefore declared, that if a reſpectable French army ſhall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, ſupplies of proviſions ſhall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country ſhall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect muſt take place, viz. That ſuch territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſhall revert to the Sirkar; and of ſuch new territorial conqueſts as may be made, half ſhall be retained by the Sirkar, and half be granted to the French; alſo that the friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French ſhall endure while the earth and the ſkies remain; that the continuation of war and the concluſion of peace with the Enemy, be decided by concert between the two ſtates; and that nothing be undertaken without advice (*given to the Sirkar.*) To add more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunee.

Subject adjuſted, 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year Herauſut 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*25th March* 1797.)

(Signed) { *Ghoolaum Alli,*
Meer Suddoor.

On the back of the original,
Oh, Protector!
Meer Suddor.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to Government.

* Engliſh, Nizam, and Mahrattas.

(No. 6.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Handwriting of Shaikh Ismaeel.

Answer of the Meer Khauzin (*or Treasurer.*)

I recommend that the following Proposal be made to the French;

" The Khoodadaud Sirkar, having furnished such troops " and money as you require, let your troops join and co-operate " with those of his Highness, and render themselves masters of " the country of * ——which is in the way; and having stationed garrisons, proceed onwards to conquer that part of " your country which has been taken possession of by the " English. After regaining the country so taken by the " English, such arrangement of it to be made as may be " thought proper, and friendship and alliance remain established " between the two states. Until the conquest of the country of * ——be effected, provisions for your troops to be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of provisions, &c. expences for such " troops of the Sirkar as shall be sent to co-operate in recovering your country, to be furnished by you, because the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar is at a great distance; and " afterwards let the accounts be settled."

(Signed) *Meer Khauzin.*

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herausut, 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*25th March* 1797.)

I beg leave humbly to represent—Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French Nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French; and let it be sent by a man of Ripaud's; and two other persons be at the same time sent empty handed, to bring private information from the Sirdar of the French, so that these two persons may ascertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the answer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the Presence. To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.

On the back of the original,
Meer Khauzin.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

** Names illegible.

(No. 7.)

The Whole of the Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Ahmud Khaun.

Anſwer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar (*or Heads of the Commercial Department.*)

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

This Ripaud that is come, God knows what aſs it is; whence it comes, and for what purpoſe. The evil and ſecret deſigns of thoſe, even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the preſent, however, it is adviſeable to retain him in the ſervice of the Sirkar, and next ſeaſon make this Lyar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to ſee what anſwers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after peruſal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highneſs act as may appear adviſeable and politic. Kibleh * of the World! The French are not firm in their engagements; when, through the aſſiſtance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, they ſhall have acquired poſſeſſion of Territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the World! Your Highneſs muſt adopt ſuch meaſures as will give you the ſuperiority over the Engliſh, and to that end it is adviſeable that you ſhould take ſome one by the hand, and then, through the aid of God, and the favour of the prophet, by force of arms extirpate the Engliſh, and give them to the waters and the wind. The engagements that ſeem proper to be made with the French are theſe: The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which paſſed into the hands of the Engliſh, to revert excluſively to the Sirkar—whatever other country and forts belonging to the Chriſtians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French—In the ſame manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above.—Alſo, ſhould a peace be in agitation between the French and the Engliſh, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but, on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by conſent of, the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For inſtance, ſuppoſing that in ſome particular point in the treaty of Peace, the French ſhould be for, and the Sirkar againſt, then, neither that Treaty of Peace, nor that point, to be executed. —No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but ſuch amount, more or leſs, as from motives of kindneſs and indulgence, your Highneſs may be deſirous of diſburſing upon application, might be given.—The Commander

* The point to which all Muſſulmans turn, when praying.

mander in Chief who comes with the French force, to be inſtructed by the Rajah of the French to be ſubject to the controul of the Sirkar, and not to take any ſtep without orders; and in all engagements in the field, as well as in ſeiges of forts, to be obedient to the orders of the Preſence. Kibleh of Religion and the World!—Should your Highneſs think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occaſion to wait till next ſeaſon, your Highneſs has only to write letters, and cauſe Ripaud to write others, and giving your inſtructions with reſpect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him, with two reſpectable perſons belonging to the Sirkar, and two of Ripaud's aſſociates, ſo that an anſwer may arrive by the commencement of the ſeaſon. Protector of the World! We have thus taken the liberty to repreſent what has occurred to our deficient underſtandings.

(Signed) *Shaikh Ahmud*, *Mahommed Iſmaeel*, } Mullick-oo-Toojars.

Written the 26th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut 1224 of the birth of Mahummed (*anſwering to the 25th of March 1797.*)

Subject adjuſted on the 27th of Rubbaunee of the year Herauſut, 1224 from the birth of Mohummud (*24th March 1797.*)

On the back of the original,
Mullick-oo-Toojar.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmondſtone,
P. T. to Government.

(No. 8.)

OBSERVATIONS ſubmitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, *on the Subject of the Negotiation propoſed to be opened with the* French, *through the Channel of* Ripaud; *with a rough Draught of the Propoſitions to be tranſmitted to the* French, *as prepared by the Sultaun himſelf.*

The firſt part of the Original is in the hand of Mohummud Rezza, *(the Binky Nabob) the ſecond in that of* Tippoo Sultaun.

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

THE repreſentation which Ripaud formerly made, is perfectly well known to your Highneſs, as it is alſo to us; and the ſtatement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month of Shumſee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, in direct oppoſition to that of Ripaud, is alſo well known to your Highneſs. From firſt to laſt the language

of

of this man has been that of ſelf-intereſt and falſehood; nothing has reſulted from this buſineſs, and nothing elſe will come of it. From the erroneous ſtatements of this ſcoundrel, the ſtrongeſt doubts have ariſen; and even his requeſt for permiſſion to go a hunting to the diſtance of 8 or 10 coſs, is very ſuſpicious. When ſo much chicane, covetouſneſs of money, artifice, and deceit, are apparent in that ſhort diſtance, what may not be expected in ſo long a voyage with the *Moallims (navigators or mates)* his aſſociates? The tranſacting of affairs of ſuch vaſt importance, through the medium of ſuch a low fellow, tends to throw diſcredit on the tranſaction. It is hoped that your Highneſs will procure *Moallims* of a better deſcription; and that your Highneſs, after procuring authentic intelligence of the ſtate of the War, &c. between the French and the Engliſh, will diſpatch them at the firſt of the ſeaſon. If theſe doubts and ſuſpicions had not occurred in this buſineſs, nothing could have been better. With reſpect to the conqueſt of Nizam Alli's country, pleaſe God, at a proper opportunity, you muſt ſo manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmoſt facility, and alſo that the other two powers (literally *perſons*) may be made to repent (their deſigns); the queſtion depends upon the union of the three Powers *. When a new dominion ſhall come into your Highneſs's poſſeſſion, although the other two powers (*Nau-Kuſſaun*) ſhould unite, yet through the ſpiritual aid of the Religion of the Holy Prophet, the chaſtiſement of thoſe two powers may be effected, with a ſuitable force, agreeably to your Highneſs's wiſhes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed thoſe of three. By the favour of God the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your poſſeſſion*;) the chaſtiſement of thoſe two † diſgraceful powers, will certainly be completely effected. The object of this ſtate will probably be much better effected at a ſeaſon of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water (*meaning Ripaud.*) To write more would be to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. Written on the 11th of the month of Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to 8th March* 1797.)

(*Signed*) The Repreſentation of the Five Departments of Government.

After

* The word in the original is *Nau-Kuſſaun*; *Kuſſaun* ſignifies *perſons*, and the addition of the privative *Nau* conveys the ſignification of *Worthleſs*: The Engliſh, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, are deſigned by the expreſſion.

† The term in the original is *Yellow-Faced*, an expreſſion of contempt, and apparently applied to the Engliſh and Mahrattas.

After two blank leaves in the Memorandum Book, occurs the following in Tippoo Sultaun's *hand-writing.*

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

Article 1ſt.—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, anſwering to Sunday the 4th of the month of Showaul, *correſponding with the 2d April* 1797.) after the 8th hour of the day (*about* 9 *o'Clock, A. M.*) at the hour Kummer, and when the ſun entered Taurus, the following propoſitions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, compriſed in five Articles, were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, a Frenchman, and cauſed to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propoſitions (*were taken down*) François Ripaud, of his own accord, ſtanding up, took an oath upon the Inſignia of his Nation (*cockade*) which he had planted in his hat, and kiſſed it.

After a blank leaf in the Memorandum Book, the following article is inſerted.

Article 1ſt.—Let friendſhip be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation, as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure, that the conduct of their reſpective ſubjects (literally *Menial Servants*) may not be able to impair it. If (which God forbid!) any diſturbance be excited by their ſubjects (literally *Servants*) no offence muſt be taken by the King and the Sirdars of the French Nation, but the affair muſt be adjuſted, and an accommodation be effected, by correſpondence and perſonal negotiation.

Article 2d.—The French have from the firſt had it in contemplation to expel the Engliſh from Hindoſtan; and becauſe of the amity ſubſiſting between me and the French, the Engliſh united with themſelves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Mahrattas, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and ſubjected me to vaſt loſſes. Theſe circumſtances are fully known to the French Nation, It is therefore written, that the French Nation ſhould ſatisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the Enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war, as it may be concerted in Europe, to be in the firſt inſtance communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to be adjuſted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third Article.

Article 3d.—French Soldiers, as far as 10,000: and Negroes (*Hubſhee*) as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war, ſuitable to the number of Troops, to be in attendance at ſea until the concluſion of the war. Whatever warlike articles may be wanted, ſhall be ſupplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After

§ the

the conqueſt and partition of the Country, the French to be charged with their ſhare of the expence. The French Commander and his Army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar in all military operations, halts, and marches. The French Army to land at the Fort of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sircar, ſituated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river *(K'hauree)* and affording effectual aid, bring the fortreſs of Goa into the poſſeſſion of the Khoodadaud Sircar. The fortreſs of Bombay ſhall be made over to the French*. The army of the Sirkar, to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the Forts in the way; and as far as Maſſulipatam to be accompanied by the French force. From Maſſulipatam an army compoſed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 horſe, under the command of truſty Officers of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be ſent with a French force, and accompanied by French Officers, againſt Bengal.

Article 4th.—The whole of the Engliſh territorial poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan, ſhall be reduced—Half of the Couutry, and the Forts and Stores, ſhall be taken by the Sirkar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar—After making over to the French Sirdar the half of the Territory and Forts belonging to the Engliſh, the expence of all the ſupplies furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French Army, ſhall be made good by him. The partition of the Country and Forts of the Engliſh ſhall thus be made. The Country and Forts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the Engliſh wreſted from it four or five years ago, are not to be included in the partition. The Fortreſs of Goa ſhall be poſſeſſed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and that of Bombay ſhall be left to the French. [*N. B. In the original of this Article, there are many alterations and amendments.*]

Article 5th.—If any power (literally *Sirdar*) in this country, ſhall aſſiſt the Engliſh, both parties, that is the French and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſhall join to puniſh ſuch enemy—and, in the ſame manner, if any one ſhall commit hoſtilities againſt the French Army, the latter ſhall be ſupported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.

The Fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its ſtores to the French. The Fort muſt be razed, and that of Pondicherry muſt be repaired. —In like manner, if any one ſhall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French ſhall be prepared to puniſh him under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Article 4th.—As long as the Sun and Moon ſhall retain their courſe, the French Nation muſt conſider the Enemies of the Khoodadaud

* Literally *Sowauree Khauſs*, which implies Tippoo Sultaun's army commanded by him in perſon.

Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own Enemies, and in like manner the Enemies of the French Nation ſhall be conſidered as the Enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties muſt join in puniſhing and repulſing them.

[*N. B. The Original of the foregoing Articles ſeems to be the rough Draft of thoſe which appear in a more perfect and connected form in* No. 10.]

Propoſition.—From the tenor of Ripaud's diſcourſe, it would appear that he did not come of his own accord, but that his Superiors ſent him, to aſcertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar is affected towards the French Nation; but now, on Friday the 10th of the month Ahmedy, and the ninth of the month Kummeree *(or it may mean the lunar month)* of the year Sauz, 1225 from the Birth of Mohummud, it appears, from the declarations of the European Aubaine, an aſſociate of Ripaud's, of Bourbon; that having taken a Merchant ſhip, they came out to plunder the ſhips of the Engliſh — that neither is ſervant to the other, but that they ſhare in common—The ſending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, therefore, on a deputation to the French Nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of diſturbance.—However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (literally *houſe)* of Nizam Alli, the other two Heretics *(meaning, it is to be ſuppoſed, the Engliſh and Mahrattas)* would ſtill unite.—Is it or is it not beſt to depute the four Sirdars to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is adviſable upon this head—Dated as above.

[*N. B. This propoſition would appear to be addreſſed as a Quere to the Departments.*]

Article 5th.—Four perſons holding Offices under the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are veſted with full powers, and ſent to negociate friendſhip between the two parties. If they *(the French)* are diſpoſed to eſtabliſh friendſhip, and form alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them ſatisfy the minds of the ſaid four Sirdars by oath and engagement; and let the French alſo ſatisfy their own minds, by taking an oath and engagement from them; and having thus adjuſted the concerns of both parties, and eſtabliſhed mutual friendſhip, let them ſpeedily ſend an army; and let three of the ſaid Sirdars be ſent, with two French Sirdars, on a Ship of War to Europe, to negotiate with the French Nation, and the other Sirdar to be ſent with the Officers of the French Army to this quarter.—Pleaſe God, the intereſts and ſatisfaction of both parties will by theſe means be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 9.)

Translation of Queries, by the Persons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun to proceed on an Embassy to the Isle of France; with Answers to the same.

[*The Queries in the original Manuscript are in the Hand-writing of Meerza Bauker, (who was killed at the Battle of Malavelly,) and the Answer in the Hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, the Binky Nabob.*]

* In the Name of the Most Merciful God!
Oh, Protector!

QUESTION from Mirza Bauker, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Hussun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government:

"Are We, whom you are about to depute to adjust the concerns of the Government, to be vested with full powers with "regard to all the points comprised in the Five Articles, or "to be subject to order?—Let us be informed explicitly."

ANSWER from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaub Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Alli the Suddoor—"You are vested with full powers, with regard "to all the points comprised in the Five Articles."

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor—"To the "exception of Engagements; you are vested with full powers "with regard to all other political points."

QUESTION the Second—"Conformably to our instruc- "tions, after our arrival at the Mauritius, we shall make the "following Proposition to the French Sirdars—That they sa- "tisfy our minds, by oath and by formal engagements, while "we do the same with respect to them—That they then send "an Army, accompanied by one of us, to the Country of the "Khoodadaud Sirkar, while the remaining three proceed, ac- "companied by two Sirdars of their Nation, to Europe, for "the purpose of adjusting matters, and satisfying our minds— "Should the Sirdars at the Mauritius, on being made acquainted "with this proposition, answer, that they are but Servants, "and with respect to military co-operation, have only autho- "rity to attend without hesitation, if our Sovereign required "it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engagements "with us, altho' when arrived at the Presence, they will in "person enter into formal engagements, and attach themselves "to his Highness's service, and obey his commands—In such "case, what are we to do?"

* This invocation is in the hand-writing of Tippoo Sultaun.

ANSWER

Answer from all the Members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Suddoor—" If the Sirdars of the Mauritius ſhould object to enter " into formal engagements, you muſt endeavour, by every de- " vice in your power, to induce them. If, however, they " ſhould ſtill perſiſt in refuſing, you muſt of neceſſity give way, " and not inſiſt upon that point."

Answer from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor—" Unleſs they " enter into formal engagements, you ſhould not bring an " army."

Question the Third—" After the refuſal of the Sirdars at " the Mauritius to enter into formal engagements, ſhall we or " ſhall we not proceed to Europe?"

Answer unanimouſly from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—" You muſt uſe due exertions to obtain a " formal engagement—ſhould they however at length not con- " ſent, you ſhould proceed to Europe."

Question the Fourth—" After our arrival in Europe, if " the Managers there ſhould likewiſe refuſe to enter into en- " gagements, what are we to do?"

Answer unanimouſly from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—" You will leave unemployed no exer- " tions to obtain formal engagements; if, however, they abſo- " lutely will not conſent, you will obtain from them friendly " addreſſes, and return. If you find no alternative, ſetting aſide " the formal obligation, you will obtain from the Miniſters a " counterpart of the agreement, conſiſting of five Articles, and " parting upon good terms, ſet out for the Preſence."

On the back of the Original,

Oh, Protector!

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 10.)

The ORIGINAL *of the following* Memorandum, *and the five* Articles *annexed to it, is in the Hand-writing of the late Tippoo Sultaun.—The Drafts of Letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the Hand-writing of Hubbeeb-oola, the Sultaun's Head Moonſhy, and the remainder in that of Mohummud-Rezza (otherwiſe called the Binky Nabob.) The Whole is upon Red-coloured paper.*

In the Name of the Moſt Merciful God!

ON the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, anſwering to the 4th Showaul (correſponding

(correſponding with the 2d April 1797) the Propoſitions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, an European; and letters were cauſed to be written with his hand to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Huſſun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Yem; and Meer Yooſuf Alli, Meer Aſſoff; together with letters from the Preſence. By the favour of God they will arrive in ſafety. Before the Propoſition was declared, the ſaid François Ripaud, of his own accord, ſtanding up, took the oath of his Nation, and kiſſed the National Cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five Articles here under particularized, were cauſed to be written. A copy of the Hookumnaumeh *(or paper of inſtructions)* to all the four perſons, is alſo inſerted hereunder.

ARTICLE 1ſt.—That friendſhip between the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the Nation of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by oath and engagement as long as the ſun and moon ſhall hold their courſe, that no interruption in it may ever take place.—If (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed ſhould occur among individuals of the claſs of ſervants, in any tranſaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the *(contracting)* parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correſpondence and perſonal negotiation.—The French Officers (*Sirdars*) to be obedient (*to the Sirkar.*)

ARTICLE 2d.—Owing to (*my*) connection with the French, the Engliſh uniting to themſelves the Mahrattas and Nizam Alli Khaun, came againſt the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, took *(from me)* Three Crores and Thirty Lacks in Specie, and half *(my)* Country, and otherwiſe occaſioned *(me)* heavy loſſes.—All theſe circumſtances are fully known to the French Nation. Moreover, the French Nation had it at heart to expel the Engliſh from Hindoſtan—it is therefore written that the French Nation ſhould afford perfect aſſurance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, ſo that their enemy may be driven out of India. Whenever the queſtion of concluding a peace *(with the Engliſh)* may be agitated in Europe, information is given in the firſt inſtance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the queſtion to be decided with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sirkar by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wreſted from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, all the reſt of the Britiſh Territorial Poſſeſſions to be equally divided; and in the ſame manner ſuch of the Ships, Iſlands, and Ports belonging to the Engliſh and the Portugueſe as may fall into *(our)* hands, together with all ſtores *(Serinjaum)* and effects, to be equally divided.

ARTICLE 3d.—As far as 10,000 Soldiers, 30,000 Negroes, *(Hubſhee)*

(Hubshee) &c. to be landed; and ſhips of war in proportion to the number of Troops to be in attendance at Sea, until the concluſion of the War. Whatever Money, Military Stores, and Grain may be required, ſhall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as ſhall alſo Carriages, Horſes, and Bullocks. After the conqueſt and partition of the Country and Forts, accounts ſhall be ſettled with the French for the Money that may have been expended. The French Officers and their Troops to be ſubject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with reſpect to engaging, marching, and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river *(K'hauree)*. To co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the poſſeſſion of the Sirkar—after the taking of the fort of Bombay, it ſhall be made over to the French.—The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the Forts in the way, advance as far as Maſulipatam, with the French army accompanying. From thence an officer belonging to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horſe and 40,000 infantry, ſhall be diſpatched jointly with a French officer and a French force to reduce the province of Bengal; and the one ſhall upon all occaſions ſupport the other in its operations.

ARTICLE 4th.—Should any power, *(literally Sirdar)* in this country, enter into hoſtilities againſt the Khoodadaud Sirkar, both parties ſhall join to puniſh that power.—As long as the ſun and moon retain their courſe, the French Nation ſhall conſider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own; and in like manner the enemies of the French ſhall be conſidered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and both parties ſhall unite to chaſtize and repel them.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four perſons holding Offices under the Government of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, have been veſted with powers, and ſent to negotiate an alliance of friendſhip between the two parties. If the French are deſirous of eſtabliſhing friendſhip and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them ſatisfy the Sirdars above-mentioned, by oath and engagements; and in the ſame manner let the French ſatisfy themſelves alſo, by requiring an oath and engagements from thoſe Sirdars; and having adjuſted the affairs of both parties, and cemented mutual friendſhip, let them ſpeedily ſend an Army, and let them diſpatch to Europe on a Ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation, and let the other Sirdar be ſent back to this quarter with the French Officers and Troops—Pleaſe God, by this arrangement, the intereſt and ſatisfaction of both parties will be

be promoted, and the Enemy of the French Nation will be completely exterminated.——On the 5th of the Ahmedy, in the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohommud, corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showaul (answering to the 2d of April 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour Kummer, and when the sun entered Taurus, these Propositions were written.

Here follow Drafts of the Five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius;—of which, Translations appear in No. 3, *addressed*—Au Pouvoir Executif.—Au Representans de peuple, *(at the Mauritius)* —General Citoyen Mangaron—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique—Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Isle de France et de la Re-union.

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Address, &c.

N. B. *The above Drafts of Letters are in the Hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oolla, Tippoo Sultaun's head Moonshee.*

Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS addressed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Hussun Alli.

HAVING appointed you Four to carry on a Negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five Articles annexed to this.—Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct be conformable to the commands of God and of his Messenger; and keeping engraved on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourselves in the Aksah Mosque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occasions.—According to the sacred writings, "Be obedient to God and to his Messenger, and to those to "whom obedience is due by you." To obey a Prince of the Faith, is a Duty—To fulfil this duty of obedience, Four things, the initial letter of which is Z, must not be coveted, viz. Zunn, *(Woman)* Zeest, *(Existence)* Zurr, *(Money,)* and Zemeen, *(Land.)*—God defend us! The undue coveting of these four things, reduces a man to the nature of those three things of which the initial letter begins with a K.—Kaufer, *(Heretics,)* Kerauz, *(Swine,)* and Kulb, *(Dogs,)* which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthiness.—Thus, it is summarily recorded in books—" Heretics and all their Brethren; Dogs and all their Tribe; Swine and all their race; are equally impure."—The Fidelity which is to be practised, is of four kinds:—First, the Fidelity of the Eyes; that is, if you see any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him—Secondly, the Fidelity of the Ears; that is, if you hear any one utter expressions repugnant to Loyalty *(or Fidelity)* you immediately

mediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without disguise, state the case to the Presence, or to some Officer of Government.—The Third is, the Fidelity of the Tongue; that is, to utter the expressions of Loyalty, of Praise, and Gratitude; to recommend and to shew the example of Loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of speech are left you, to employ them for the service of Sirkar.—The Fourth Fidelity is that of the Hand, which imports, that you are to employ it in the service of the Sirkar in every way; whether by writing, or by carrying the sword and the musket, against the enemy.—In short, all the faculties of the Eyes, the Ears, the Tongue, and the Hand, must be called into action, and upon all occasions, considering that God and his Messenger, who know and see all things, are ever present, you should act accordingly.—The Most High hath said, "I know the secret emotions of the heart of man—I am ever present with him."—Again, it occurs in the HUDDEES *(traditional sayings of the Prophet)* "The giver and receiver of Bribes shall both enter into Hell."——You must not, in the first instance, give yourselves out as being employed in an ambassadorial capacity; but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with the utmost secrecy. You must profess yourselves to be merchants.—On your arrival at the Mauritius, you must send some persons of respectability with the European Aubaine, and one or two Dob'haussees *(Interpreters)* with a message to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are come to sell your merchandize. If they will permit you, and allow you to hire a house (as you have come a long Voyage) you will repose yourselves awhile, and then proceed to dispose of your effects—You must enjoin the European Aubaine not to communicate the secret to any one except the five Sirdars.

The Names of the five Sirdars are as follow:

There are two persons possessing the General Controul of affairs—Their designation is—"*Au Representans de Peuple.*"

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hindostan, who has come out with that appointment, is "*General Citoyen Mangalon.*"

The name and designation of the Commander of the French Navy, are "*Citoyen Serçey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.*"

The name and designation of the Chief of the Mauritius, are "*Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France et de la Re-union.*"

Having communicated to them your arrival, and heard what they have to say, you will tell them, that they must by no means pay you the Compliment of going themselves, or of sending persons to meet you, nor show open marks of friend-

ship,

ſhip towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, nor outwardly ſhow you any attentions; in order that your miſſion may not become public.—That after your landing, whereſoever they may aſſemble in private and ſend for you, you will wait upou them unattended, and communicate the ſentiments of friendſhip.—What is meant, is this: That you Four ſhould meet the abovementioned Sirdars privately: That you ſhould in the firſt inſtance offer Compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your diſcourſe to general profeſſions of friendſhip.—Of the five Perſian and five French letters which are entruſted to your care, you are to keep one in the Perſian, and another in the French language, addreſſed to the five Sirdars in Europe *(the Directory)* in depoſit. With reſpect to the remaining four Perſian and four French letters, addreſſed to the Sirdars of Mauritius (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) you will in the firſt inſtance leave the French letters in depoſit in the Ship, and, without delivering them, only carry with you the four Perſian letters; and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, riſe up, and deliver to them the letters, according to their reſpective addreſſes, with your own hands.—You muſt firſt find out, in the courſe of converſation, how far they are conſtant to their friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar;—that you will completely aſcertain;—and then, at a private conference, you will, with your own hands, deliver the four French letters reſpectively into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your diſcourſe ſo as to flatter them, and promote the ſucceſs of the object of your miſſion.—It is a known ſaying, "The pleaſed Labourer ſucceeds in his undertaking."—You will alſo ſtate, that, on account of the ſecrecy of your miſſion, Jewels and Khelauts *(or honorary dreſſes)* &c. tokens of Friendſhip, have not been ſent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that, pleaſe God, when a meeting takes place with the Preſence, which through the Divine favour will ſoon happen, every mark of favour and indulgence will be ſhewn.—Such are the friendly ſentiments which you muſt expreſs.—In ſhort, you muſt, in private with the five Sirdars, aſcertain their diſpoſition—that is to ſay, aſcertain, if from the tenor of their diſcourſe they are deſirous of cultivating friendſhip with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to ſend an Army to the Callicut quarter, or to the coaſt belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—After aſcertaining this, you will propoſe to them, that both parties ſhould mutually ratify their aſſurances according to their reſpective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the Enemy.—If they ſhould agree to ſend back with you an army under the Command of a Sirdar, and ſhould bind themſelves to you by oath and engagements, you will in the ſame manner give them aſſurances

assurances under oath and engagement.—Should they (which God forbid!) merely agree to send an Army, but refuse to bind themselves by formal engagements, you are not to stand upon this point; but in that case you must have the five articles of agreements drawn up in the French language, and deliver the same to them; receiving from them a Counterpart; and sending Meer Yoosuf Alli with the troops, the remaining Three of you are to embark with the two *(French)* Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpose, on board one of their Ships, and proceed to France; and by the favour of God being arrived at the place of your destination, you will cause those two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the Ministers; and proceeding into their Country with the utmost possible secrecy, you will meet the five constituted Sirdars of that Country, who are called Pouvoir Executif.—After compliments and expressions of regard, you will privately state to them, that, by the favour of God, the bonds of friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation have very long been daily acquiring strength, as is well known to them—That they are not ignorant that the enmity of their Enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, originated in the deputation of the Ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place—That the sum of my desire is, that as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure, our mutual friendship may remain and encrease daily.—Please God, you will effect the complete satisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encrease of friendship.—You will explain to them, in detail, the five Articles which have been committed to writing.—You are well-wishers and faithful servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and you wish well to the votaries of the Faith; exerting your zeal therefore to the utmost, you must make your court to them by the most impressive and flattering language, and by the expressions of perfect cordiality.—You must persuade them to act according to the five Articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the respective tenets of the parties; and causing them to draw out a Treaty *(or engagement)* accordingly, make them sign, seal, and deliver the same.—You will also draw up and deliver a Treaty *(or engagement)* in the same terms, and engage that a like instrument shall be signed and sealed by the Presence, and delivered to their Sirdars *(meaning, it is to be supposed, those of their Nation in India.)*

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the Troops, &c. together with the Ships of war as specified in the five Articles, as also Arzees *(addresses)* from them to the Presence; and Letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French Nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them

them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my Seal and Signature.—Should there be any appearance of a cessation of hostilities between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to stipulate for the restitution of that half of the Country, and of the Three Crores and Thirty Lacs of Rupees, which their Enemy wrested from me, because of my attachment to their Nation.—This requisition you will couch in proper Terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you shall have ascertained from the discourse of the Sirdars of the French Nation *(at that place)* that they are disposed to cement the friendship subsisting between that Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the Enemy, and that such also is the disposition of those in Europe, and when they shall have agreed with earnest cordiality to send a Ship with you, and a confidential person *(to Europe)* then you may proceed.

Should you however (which God forbid!) find them averse to the Alliance between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you will confine these secret points to your own breasts; and stating yourselves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul-oo-deen, will draw up a statement of facts, neither omitting nor adding a single circumstance, affix thereto your Seals and Signatures, deposit it in a Chest, and repair to the Presence.

If the European Navigators, who accompany you, should not consent to return with you, you must entertain and bring others.

Ten Cannon-founders—ten Ship-builders—ten manufacturers of China ware—ten Glass and Mirror-makers—ten makers of Ship Blocks (literally *Wheels*) and Wheels *(or Engines)* for raising Water, and other kinds of Wheel-work—and Workmen versed in fine Gold Plating; are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—You will state to the French Sirdars, that they are to consider the desire to manufacture these Articles, as arising from the friendship and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their interests, and to request that they will therefore send ten Artificers of each sort. After obtaining these people, you will fix suitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them also something in advance; and after their embarkation, you will give them an allowance of Provisions (literally *Grain*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and transport them hither.—Please God, after your return to the Presence, you will deliver up these Instructions.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz 1225 from the Birth of Mohummed, anſwering to Sunday the 4th of the month Showaul *(correſponding with 2d April* 1797) at the 8th hour of the day *(about* 9 *o'clock, A.M.)* at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the Sun into the ſign Taurus, the Original of theſe Inſtructions was written by the hand of Syud Mohummed Meer Aſſof.—[This Copy is written in the hand of Mohummed Rezza, Meer Meeraun.]

Supplemental Instructions.

Whatever propoſitions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that, pleaſe God, you will give an anſwer on the following day.—You will then return home, and all Four of you aſſembling in private, you will conſult together upon the anſwer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing; and all Four having ſigned it, you are to depoſit it in a cheſt; and the anſwer, in conformity to the terms of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the reſt ſitting by and liſtening.—Should Mirza Baukir make any miſtake in delivering the anſwer, the reſt are to prompt him.

You muſt all of you ſtudy the French Language, but none of you muſt converſe with the French Sirdars in French. You are to ſpeak through an Interpreter; yet if the Interpreter ſhould miſtake a word or two, you will ſet him right in French; excepting however one or two words, none of you Four muſt hold any converſe in the French Language; becauſe, while an Interpreter is employed, they *(the Sirdars)* cannot tell whether you ſay any thing more or leſs; whereas if the French Sirdars ſay any thing more or leſs, you, knowing the language, will detect it.—You muſt make yourſelves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real ſentiments, while they conſult together upon the various ſubjects that come before them.

As there are no Clove or Nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you are directed to deſire the Sirdars at the Mauritius to fill ſome Boxes with Seeds, and alſo to ſend ſome Plants by the Ships.

You will commit to paper all circumſtances reſpecting the Negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the Preſence by a French Ship, before you proceed on your voyage.

THE ſacred Command is iſſued to Mirza Baukir, Huſſein Alli, Meer Yooſuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, that, provided they are ſucceſsful, that is to ſay, provided they obtain formal engagements from the Leaders of the French Nation, it

it matters not though they expend from one Imaumee to five Lacks; ſtill, however, on condition that the engagements take place.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

No. II.

The Original of this Number, is in the Hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's Head Moonſhee.

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumah *(or Inſtructions)* addreſſed to Mirza Mohummud Baukir, Meer Youſuf Alli, Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meer Huſſun Alli.

IT is hoped, that, attended by the Divine Protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence Koriaul *(Mangalore)* and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ſhip Aſſud Ellanhee, ſet out towards the place of deſtination.—Immediately on your arrival at Koriaul, you will load on the Ship, Black Pepper to the amount of 15 or 20,000 Pagodas, together with four months proviſions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripaud the Frenchman, who came here for ſervice, there are two Navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine; to theſe perſons you will aſſign a proper monthly Salary, and appoint them to the duty of Navigators on board the Ship.—You will alſo place with them, in the ſame capacity, and for the purpoſe of inſtruction, the three Muſſulmen Navigators by name Abdool Kurreem, Mooſa, and Fukkeer Mohummud—Two large and eight ſmall volumes upon the ſubject of Navigation are entruſted to you; the French muſt be tranſlated into Perſian; and they *(or you)* and the other Navigators and Sirdars make themſelves Maſters of the Art—you muſt alſo calculate the ſhip's progreſs.—For the fifteen Chriſtians who would not take ſervice, you muſt ſupply proviſions on the Sirkar's account, and cauſing them to embark with you, land them at the Iſland; one or two men among them, who are verſed in Navigation, you muſt alſo join with the other Navigators. Should there not be room enough for all the men ſent with you, you will leave behind ſuch as you think proper, and take with you the reſt.—You muſt diſpoſe of the Pepper at a good price, and bring the Caſh with you.—You are appointed to conduct this Commercial Expedition; and the Pepper, together with the ſhip Aſſud-Ellanhee, are given into the protection of the All-Merciful, and into your charge.—Where-

 ever

ever you expect to be able to dispose of the Pepper to advantage, you must carry it there, and sell it accordingly. It is also ordered, that the ship's bottom should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any island where ships' bottoms are coppered, and, paying a proper price, get it done.--Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Beher, also understands the science of Navigation.

Copy of the Ship's Pass.

From a sense of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is represented to the respectable Governors on the Sea Coasts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, that should Mirza Mohummud Baukir, &c. Merchants by profession, arrive at any of your Ports for the purposes of Trade, it will consistent with friendship and benevolence in you, to shew them all that attention, hospitality, and respect, which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occasion should require, to purchase grain, &c. Articles at a reasonable rate, faciliate their departure, and shew them every degree of favour.

On the back of the Original,

Copy of the fictitions Hookum-naumeh.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
Persian Translator to the Government.

(No. 12.)

QUESTION proposed by the Six Departments to Citizen François Ripaud, as follows:

Previously to the present period, (*persons*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, went to France for the purpose of cultivating the friendship of the French Nation; and in consequence of this the English became hostile to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the losses which they occasioned to the Sirkar are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourself. The favour and kindness shewn by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French, are also well known to the whole Nation; yet the Peace which the Rajah (*King*) of France concluded with the Rajah (*King*) of England, was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. But notwithstanding this improper proceeding, his Highness, regardless of the representations of his well-wishers, and those who have grown old in his service, was still disposed to afford his protection and support to the French Nation, and on your representations this countenance has been shewn them: We therefore propose to you the present question, and desire that you

you will ſtate, What are the actual intentions of the French Nation, if they they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a proſpect of their ſpeedily carrying their determination into effect?

In the Four Departments there are four officers of high rank? firſt, the Meer Meeraun, or War Minſter; the ſecond, Meer Yem, the Miniſter of Marine; the third, Mullick-oo-Toojar, the Superintendant of Commerce; the fourth, Meer Aſſof, the Superintendant of the Country (*revenues.*)—It has been determined to ſend off theſe four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdar (*or chief*) of the French Nation; and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, give confidence and ſatisfaction to the French Nation, at the ſame time receiving from that Nation ſimilar aſſurances, confirmed by perſonal engagements, and by oath. Will then the Sirdar (*or chief*) of the Mauritius, and the commander of the Ships, Citizen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique, conſent to this, and will they, or will they not, ſend off the four Officers above-mentioned immediately to France?——If you are well acquainted with the diſpoſitions of your own nation, and the character of their general profeſſions (*with reſpect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprize us accordingly.—Immediately on the arrival of the four officers abovementioned at the Mauritius, will the ſaid Chief repair to this place, with a large Army, or not? Inform us of this. You have already taſted the bounty of the Sirkar, and you may wiſh to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

A True Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmundſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 13.)

[*The following* Tranſlation *and* Abſtract *are made from the original Perſian Letters found in the Palace of Seringapatam, ſigned and ſealed by Tippoo Sultaun, in a ſtate prepared for diſpatch—a circumſtance which is accounted for in the narrative of Huſſun Alli, one of tho Ambaſſadors ſent by Tippoo Sultaun to the Mauritius* (*vide* No. 18). *It is ſtated in that narrative, that the four perſons originally deſtined for the embaſſy, were detained by the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, and the hazard of being taken; and as only two Ambaſſadors actually went to the Mauritius, it became neceſſary to ſubſtitute other letters in the room of theſe.*]

Tranſ-

APPENDIX (A.) No. 13.

Tranflation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Form of Addrefs on the Cover:

To the perufal of the high and exalted; the magnificient and diftinguifhed in ftation; the kind refuge of friends; the objects of regard; the Gentlemen conftituting the Executive Power--Be their regard perpetual!

[*The Addrefs within the Letter is in the fame terms as on the Cover.*]

THE fame of your urbanity, your obfervance of faith and fincerity, and your regard for attachment of faithful Friends, which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your Friends, by the reprefentation of Citizen François Ripaud—In confequence, the heart of your ancient Friend experienced a degree of gladnefs not to be defcribed; and the warmth of my efteem fuggefted to my reflection, that the regard of ancient Friends is renewed and redoubled by the fight of each other, and by perfonal and verbal communication.—The impediments to this are, however, well known; and therefore four Sirdars of high Station are delivered over to the protection of the All-Merciful, and duly empowered and fent, for the purpofe of vifiting thofe fincerely, friendly, and faithful Perfons, and ftating points of cordial friendfhip. I have no doubt thefe Sirdars will have an opportunity, at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you my unreferved fentiments, which I beg you will confider as real.—I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendfhip; but that you will duly infpire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence. May the Garden of Time produce the fruits of your and our wifhes!

From the Same; addreffed in the fame form of words as the foregoing, to "Citoyen Malartic Gouveneur General de l'Ifle de France et de la Re-union."

This Letter is nearly verbatim the fame as the foregoing, with the following additional Paragraph:

From among thofe four Sirdars, you will, no doubt, fend back one to this quarter, with the Commander (literally *Sirdar*) of the French Troops, and fend the other three with two French officers (literally *two Sirdars of French Troops*) in a

Ship

Ship of War, to Europe, in order to adjust the Negotiation. —May the Garden of Time, &c. (*as before*)

From the Same; *addressed*, "Au Representans du Peuple." *Verbatim the same as the foregoing, addressed to the Executive Directory.*

From the Same; *addressed to* "General Citoyen Mangalon." *Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.*

From the Same; *addressed to* "Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique. *Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.*

A true Traslation,
Edmondstone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 14.)

Translation of the Transcript of a Letter, in the Persian Language, contained in a Memorandum Book, and purporting to be a Version from a Letter in the French Language *

[*The Original of this Number is in the Hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed on the 4th of May.*]

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

On the 4th of Ahmedy of the year Sauz,
(*answering to the 2d of April*, 1797.)

Salutations of Friendship on the part of his Majesty, the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius and the French Nation.

You well know the friendship which has subsisted with the French Nation from the time of my late Father to the present. —From the time that the French combination (*this appears to allude to the Revolution*) took place, it has been my desire to make known to you the sentiments of my heart, but for want of some person acquainted with your laws and customs, the communication of my desires has remained in suspence. It has now fortunately happened, that by the arrival of Ripaud, I have learnt all circumstances of that quarter from his verbal communications. Conceiving the present to be a favourable opportunity to confirm our ancient friendship, I have determined to renew it in such a manner, that our interests being hence-

* A Copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language, will be found in Nos. 1 and 2 of the French Correspondence.

forward

forward considered as one, my Enemies shall be considered as your's, and your Enemies as mine; that the most inviolable engagements and alliance should be entered into, and that while life remains, this friendly connection should be observed.—You now see the degree and the nature of that friendship which I profess towards the French Nation; when I receive similar proofs of your sentiments, I shall be disposed to establish the system of friendship above described—your friendship and your attachment will *then* be proved, when your Land and Military Forces shall arrive in this Country, and then shall I fulfil the promise I have above given. The war in which I was some time since engaged, was entirely owing to my friendship with the French Nation. Formerly, when a French force arrived in my Dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendship imposed upon me.—The shameless, thieving, robbing English, of themselves incompetent, leagued with the Mahrattas and the Mogul *(the Nizam)* and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter.—At the very height of the war with the English, Cossigny, who had come to me through the intervention of Monf. Bussy, was, at his instance, induced to abandon me; and Lally, who was in the service of the Sirkar, after embezzling large sums of money, prepared to withdraw himself.—This circumstance coming to my knowledge, I imposed my commands upon him, and he, in consequence, was withheld from departing. Notwithstanding the union subsisting between me and the French, the Commander of the French troops abandoned me: In consequence of which they *(i. e. the English and their Allies)* forced me to make Peace, and wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar Thirty Lacks of Rupees in Specie, and the half of my finest Provinces, and divided the whole among them. What has happened, has happened; henceforward it must not be so: Hereafter, when War shall be declared against your Enemies, or Peace be concluded, you must act, in these respects, under my orders, according to the pleasure of my Government and my People. One point of a particular nature, and that must not be forgotten, is this: I and my People are ignorant of the laws and customs of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with those of my Sirkar—should any of the subjects of my Sirkar, or of the French Nation, commit any irregularity, he must be reprimanded, and the adjustment of such cases, as they occur, is adviseable, in order that no interruption may take place in the friendship of the Parties. —It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation, that in the season of War, they are to be under the orders of the Sirkar—this is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will, no doubt, approve; for the customs and mode of warfare in this Country are distinct.—A favourable opportu-

nity

nity now presents itself, and I therefore now communicate to my friends, the objects which I have at heart—If you shall concur in them, not an individual, not a trace of the iniquitous English shall remain in the expanse of Hindostan.—If, at this time, a body of your regular Europeans, and free negroes *(literally your new Brothers)* whom you have with you, arrive, joined to my troops, they will expel the iniquitous English from Hindostan; and whenever the French troops shall unite with mine to attack the English, the powers of Hindostan will be unable to afford them assistance, because they are engaged in domestic dissensions.—It has already been stated, that my Enemies shall be considered as your Enemies, and your Enemies as mine; they are truly one and the same.—You must now be fully apprized of my sentiments; it only remains, that you should, with the utmost expedition, apprize me of your's.—immediately on receipt of what I have written, let me know whether you agree to it or not; but do not engage for any thing which you will not perform.—All this is to be ascribed to my attachment to the French Nation.—I have retained Citizen François Ripaud; through him I shall be made acquainted with the contents of any letters you may write, and through him I shall write answers. Citizen Ripaud shall want for nothing, but being honoured by a situation of importance, he has been retained by me under every circumstance of comfort; his mind has been set at ease on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he has been retained *(literally sent for)* in order to adjust the concerns, and increase the friendship of the French Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar. You, on your part, also, must write to him, in terms calculated to remove his apprehensions; intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud is very right and proper for the promotion of our mutual interests. In the event of your agreeing to what I have written, with a view to cement the foundations of friendship, I now state to you the aid in provisions which I am willing to make for the Land and Sea forces.

Stipulations in favour of the French Nation as follows:

ARTICLE 1st.—Immediately on the arrival of the French on the Coast of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, Provisions of all kind, (Wine excepted) Carriage, &c. and all other necessaries, shall be supplied.

ARTICLE 2d.—Supplies of Provisions, &c. shall be furnished for the Land and Sea forces, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and money shall also be advanced to them.

ARTICLE 3d.—Bullocks for the Artillery, with all their Equipments, Carriage Bullocks, and Camels for the baggage of the

the Officers and Men, ſhall be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—To provide Palankeens for the higher Officers, and Horſes and Tattoos (*a breed of ſmall horſes*) for the others.

ARTICLE 5th.—During the War, ſhould there happen to be a deficiency of Powder, Balls, &c. in the French Army, it ſhall be ſupplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 6th.—Immediately on the arrival of the French Troops, I will march in Perſon with an Army to chaſtiſe the Enemy.

Stipulations on the Part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as follows:

ARTICLE 1ſt.—The French Troops never to act in any thing without the conſent of me and my people, nor to diſobey my orders on any occaſion, but to continue obedient to me.

ARTICLE 2d.—The French Troops and their Officers, who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without conſulting me.

ARTICLE 3d.—If any of the Officers of the French ſhould excite diſturbance or treachery in the Army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumſtance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be ſeized, and ſent to the Commanding Officer of the French, to be puniſhed according to their forms; and in like manner, ſhould the French diſcover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting diſturbance in the French Army, let him be ſeized and ſent to me, that he may ſuffer that puniſhment according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is abſolutely neceſſary in ſuch caſes, to prevent diſputes between the two Armies.

ARTICLE 4th.—After the War, the amount of the expence I may have been at for the French, to be repaid me on a fair ſettlement of accounts.

ARTICLE 5th.—All conqueſts and captures of Territory, Effects, Forts, Money, Articles, Grain, Ships, Sea Coaſts, to be equally divided; that is, half ſhall be aſſigned to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French.

ARTICLE 6th.—Whatever Territory belonging to the Engliſh be taken, under this alliance with the French, in conjunction with the troops of the Khoodadaud Sircar, ſhall be divided; to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 7th.—On the reduction of the fortreſs of Goa, it ſhall be retained by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay ſhall be aſſigned to the French.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 8th.—All English and Portuguese prisoners, male and female, shall be allowed the necessary daily subsistence, and be kept in confinement until the conclusion of the War, when they shall be sent out of the territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

ARTICLE 9th.—By the 6th Article, all the Territory, Forts, Islands, and Ports on the Sea Coast, which may be taken, are to be equally divided: It shall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, given with the knowledge of the French Troops, what Forts shall be garrisoned, and what shall be destroyed.—This point shall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

ARTICLE 10th.—As affording the easiest means of effecting the expulsion of the English and Portuguese, let me be supplied from the Mauritius with from five to ten thousand Europeans, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand Negroes, &c. trained men.

ARTICLE 11th.—The French Troops to disembark at Suddasheo Gurrh *(Onore)* and immediately proceed to reduce Goa. The advantage of taking Goa will be this; that there will then be a place for the Ships to remain at, and the Troops will be easily supplied with the necessary equipments.

ARTICLE 12th.—After having fully considered these Propositions, let me have speedy intelligence, by a small vessel dispatched for the purpose, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing necessary for the troops may be prepared. An European will be stationed on the Sea Coast, to send intelligence of the ships. Aubaine, an European, is sent. Transmit me information respecting the coming of the troops by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports.

ARTICLE 13th—Four persons in my confidence are now deputed. Of these I request you will dispatch two upon one of your Ships to France, accompanied by some confidential person, whom you may select for the purpose. The negotiations that are to be carried on in France shall be through them. I have entrusted them with a packet addressed to the leaders of the French Nation: dispatch them with this packet. As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the troops, you will bring them back with you on one of your ships. I beg you will get my ship, which is now going, coppered; and if that can be done in time, let her return with your ship; but if that cannot be, place a commander in her, and let her follow.

Article 14th.—While engaged in attacking the English and Portuguese, should the Mahrattas and the Mogul *(Nizam)* assist them, we must chastise them effectually.

[*Here follows a Draft of the Letters, with their respective Forms of Address, of which a Translation appears in* No. 13.

A

A Gun is specified to be sent to General Mangalon, Admiral Sercey, *and* General Malartic.]

On the back of the Original,

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, caused to be written in the French language by Ripaud. Written by Syud Mohummed on the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mohummud.

A True Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 15.)

[*This Memorandum Book commences with a rough and incomplete Draft of the Letters to the French Legislature in France and at the Mauritius; Translations of the Originals of which appear in* No. 13.]

* HEADS of INTELLIGENCE respecting the Country Powers.

Intelligence respecting Nizam Alli Khaun:

Nizam Alli Khaun is extremely ill, and at the point of death. He has three or four sons, who are inimical to one another. Several of them solicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar is supported by the Chiefs of that State.

Intelligence respecting the Mahrattas:

The Head of the State threw himself off the top of his house and was killed.—All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hostilities, and they no longer possess any authority throughout the country.—The troops of Zemaun Shah Dooranny have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor.—He himself is come with them.—The Mahratta troops have made their appearance in various places in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the chiefs of Hindostan are disaffected to the Mahrattas, on account of their oppressions. There is no doubt they will soon be expelled from that country. The domestic disputes of the two Sirdars *(meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas)* will certainly prevent either from joining the English. At the desire and instigation

* These Heads of Intelligence will also be found in Nos. 3 and 4 of the French Correspondence, Appendix (B.)

ſtigation of, Zemaun Shah, Mirza Amaum *(the late Vizier Aſſo-foo-Dowlah)* has quarrelled with the Engliſh, aſſembled his army, and is prepared for hoſtilities againſt them. The Engliſh likewiſe have aſſembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut diſtrict, the Rajah of Contingerry has ſlain in battle near a thouſand Engliſh ſoldiers, and three or four thouſand native troops. The whole of the Calicut diſtrict is rendered diſaffected by the oppreſſion and violence of the Engliſh. In various places, the inhabitants are in arms, and do not acknowledge the Engliſh authority. The Polygars, that is to ſay, the Chiefs of the Maſulipitam, Ellore, and Arcot diſtricts, are alſo ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the ſon of Abdool Wahaub Khaun. In ſhort, now is the moment of opportunity.

[*Here follows a memorandum of the names and deſignations of the leading men at the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the ſame as appears in* No. 1.]

* On the 18th of Khooſruvee, in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mohummud, *(anſwering to the 9th of October 1797)* letters of the ſame tenor were written to the four perſons undermentioned:

Au Repreſentans, General Mangalon, General Malartic, Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follow:—The circumſtances of my cordial and ſincere attachment, and the ſentiments of my heart, have been perſonally communicated to Meer Youſuf Alli and Citoyen Ripaud, who will repreſent them to you. I doubt not you will conſider what they may ſtate as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious for your ſpeedily communicating the news of your welfare, and the detailed declaration of your friendſhip by theſe two perſons. Laſt year *(when I propoſed to ſend an embaſſy)* the ſeaſon for the ſailing of ſhips was at an end, and therefore the departure of the embaſſy was poſtponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the ſeaſon for that purpoſe. Be fortune favourable to you!—[Written upon ſilvered paper.]

On the back of the original,

Intelligence.

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

* Vide No. 15. of the French Correſpondence, Appendix (B.) — in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun of this date.

(No. 16.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors to the Isle of France; written on their Return from the Embassy to Mangalore.

Hussein Ally and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects at the foot of the Throne, represent as follows:

ON Wednesday the 9th of Behary, of the year 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, (*Answering to the 26th April 1798*) we landed in safety with the Lascars and other Attendants.

The following is an abstract Statement of the force sent by Generals Malartic, Sercey, and Mangalon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the Service.

Chapuy, General of the Land Forces, - -	1
Dubec, General of the Marine, - - -	1
Desmoulins, Commandant of the Europeans,	1
Officers of the Artillery, - - - -	2
Marine Officers, - - - - -	6
Ship Builders and others, - - - -	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants, and Linguist,	26
European Soldiers, - - - - -	36
Soldiers of the second description or half-cast,	22
Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius,	99

Exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the Watch-maker, who was sent from the Capital (*Seringapatam*) with us, making together 100 persons, agreeably to the muster roll which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party, agreeably to the suggestion of their Chiefs, were disembarked and furnished with separate lodgings, which had been prepared for them.

Although there was no order from the Presence for giving a daily Batta (*extra allowance*) or for furnishing subsistence and necessary supplies for the Troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet, with a view to satisfy them, and set their minds at ease, we, having consulted with Mirza Mohummed Baukir and Meer Mohummed Alli, the Assoff of Jemaulabad, fixed on such rates as appeared to us proper for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the Presence; but the Sirdars or Chiefs would not assent to these rates, and they made application for allowances according to a statement of their own.

We accordingly, considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Presence. A copy of the

§ Statement

Statement fixed by us, with copy alſo of the Memorandum delivered by them, is tranſmitted to your Majeſty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—The application made by the two Generals for conveyances for themſelves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the Memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two Generals, two Palankeens and two Horſes;

For the Commandant of the Troops, 10 Officers, 5 Captains, 6 Serjeants, 1 Linguiſt, 2 Chief Officers of Artillery, and 1 Watch-maker, altogether 28 perſons, they require 28 Horſes and 2 Palankeens.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—The various Articles aud Baggage which accompany them, ſuch as large Cheſts, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy; they may be eſtimated at nearly the burthen of a thouſand men; and at time of carrying this baggage over the Ghauts (Paſſes) &c. a ſtill greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore, and by reaſon of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardineſs will certainly take place at the different ſtages. The ſeaſon too of the rains, and for bad roads, is approaching, and at hand; moreover, it is the time fixed for the departure of the Aſſofs, Aumildars, and Killahdars, ſtationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Aſtaureh, your Majeſty well knows in what a high ſtate of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road; under this circumſtance, your Majeſty will be pleaſed to order what you may think proper.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—In conſequence of the rains (ſhould perchance no halting places be found in the cultivated Country) they will require for themſelves and their equipage, as the Troops accompany them, Gundelehs (*the fly of a Tent*) and ſmall Tents for the Chiefs; they will alſo want Proviſions, Goats, Fowls, Rice, &c.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty!—Seven Cheſts or Caſks containing Nutmeg and Clove Trees, &c. which agreeably to your orders were brought by us from the Mauritius, alſo require near eighty perſons to carry them. It occurred to us, before the receipt of an order from the Preſence, and their diſpatch, a conſiderable period muſt elapſe; that the rains were approaching (and God forbid that they ſhould receive any injury) we, therefore, in preference to every thing elſe, ſent them off under charge of a Guard, to take care of them, with a Letter, and an account of the particular names of the Trees, which we tranſlated from the account given by the European, and we gave poſitive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad (the Aſſof of which place is Meer Monummud Ally)

Ally) by Baigarries (*persons pressed for public Service*) and for their being transported from thence up to the Ghaut (*Passes*). Having conveyed them so far, we desired also that they might be carried on, provided Baigarries could be procured as they proceeded. Under these circumstances, we trust that Lascars and others may be ordered from the Presence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to represent, that we have dispatched to your Majesty three Letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the second from General Dubec, who at the time of our landing gave us one also to be presented to your Majesty from a person named Monsieur L'Hermite: We also send three Memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and those which the Chiefs demand. Altogether there are five packets forwarded inclosed in our Letter, which we hope will be duly received. In addition to these, a separate account of the Battle between the French and English Ships in the Roads of Tellicherry is also transmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it please your Majesty!—From the day of our departure on board the vessel of that Traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul (*Mangalore*) whatever has occurred, and all that we have accomplished in our endeavours to promote the Interests of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the Presence. One of us being unable to ride on horseback in consequence of the heat of the weather, and his suffering much from boils, we trust that through your Majesty's extreme kindness, we shall be favoured with a Dooly from the Presence.

Dated 14th Behaury of the year 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*answering to the 30th of April 1798.*)

A true Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 17.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Mangalore.

To Mirza Baukir, Hussun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaub, 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*answering to the 11th May 1798.*)

YOUR Letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*answering to the 30th April 1798*) dispatched by two camel messengers, has been received; and the contents have been ascertained.

You

You ſtate that Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) and ſome European Recruits; and the account which you ſent containing the liſt of their names, and the allowances for their ſubſiſtence, has been received.

According to your requeſt, two Palankeens and two Horſes are ſent for the two Chiefs, and 28 Horſes fot the other perſons; a Horſe is alſo ſent for Mohummud Ibrahim, and you will take the Palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having aſſigned two Palankeens to the two European Chiefs, and one to Huſſun Ally, you will repair to the Preſence with the Europeans. For the tranſportation of their Baggage 300 men have been ordered; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the Capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans, bring them with you; you will deſire the European Chiefs to leave their ſurplus baggage behind them, depoſiting it in a houſe, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining neceſſary articles they will bring with them; by the bleſſing of God, after their arrival at the Preſence, their whole baggage will be ſent for. Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the Preſence.

An anſwer to their Letters is tranſmitted accompanying; you will accordingly deliver it to them. They have been informed, that if it be neceſſary to bring every body with them, they will do ſo; but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, ſome of their Chiefs ſhould repair immediately to the Preſence, and leaving the men with the other Chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leiſurely after them.—Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mohummud, Mirda, and an Hircarrah, for the purpoſe of providing them with neceſſaries, and you yourſelves will proceed to the Preſence with the European Chiefs.—You will cauſe them to be furniſhed with ſuch a quantity of proviſions as may be proper by the different Aumils (*Revenue Officers*) of the Talooks, and give regular receipts—An order (*Rahdary*) for this purpoſe has been written, and is tranſmitted to you—Bearers for three Palankeens with three Duffadors, Jewajee-Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goulaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are ſent to you.

Your diſpatching the boxes containing the Trees was very proper: Laſcars have alſo been ſent from the Preſence for the purpoſe of bringing them on—You will bring the Ship Builders who have arrived to the Preſence, as well as the other Artificers; and after I ſhall have ſeen them, they will be ſent back for the purpoſe of being employed in Ship building.

The Letters written by Huſſun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim do not contain any thing reſpecting their negotiations, nor mention

mention where they have been, or from whence they came— We desire you will cause Huffun Ally to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabad to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the ftate of the War, and a defcription of whatever they may have feen curious or interefting. Having written all thefe particulars, you will tranfmit the narrative to the Prefence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and fatisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the Prefence. In matters of little importance, you will be careful not to difpleafe or vex them.

The order *(Rahdary)* for fupplying neceffaries which has been fent, is under charge of Komaul Mohummud. Confidering what is proper, you will furnifh them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the neceffary deduction may be granted. You muft all three of you write feparate Arzies when you have occafion to write.

To the Affof of Jemaulabad.

You will remain (at Jemalabaud) for the purpofe of furnifhing the neceffary articles to the Chriftians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the Prefence, and fhould even the month of Zehijah have elapfed, it is of no importance.

Endorfement.

Two large Mares, 29 Horufes, and Bearers for 3 Palankeens, with 3 Duffadors, Jeewajee Naick, Penkajee Naick, and Goolaul Naick, and two Shahaubdar Guards, are *(fent)* with Komaul Mohummud Mirda, (*or head*) of Meffengers, and Narrana and Burfa Naick Hircarrahs.

A true Tranflation,

N. B. Edmonftone,

Perfian Tranflator to the Government.

(No. 18.)

TRANSLATION of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Iſlands, from their Departure to their Return—Written by Huſſin Alli, one of the Ambaſſadors.

The following Articles were taken down agreeably to the Dictation of Ripaud, on board the Veſſel, on the 27th of Zaukree, 1225 of Mohummud, (*anſwering to the* 15*th December* 1797.)

IT has been ordered by the ſacred Preſence, that (*we*) muſt bring 30,000 Horſe and 40,000 Infantry, 100 Guns and Mortars, with their Equipments and Artillery Men, with the French force. Proviſions, carriage, conveyance, and military ſtores, ſhall be furniſhed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar—This Article was not brought forward.

That we ſhould forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exerciſe well, and accompanied by experienced Officers.

That the Generals who may be ſent on their part (*the French*) be maſters of their profeſſion, ſuch as General Mangalon; and as our King is better verſed in the ſyſtems of India, the French Generals muſt conſult with him, and carry on operations againſt the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this War from the enemies of our King and the Republic, ſuch as Towns, Forts, Factories, Effects, Ships, and Veſſels, Money, &c. or whatever Caſh or Treaſure be taken from the Nations in ſubjection to them; all theſe muſt be divided into two (*equal*) parts, one half for our King, and the other for the Republic; excepting the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the Engliſh formerly wreſted from it by force of arms; ſuch country will be retained by the Sirkar, and they (*the French*) ſhall have no ſhare in it.

Should the French Republic be deſirous of making Peace with the Engliſh, they are not to conclude ſuch Peace without our King being comprehended therein; becauſe, after the Treaty of Alliance, the Enemies of the Republic will be ſtill the Enemies of our King, and it would not be conſiſtent with friendſhip and juſtice, not to include him in the Peace.

Should any one in the ſervice of the Khoodadaud Sirkar enter the French Camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and ſent to the Preſence, in order that he may be puniſhed according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar—and in the ſame manner ſhould any one of the

the French Army enter the Camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he ſhall be immediately apprehended and ſent to the General of the French Army, in order that he may puniſh him agreeably to his own cuſtoms—This Article was not brought forward.

Should theſe Propoſitions be approved by the Republic, we requeſt the leaders of the Mother Republic, to tranſmit ſpeedy intelligence thereof to our King, by a ſmall veſſel, in order that his Highneſs in perſon may ſet on foot a formidable and victorious Army to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaan, which place is cloſe to Goa.—Oh, French Nation! With a view to the mutual intereſts of the parties, our King intended to ſend ſeveral Letters under his auguſt Seal and Signature, with four Sirdars of high rank, for the purpoſe of negotiating upon a ſhip belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Chiefs of the Mother Country—But the apprehenſion of the enemy, and the unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, prevented the meaſure. A Standard of the Republic was however quickly prepared, and ſet up in the Camp of Lally; (*his Majeſty*) cauſed it to be ſaluted with three thouſand Guns *—Ripaud and Monſ. De Bay can bear teſtimony to this fact—And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will ſupport the Standard of the Republic; Oh, French Nation! if ye will but conſent to theſe Propoſitions, you need not hereafter fear your Enemies—Turn your thoughts only to the protection of your Iſland, for our King will keep the Engliſh ſo employed and embarraſſed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you—Further, Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghauns, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpoſe, and will not ceaſe until they ſhall have driven the Engliſh out of India.

OH, PROTECTOR! †
Supporter of the World, Health!

The Particulars of our Proceedings from our firſt leaving Jemaul-abaud, until our arrival (return) at the port of Cowriaul (*Mangalore*) in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are as follow:

On

* Here follow the names of various Implements of War, probably meaning Ordnance, Muſkets, and Rockets; but, the uſual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's ſyſtem, it is not known what ſpecies are here deſignated. This alludes to the ceremony of conſecrating the National Flag, of which a detailed account is given in the Journal of the Sittings of a Jacobin Club, which had been eſtabliſhed at Seringapatam under the auſpices of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultaun is ſtyled Le Citoyen Tipou, was found in the Palace at Seringaptem.

† An invocation to the Deity.

APPENDIX (A.) No. 18.

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree 1225 of the Birth of Mohummed (5th *December* 1797) we embarked—Ripaud occaſioned the delay of a day or two in adjuſting the equipments of the Veſſel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor.—After proceeding five or ſix Coſs * to ſea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or ſix perſons, came up to us in a very diſorderly manner, deſiring us to ſhew them the letters which had been entruſted to us for the Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) at the Mauritius,—we obſerved, that our orders from the Preſence were, not to open the diſpatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him (*Ripaud*) who had laid the foundation of the preſent expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumſtances, to take ſuch ſtep.—All our perſuaſions were of no avail; he took the diſpatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the Kheereetahs † alſo—we told him that he would be diſgraced, and his improper proceedings be expoſed among his whole nation, (*adding*) that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of ſuch a degree of treachery and miſconduct: That until our arrival at the Mauritius, we reſpected theſe Kheereetahs as our own lives, and that we would ſacrifice our lives, but we would do with theſe Kheereetahs as we had been directed by the Preſence.—Upon this, he reſtored them to us.—The next day he came to us, and deſired that we would make over to him the Money which had been given to us by the Preſence, for him and his French aſſociates, elſe (*ſaid he*) I will go to Umbajee (*meaning perhaps towards Bombay*) and other quarters, for plunder, and will coaſt it for five or ſix months—We anſwered, "You "know very well, that the Money which his Highneſs aſſigned "for our expences was entruſted to us in your preſence, by Shaik "Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar; knowing and ſeeing this, it is very "unbecoming in you to make this requeſt.—Refuge of the "World, Health!"—He aſſigned for our accommodation the place where the Laſcars are; there was no place for us to ſleep or to ſit in—our inconveniencies increaſed daily; at laſt we deſired Ripaud to allot ſome place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a ſmall Doney (*Boat*) which was on the veſſel, to ſleep and eat in, until our arrival at the Iſland.—From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more (*water*) than what he allowed the Laſcars, and which only ſufficed for drinking, it was not enough for cooking. In the courſe of the voyage he took two veſſels; after taking the cargo out he releaſed them.—After ten or twelve days we ſteered directly for the

* A Coſs is uſually reckoned equal to about two miles Engliſh.

† Kheereetahs are bags or caſes of tiſſue or ſilk, in which letters addreſſed to perſons of rank are uſually incloſed.

the Mauritius. Ripaud ſent a meſſage to me*, propoſing to recite to us the commands which your Highneſs had entruſted to him, reſpecting the negotiations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we ſhould take down a Tranſlation of them, and make our repreſentations accordingly at the Iſland. We replied, that the Shaik Ahmud, Mullik-oo-Toojar, had communicated to us in his *(Ripaud's)* preſence, orders to this effect; that whatever he *(Ripaud)* ſhould dictate to us or tell us, we ſhould make our repreſentations accordingly to the Sirdars above-mentioned, through the medium of Monſieur De Bay.—Ripaud brought ſeveral papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, cauſed him to write ſeveral Articles; which being done, he ſaid, that they were in conformity to the orders of the Preſence, and deſired that we would regulate our negotiations accordingly. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſtreſs we ſuffered from the rain, and the motion of the waves of the ſea. However, by the favour of God and your Majeſty's auſpices, we ſurvived, and on Thurſday the 3d of the Month Rawzee *(19th January 1798)* being arrived within two coſs of the Mauritius, a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumſtances of the Ship.—He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality—he told him that we were Ambaſſadors ſent by your Highneſs to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and deſired that he would ſend ſome one *(on ſhore)* to give notice. The Pilot immediately ſent a Laſcar with a verbal meſſage to the General; and in two or three hours † after a Phyſician came to aſcertain the people's health on board the ſhip. He ſent for all the men who were on board the veſſel, and enquired into the ſtate of every man's health; he then came up to us, and made a ſalam *(or obeiſance)* and told us, that he would immediately ſend notice to the General of our arrival; we deſired him to allot ſome place for our accommodation on ſhore, and enable us to diſembark, adding, that in a day or two after we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars; requeſting that our arrival might not be made known to any one *(elſe.)* The Phyſician, after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapſed, ſent four perſons of rank with a verbal meſſage, ſtating, that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would ſend for us the next day—we replied, by requeſting that he would ſend for us clandeſtinely, ſo that it ſhould be known to no one; they replied, that

* The Vakeels are deſignated throughout this Paper by the t[illegible] Ghoolaum or Slaves. Here the word is in the ſingular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

† The *hours* in this Paper muſt be underſtood to mean the Hindoſtany Ghurry, conſiſting of about 23 or 24 minutes.

that it was very well, they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to ſuch orders as he might give—after this they went away.—In the mean time Ripaud carried the Ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the River, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had repreſented every thing to the General—before his return however, five or ſix Sirdars and two Aids de Camp of General Malartic's, came to us on board the veſſel, and told us that they muſt conform to the cuſtom of their Nation, and that if they did not receive your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors with due reſpect and attention, they would be cenſured from home. We uſed every argument in our power to diſſuade them, but to no purpoſe. The next day the ſoldiers were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General Malartic's houſe, by General Malartic's directions, who ſent ſeveral Officers in his own boat to meet us, and conduct us to his houſe—accordingly we went on ſhore in the boat; and immediately upon our landing near a hundred and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmoſt degree of reſpect to the Sirdars—When arrived at General Malartic's houſe, the General himſelf, General Sercey, the Members of Council *, and other Sirdars, met us at the door of the houſe.—The General ſeated us upon chairs cloſe at his right hand.—We preſented your Highneſs's Compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them that the object of our coming was to enquire after the health of your Majeſty's friends, as no news of them had reached the Preſence for ſeveral years, and therefore your Majeſty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might aſcertain and return with an account of the welfare of your Majeſty's friends. I then took the Khereetas, containing your Majeſty's letters, in my hands, roſe from my ſeat, and addreſſing the Sirdars, told them that they muſt take the Royal Letters with reſpect.—Upon this General Malartic aroſe, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the ſame manner General Sercey roſe ftom his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter alſo.—General Mangalon was not then preſent; but General Malartic told us that if we would deliver to him your Highneſs's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him, and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the auguſt Letter into the hands of General Malartic. I afterwards enquired who was the Preſident of the Council—Malartic deſired Monſieur Des Combres to riſe and take the letters. At the time of our landing we deſired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but, in about one hour after

* The Colonial Aſſembly muſt be ſuppoſed to be here meant.

after our arrival, he came to the Aſſembly, and holding his hat under his arm, ſtood at a diſtance. We told General Malartic that Monſieur De Bay had been ſent from the Preſence to be the Interpreter between him *(Malartic)* and us, in any negotiations which might take place between us; in conſequence of which, he called De Bay to him, and obſerved to him, that in your Highneſs's Letter, Yooſuf Alli was mentioned *(as the perſon deputed)* whereas our names were Huſſun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, and deſired to know the reaſon of this?—This being explained to us by De Bay, I anſwered, that Meer Yooſuf Alli had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illneſs, he had been ſet aſide, and your Highneſs had deputed us inſtead—we then told General Malartic that we had ſeveral points of a ſecret nature to communicate to him, and therefore, if he would ſend for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highneſs had directed.—General Malartic anſwered, "At "3 o'clock we *two* Sirdars* will viſit you at your place of "reſidence;" we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with Palanquins, and directed the Bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the Iſland, and he gave us a garden cloſe to the city to reſide in. At 3 o'clock all the Sirdars above-mentioned viſited us—we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the houſe with all due ceremony and reſpect. We ſeated them upon chairs, and addreſſed them to this effect: "The object of our King in "deſiring to form an Alliance with the French Republic, is "to cruſh our already half-expiring enemy—what do you wait "for? His Majeſty is ready to afford you ſuccours; ſhew "yourſelves in India. The unbounded violence and oppreſ-"ſion of the Engliſh, have rendered all the Princes of India "their enemies; they are enfeebled on every ſide, and from "the great extent of territory which they have acquired by ar-"tifice, they are diſperſed in all quarters. Look upon the "preſent time as a moſt fortunate opportunity; ſend a large "Army and an extenſive train of Artillery, to the aſſiſtance of "our Sovereign, and effectually chaſtizing our mutual ene-"mies, drive them out of India.—The Engliſh tremble at the "very name of our Sovereign and of the French, and will not "be able to withſtand the power of our Sovereign, ſupported "by the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in "every quarter.—It is well known to the Republic, that both "his late Majeſty and our preſent Sovereign, have at all times "been the friends and well-wiſhers of the French Nation, have "always ſought their aſſiſtance and ſupport, and made common "cauſe in their wars againſt their enemies.—The wiſh of our "Sovereign

* It does not appear who the other was.

"Sovereign is this, that, by affording assistance to the Republic, "the French name may become as honoured and exalted in "India, as it is through Europe and among the Mussulmen."

The Sirdars asked, if an auxiliary force should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with Provisions, Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage? We answered, That from the day of the landing of the French Army in India, your Highness would supply them with Provisions; that is to say, Rice, Meat of every kind, and Ghee (excepting however European Liquors) Military Stores, Conveyance, and Carriage. They then told us, That for the purpose of procuring a large Military Force, they would fit out two Ships of War, and dispatch them with letters from themselves, together with your Highness's letters addressed to them four, in charge of two confidential persons of rank, to France; and they desired that we would give them a Memorandum of the provisions and carriage which we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the military succours required. We replied, That we would the next day furnish them with the memorandum accordingly. They then rose and went home. In the morning they sent the Head Aid-de-Camp and * . . . . . . Dewan †, to us; who said that General Malartic sent his compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write letters to the Government in Europe, and therefore he requested, that we would furnish him with the Memorandum which we had promised, with respect to provisions and carriage. Having accordingly drawn up a Memorandum with regard to provisions and carriage, we sent it by Monf. De Bay to General Malartic. Cherisher of the World, Health!— These four Sirdars have each written separate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the assistance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Monf.‡ —— the Head Aid-de-Camp, the other Monf. Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters addressed to General Malartic, &c. And accordingly on the 7th of Rauzee 1225 of the birth of Mahommed, (23*d* *January* 1798) they were dispatched to Europe, on two ships of war, with the utmost caution. After two or three days, with a view to strengthen the foundations of friendship and attachment, we caused a paper to be drawn up by Monsieur De Bay, to the following purpose, and sent it to General Malartic; viz.

* No probable name can be conjectured from the original.

† Superintendant of the Revenue or Finance.

‡ Name illegible.

viz. that in order to cement the basis of friendship and alliance, it was necessary that both parties should bind themselves by oaths, in order that the system of harmony and friendship, subsisting between your Majesty and the French Nation, might be confirmed, and that, while the Moon should keep its course, this alliance should remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartic returned for answer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon Government in Europe; that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation was fully established; that there would never be any diminution of that friendship and union, as long as the Moon retained her course; that the enemies of their state were the enemies of the French Nation; that your Highness would soon have an opportunity of seeing what the devotion and friendship of the French Nation would effect, with the view of crushing the enemy; and that he was from his heart the devoted servant of your Sirkar.

Refuge of the World!—In consequence of the severity of a sea voyage, and unfavourableness of the climate, I was so much indisposed, that —— * General Malartic's Dewan, remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill; in consequence of which he immediately sent two of the first Physicians to attend me, with a message, that on the next day, at three o'clock, he would come himself to visit me. The following day General Malartic came accordingly; and after making enquiries respecting my health, he said that Ripaud had made an erroneous representation to your Highness, which occasioned us to be deputed, *That had we arrived four months before, he could have sent us back with One Thousand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Europe, but that those troops had now been dispatched to Batavia, to the assistance of the Dutch*; still however he would manifest his devotion in the best manner he could, and that he would not send us away empty-handed.—He then asked in what places your Highness had factories established, and what was the practice of the Sirkar with respect to the establishment of factories? and desired us to send a memorandum on the subject. The next day we caused De Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we sent to General Malartic; viz. "That your Highness had established factories at *Muscat*, at *Kutch*, at *Bussora*, and in other principal cities; that two confidential persons were kept at each factory to buy and sell; and that if he *(Malartic)* were willing that a factory on the part of your Highness should be established at the Mauritius, we would represent it to your Highness; and that if you approved, a factory should be established accordingly."

* Name illegible.

ingly." Some days after, General Malartic ſent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the eſtabliſhment of the Sirkar's factory at the Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to ſuperintend it, who would provide ſuch articles as your Highneſs required at a favourable rate, and alſo that he would aſſign a houſe belonging to the Company for the purpoſe. After two or three days I ſent a note by Monſieur De Bay to General Malartic, requeſting that he would procure ſome plants of the nutmeg and cloves, ſome European fruit trees, fine-coloured and ſweet-ſcented flowers, and filling ſome wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein, and ſend them carefully back with us to be preſented to your Highneſs. The General immediately ſent for the Gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmoſt expedition. At three o'clock we received a viſit from General Sercey. We advanced to meet him, conducted him into the houſe, and ſeated him on a chair. General Sercey ſaid to us, That, pleaſe God, ſome large ſuccours would very ſoon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highneſs. After that, we told him, That it would be very deſirable if he could ſend back with us five or ſix experienced Navigators, ſeveral Ship Builders, and Iron Cannon Founders; to which General Sercey agreed, promiſing to ſend them with us on our return. After ſitting two hours, he roſe. After this, General Malartic ſent a meſſage by his Dewan, inviting us the following morning to ſee the powder mills, gardens, and mortar firing; adding, that he ſhould be at the Powder Works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the Powder Works, and immediately on our alighting from our palanquins at the gate, we were ſaluted with twenty-one guns. The ſoldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while ſeveral Officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartic and General Sercey, who met us at the head of the ſtairs, and taking our hands, ſeated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we choſe, to go with us and ſhew us the works—We anſwered, that it was juſt as they pleaſed; their pleaſure was ours. They immediately roſe, and ſhewed us all the works—We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery-men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times. They then requeſted that we would go and ſee the garden, with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the Powder Works, we were again ſaluted with twenty-one guns. We then proceeded to e garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned me.—The next day General Malartic ſent to invite us to go fee ſome fire-works to be exhibited that night; accordingly our before the cloſe of the day we went to the place where the

the fire-works were to be exhibited. The second Aid de Camp and five Sirdars came out to meet us, and conducted us to the upper story—at that time both the Generals were not present. Having sat till nine o'clock at night, and seen the fire-works, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards they invited us to go and see the Armoury, the Moody-Khauna*, and the Iron Manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after day-light. We accordingly set out, and on our arrival at the gate of the Armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the establishment came out to meet us; they shewed us the whole of the establishment of muskets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day General Malartic sent a verbal message by . . . . Dewan, inviting us to go, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the Batteries and Ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us; and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Monf. De Bay, and when arrived at the Batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and shewed us the Batteries and Ordnance: they caused several shots to be fired. After seeing them all, we took leave of those Sirdars, and returned home. The next day we were informed by Des Combres and the Dewan, that General Malartic had sent a Ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the service of the Sirkar; and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave until the return of the ship——We told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enlisted for the service of the Sirkar (in other words, *Recruits*) nor were such the orders we received from the Presence. Five or six days after, General Malartic sent a man to call us—He told us, that he had appointed some men for the service of the Sirkar, whom he was about to send accordingly; and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the Presence, and procure their entertainment at the rate of pay which he should fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any such representation to the Presence. General Malartic replied, "Were I to write to the Presence, would it not be agreed to?" We answered, that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness's option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave.—Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a letter to General Malartic by Monsieur De Bay, to this purport: "It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our "coming hither, was to carry with us the succour of a large "and effective body of troops. Persons of your nation rep[re]- "sented to the Presence, that a considerable body of tro[ops]

* Granary.

" was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the " Sirkar, and that so soon as Ambassadors should be sent to " the Sirdars of the Mauritius, on the part of the Khoodadaud " Sirkar, an efficient body of men should be sent back with " them, whereby the common enemy would be chastised. Had " his Highness been pleased to give us orders for raising French " Recruits, his Highness would not have sent us without set- " tling their rate of pay and establishment, agreeably to the " custom of the Sirkar. From a regard to the ancient union " and established friendship subsisting between the two States, " you deem it improper to send away the Ambassadors of the " Khoodadaud Sirkar empty-handed, and therefore propose to " send a few men, whom you yourself have engaged for the " service of the Sirkar; but the object of the Sirkar will not " be answered by so small a body of men: neither are we in- " structed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritius, nor " indeed can this be done without money. Men of your na- " tion come to us every day *(meaning for the purpose of being " engaged)* and require to be furnished with money; but sup- " posing they waved their demand for money here, and volun- " tarily repaired to the Presence with us, under your orders, " their pay must be fixed by the Presence; else, suspending this " business until his Highness can be informed, depute two Va- " keels of your own with us to negotiate the matter. As soon " as such Vakeels shall have arrived at the Presence, and his " Highness shall have stated to them the rate of pay and esta- " blishment, as allowed to Lally's force in the service of the " Sirkar, should his Highness be disposed to entertain them " agreeably to the accustomed rate of our Sirkar, his Highness " will send money with his Ambassadors; and then you may " enlist men and send them accordingly: in the mean time, " do us the favour to give us our leave to return to the Pre- " sence."——General Malartic wrote in answer, and also sent word by Monsieur des Combres and . . . . . the Dewan, That he proposed sending Messrs. Chapuis and Dubuc, with several other Sirdars, to your Highness, with this view; that until the arrival of the French succours from Europe, the former should reside at the Presence in quality of Plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falsities, like Ripaud, deceive your Highness; and that Monsieur Dubuc might be deputed to France, together with your Highness's Ambassadors, at the opening of the season, to negotiate on the part of your Highness; as, by his going, many points of great importance would be effected. For these reasons, he said, he proposed sending these persons to the Presence, that hereafter, should your Highness approve of engaging Frenchmen for your service, they should be entertained at the rate and according to

Paris ſo immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius, as a moſt propitious circumſtance, the happy effect of your victorious auſpices, and as preſaging the ſucceſs of the affairs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. We obſerved to the Chiefs, that their writing alone would not produce a ſpeedy and ſatisfactory anſwer from Europe; and that therefore it would be proper to poſtpone the departure of the ſhips for ſome days, and ſend copies of the letters which they had reſpectively received from the Preſence, with their own diſpatches on the ſubject of the Negotiation with your Highneſs, in order that all your Highneſs's wiſhes might be made known and acquieſced in as ſoon as poſſible.

The Chiefs accordingly, on due conſideration, wrote what was proper. We alſo, taking advantage of the circumſtance of the time, appointed two Europeans of note*, one Monſ. Magon, the other Monſ. Pigon (holding out to them an expectation of the favour of the Sirkar) to act as Vakeels (*or Ambaſſadors*) and after preparing an Hookumnama (*or Inſtrument*) containing ten Propoſitions, the particulars of which will appear in a ſeparate paper, we delivered it to them, and diſpatched them on board the ſaid ſhips for Paris on the 6th of Rauzee of the ſame year (*anſwering to about the 22d of January* 1798.) By the bleſſing of God, all the objects of the Sirkar will ſpeedily be brought to bear agreeably to your wiſhes; but it will be better, with a view to give efficacy to the buſineſs, if Vakeels be ſent to Paris, with all poſſible expedition, immediately from the Sirkar. At a former period, it was your wiſh to ſend confidential Vakeels to Paris, for the purpoſe of promoting the objects you have in view: if Vakeels had been ſent, all the objects of your demands by this time would have been accompliſhed.

It is certain, that the Engliſh are reduced to great difficulties and diſtreſs, and at this criſis the Negotiations at Päris may be carried on with the greateſt ſucceſs; from the friendſhip of the Chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only ſome Recruits and the eſtabliſhment of a Factory; but with regard to other affairs of importance, ſuch as ſuccours for your country, and the conducting a Negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be adviſable, however, to preſerve a friendſhip between theſe Chiefs of the Mauritius and the Sirkar.

We, according to our imperfect underſtandings, having made ourſelves acquainted with theſe matters, have related them accordingly.

CHAPTER

* Theſe names are too indiſtinctly written in the Perſian to warrant a certainty that they are the real names.

Chapter III.—Account of the Conferences with Chiefs of Mauritius.

WHO immediately on our arrival fent to us a Doctor and an Aid de Camp, to enquire into the ftate of health of the fhip's company, and to afcertain from whence fhe came. We replied, that we came from the Sultaun, upon whofe kingdom and country be the fhadow of God!—Afterwards a boat highly ornamented came off with feveral Sirdars to receive us; and they having placed us in it, and brought us on fhore, 500 guns were fired off, and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greateft ceremony and refpect to the houfe of General Malartic, and all the Chiefs and Gentlemen rofe with great deference, and made us fit down—They made enquiry after the health of your Highnefs. We replied, "God be "praifed, by the Divine favour, he always enjoys excellent "health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of "his country, and in punifhing and preventing the evil defigns "of his devoted enemies; and he has fent his compliments to "all the Chiefs." All the Chiefs, immediately on hearing the word Compliments, taking off their hats, and rifing from their feats, offered their profound refpects. Upon this we gave the Four Chiefs their Letters. They afked what elfe there was befides the letters? We anfwered, a Hookumnaumah *. They then fent to our place of refidence, and obferved that the evening they would call on us and fee the Hookamnaumah. The four Chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themfelves acquainted with the contents of the Hookumnaumah. We informed the Chiefs, that Ripaud was prefent at the time of writing it, and that it would be well if he were called in. General Malartic replied, that he did not fend this European as a Vakeel to the refplendent Prefence; "what then," faid he, "has he to do here? he is fecond officer of a fhip, and you "are come from the Prefence, the Shadow of God: whatever "conferences it may be neceffary to hold, let them be held "with you." We thereon gave in writing to the Chiefs the ten Articles refpecting Provifions, &c. the particulars of which are fpecified in a feparate paper; and the Chiefs being extremely pleafed with it, went to their own houfes; and they have fince fent, on their own part, thofe Ten Articles in detail to Paris.

CHAPTER

* Or Paper of Inftructions;—probably means the Paper of Propofitions annexed to the Diary of Huffun Alli.

CHAPTER II.—Account of Ripaud, the European, as follows:

HAVING weighed anchor from the Bay *(Khaures)* at Courial *(Mangalore)* we proceeded out to the Roads, and came to an anchor. He, having collected all the Europeans, came to us, and ſaid that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We aſked him, in what reſpect our chiefs had behaved ill towards him? He anſwered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he ſhould be ſupplied from the Sirkar with all the ſtores and neceſſaries for the ſhip in the moſt ample manner, and that he ſhould thereon be diſpatched; that the Sirdars had furniſhed him with neither ſtores nor neceſſaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khaun, Mulleck-oo-Toojar, had taken from him by force the ſum of 325 Pagodas, and had alſo taken a bond from him for the ſhip, and informed him that he muſt himſelf purchaſe the ſtores and neceſſaries for her. That he had, in conſequence, purchaſed them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had ſuſtained a great loſs; he therefore wiſhed to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year, and with a view to indemnify himſelf for his loſſes, he propoſed to ſeize ſome of the Enemy's ſhips, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We on this aſked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Preſence, and what improper meaſures he now propoſed to purſue? We obſerved, that it would be proper for him to pay ſome attention to his engagement, and to have ſome conſideration for the important buſineſs in agitation; that your Highneſs had treated him with great kindneſs, and that it would be well for him to exert himſelf cordially in promoting the affairs of the Sirkar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied, that it was well; but that he wiſhed to ſee the Letters which had been written from the Preſence to the Sirdars (or Chiefs) of Mauritius, with a view to aſcertain whether they were the ſame Letters or others. We obſerved to Ripaud, that it was the order of the Preſence, that we ſhould deliver theſe Letters to the Chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherouſly to think of opening and reading them, and that he would be ſeverely reprimanded for it. Nowithſtanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he ſtill poſitively inſiſted, that without opening and reading the Letters addreſſed to the Chiefs of Mauritius, he would by no means proceed to that place. We being entirely helpleſs, gave the four Letters into the hands of Ripaud, who, having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehenſion, immediately weighed anchor, and ſet off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the proſperous fortunes of your Highneſs, arrived in ſafety with this European at that place.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IV.—Account of our Return from the Mauritius to the Resplendent Presence.

THE four Chiefs of Mauritius told us personally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a false representation to the Sultaun: That at present they had no Forces; that had we arrived four months sooner, a small reinforcement would have been sent with us; that, as a succour to the Dutch, two ships had been sent to Batavia more than three months ago; that had we arrived sooner, these ships would have gone as a reinforcement with us. We observed to the Chiefs, that for forty years a friendship had subsisted between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which it was not necessary to particularize; that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert, to extirpate the English Nation, and raising the standard of victory, and affording assistance and protection to the Country of Hindostan, cement still stronger the bonds of union and friendship: that our Sovereign had with this determined view sent us to them, and that they should act in such a manner as to increase the honour and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain that in a short time a large Army, and efficient Succours, would be sent from Europe, and that they were ready to do every thing in their power to promote the service of the Sirkar. After this conversation they returned to their houses.

CHAPTER V.—The Chiefs of Mauritius caused a Proclamation to be made in the City by beat of Drum, and sent Letters to the neighbouring Island, inviting those to come forward who were desirous of entering into the Service of your Highness.

After an interval of fifteen days, some few men assembled, and the Chiefs having sent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, Seamen, Gunners, Soldiers, and Artificers, they were about to send them with us to the Presence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting that the allowances which had been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons sent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extensive succours, and a large army, and not to carry away recruits; that had we come to procure recruits, we should certainly have come furnished with instructions for settling their pay: that they were at liberty to send them if they pleased; but that the establishment of pay, and the entertaining of them, rested with your Highness, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. These particulars were stated in writing to the Chiefs, who wrote to us in reply, that although we would not give

give what they desired in writing, it was of no consequence; that they should, at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted service on board the ship, and send them with us; that should your Highness entertain them in your service, and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwise, the men should be sent back on the same ship to the Mauritius.

CHAPTER VI.—We submitted six Propositions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

1st Proposition. That they should send two respectable persons on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to Paris, for conducting the Negotiation.

They accordingly did send two respectable persons to Paris.

2d Proposition. That we should enter into a Treaty, that their Standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar should be united *.

They replied, that this could not be done here by them without powers from Paris.

3d Proposition. That a Factory should be established at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

To this they consented.

4th Proposition. That they should send to the Khoodadaud Sirkar some Nutmeg and Clove Trees.

To this they agreed, and have sent them to the Presence with us.

5th Proposition. That we would not carry with us to the Presence the Recruits whom they proposed to send.

6th Proposition. That in the event of your Highness being desirous of sending Vakeels to Paris, they should be conveyed thither on the Ship now arrived.

To this they assented.

CHAPTER VII.—Ripaud, the European, came to us at night twice during our residence at the Mauritius. The first time he came, he said, that General Malartic and the other Chiefs had shewn great displeasure and anger towards him, asking him why he had, by a false representation to the Presence, brought us there? Ripaud asked us to give him an instrument in writing, purporting that he had not, by speaking to your Highness, been the means of bringing us; for that Monsieur Munderool *(Moneron)* had at a former period made a representation to the Presence, recommending that your Highness should send Vakeels

* In other words, that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, should be concluded.

keels on your part to France, and elſewhere, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſuccours. We thereon told Ripaud, that he had delivered a ſtatement to the Preſence, and that it was evident that the advice on which we had been ſent, &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any ſuch writing.

The ſecond time that Ripaud came, he ſaid, that Meer Gholaum Alli, ſpeaking of the buſineſs of the negotiation, had mentioned that he *(Ripaud)* had certainly ſuggeſted to the Preſence the deputation of the Vakeels; but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind. We were informed too by Des Combres, the firſt in Council, that Lipaud was in the practice of holding very improper and diſreſpectful diſcourſe, ſaying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his releaſe by ſtratagem, he had proceeded hither: that in conſequence of this very improper diſcourſe, they had diſgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Des Combres further aſked, why your Highneſs, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, did not unite and drive the Engliſh out of Hindoſtan? He ſaid, it was certain that by the union of theſe three, the Engliſh might be rooted out of that Country. That 500 Frenchmen had been in the ſervice of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they *(the Engliſh)* had peremptorily remonſtrated with him, and had cauſed him to diſmiſs the 500 Frenchmen: that Ram Rajah was very much diſſatisfied with the Engliſh, and that it was his wiſh to produce a good underſtanding between your Highneſs and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Des Combres, that at Paris, one Day all the French Gentlemen being aſſembled in conſultation, it had been aſked, whether in Hindoſtan the French had any Ally? that at this time a friend of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was preſent, who replied, that your Highneſs, for a period of forty years, had been the Ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend; and that on hearing this, all the Gentlemen were highly pleaſed.

We were informed by Monſieur Coſſigny, that the * Letters of your Highneſs which had been ſent to France under the care of Monſ. Moneron, had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made enquiry of General Malartic reſpecting Ripaud; he replied, that on his receiving your Highneſs's commands regarding him, he would take him

* No Copies of theſe Letters have yet been diſcovered; their date alſo is unknown. It is evident, however, from M. Coſſigny's Letter in the French Correſpondence—Paper (B)—that their object was the ſame as that of the Embaſſy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Moneron, a perſon of ſome note in the French revolution, was the bearer of theſe Letters.

him into cuftody, and fend him to your Highnefs; that the former Vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highnefs ought not to fend fuch perfons as Vakeels.

He fhewed us the place in which Gunpowder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a Water Mill; and a new manufactory, where the charge of Powder with which the Guns are loaded, is equal to two Cartridges, and the Balls for thefe Guns weigh 60 Ruttuls (*or Pounds*) they make the Balls as hot as fire, and throw them into thefe Guns, which they fire off—The Balls carry as far as 2000 Sultauny Dirrehs (*or Yards*)—In this manner they fired off the great Guns three times, for the purpofe of fhewing them to us.

He fhewed us the Gardens in which the Nutmeg and Clove Trees are cultivated.

He fhewed us the Bridge (*or Pier*) on both fides of which there are two Batteries, and on each of thefe Batteries there are fixty excellent Guns, the Balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the Guns, they are fired off; and by thefe Balls the Ships of an Enemy may be burnt.

He fhewed us Fire-works of different forts (fuch as the Chuckerbaun and Taramundul, &c. all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with Plays and Mufic, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He fhewed us the Manufactory for Guns, Swords, Cartridge Boxes, and the various implements of War.

We had nine interviews with the above-mentioned General.

The Ifland of Mauritius is in length 60 Cofs, and 40 Cofs in breadth—The City is fituated at the foot of a Hill.

The following particulars were afcertained from ****

A Danifh Ship had arrived at Mauritius, with Letters from Paris All the Chiefs of the Council of Mauritius being affembled, and having read the Letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We enquired of *** why all the Gentlemen had remained a whole day in consternation? He replied, that after the French King was killed, a new fyftem had been eftablifhed: That there were * five Chiefs of the firft order: that there was a Council of Ancients confifting of 250, and a third order of young Men, whofe number amounted to 500: that thefe Chiefs, confulting together, conduct the affairs of the ftate; that the Germans had made Peace with the French, but that the Englifh having bribed the former with Millions of Money, had feparated them from the French,

* Meaning the Directory.

French, and brought them over to their own Party: that through the means of the Germans, they had alſo brought over to their intereſts two of the Chiefs of the firſt order (*the Directory*) and a great number of thoſe of the ſecond and third orders: and that they ſecretly determined to bring about a Peace between the French and Engliſh; that this being diſcovered by the other Chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereon aſked the Chiefs who were in the intereſt of the Engliſh, for what reaſon they were intriguing to accompliſh a Peace with that Nation? They replied, that they had been ſeduced into this error by the inſtigation and artifice of the Germans: They in conſequence put all theſe French Chiefs, the partizans of the Engliſh, into cloſe confinement, and appointed 5,000 Horſe as a Guard for the cuſtody of them. The Engliſh Vakeels (*Agents or Ambaſſadors*) who had come to favour the ſcheme, took to flight *; that in conſequence of this circumſtance, a miſunderſtanding had again ariſen between the Germans and the French, and that Peace at this time could by no means be eſtabliſhed between the French and Engliſh. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the Engliſh, that Peace can be eſtabliſhed with them only on condition, that they ſhould be content to be placed in the ſame ſituation that they were in forty years ago: that on thoſe terms they certainly might have Peace. The Engliſh are reduced to the greateſt difficulties and diſtreſs: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country: how long will they be able to ſubſiſt on the reſources which they draw from Bengal, and elſewhere? There being ſo much reaſon to believe, that the Engliſh are in a weak and ſhattered condition, the kings of Conſtantinople, of America, Spain, Holland, Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their Vakeels (*Ambaſſadors*) are aſſembled at Paris.

We having aſcertained all the foregoing particulars, by enquiry at different places, have repreſented them to the Preſence to the beſt of our ability. To add more, were to tranſgreſs the bounds of reſpect. We truſt that we ſhall be honoured with the kindneſs and favour of your Highneſs.

CHAPTER VIII. We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ſhip on the 19th of Rubanny, the year Sauz 1225 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 7th of March, 1798*) we arrived in ſafety at Courial. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thurſday,

* This probably alludes to the ſudden departure of Lord Malmeſbury from France.

Thurſday, in the evening. General Malartic, and all the Chiefs, came on board to ſee us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the Preſence: they urged the Captain, very ſtrongly, to do every thing to promote our eaſe and contentment, and told him to carry us to Couriaul: the General then, addreſſing himſelf to us, obſerved, that the perſons who had formerly come on the part of your Highneſs, had carried off a great deal of money on falſe pretences; that they had expended large ſums without effecting any thing: that he had, therefore, ſent General Chapuy for the purpoſe of remaining at the Preſence; alſo General Dubuc, for ſuperintending naval affairs; and Monſ. Des Moulins, for the purpoſe of diſciplining the troops: that he had, in addition to theſe, ſent Sailors, Gunners, and others, to accompany them. He mentioned theſe particulars verbally; and obſerved, that the remaining circumſtances would appear from his letter to the Preſence.—Thereon all the guns of the ſhip, and of the other ſhips, having been fired, the General returned to his houſe, and the anchor of the ſhip being weighed, we proceeded towards Couriaul; having taken on board ſome perſons at Bourbon, we proceeded ſtraight to Couriaul.

The ſhip on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a Patamar, in which there were ſome Malabar Men; and we aſked from whence they came? they ſaid from Cannanore: We aſked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any Engliſh ſhips there or not? they replied, That there were two ſhips there *.—Immediately on hearing this news, the Patamar was releaſed, and the ſhip was ſteered towards Tellichery. Every body however objected: obſerving, that as the Vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellichery for the purpoſe of fighting. The Captain of the ſhip replied, that after receiving accounts of the Engliſh ſhips, ſhould he not go in queſt of them, he ſhould be highly culpable, and deſerve to be put to death: he would, therefore, by no means acquieſce.

Accordingly, on Friday the 3d Behary of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mohummud (*anſwering to the 19th of April*, 1791) we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one ſhip at anchor there. Near the evening another ſhip had come into the Road of Tellicherry, when, on a ſudden, a violent ſtorm aroſe, and the lightning ſtriking the ſhip ſhe was daſhed to pieces on the ſhore—one man was killed by a ſtroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another Engliſh ſhip, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and, entering the Roads of the port, came to an anchor. Neither of the ſhips had yet furled

their

* The Raymond and Woodcot.

their ſails, when the French ſhip, on board of which we were, went in between the two Engliſh ſhips, which were in the Roads of Tellicherry, and came to an anchor. She called out to each of theſe ſhips to haul down their colours; upon which, both ſhips fired off their guns, and an engagement enſued. The ſhip which had been previouſly at anchor, ſtruck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor, was making off; but ſhe was alſo taken and brought back.

Paſſing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ſhip, were anchored in the river (*or ſea*). The number of the Priſoners, Chiefs and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ſhips, we confined their crews on board our own ſhip.

In the morning, a Sirdar (or Chief) came on board our ſhip from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar ſet off for Tellicherry. What conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not aſcertain: ſome few of the Engliſh were detained, and the remainder were ſet at liberty. Both the prizes were diſpatched to the iſland of Mauritius. We heard that the two ſhips were worth Five Lacs of Rupees, and that the goods, money, effects, and different articles, were valued at five lacs. The remaining perſons having been ſent off to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and purſued the route to Couriaul, At this time a two-maſted ſhip hove in ſight, and we went in. Having come up with her, we aſked what ſhip it was? they replied, Tippoo Sultaun's. Under whoſe charge? they ſaid, That ſhe was under an Aſloff (or Officor) named Shaikh Shahaub-ud-deen. The people of the ſhip further mentioned, that ſhe had ſailed for Muſcat, and having been driven back from thence by a ſtorm, they had repaired to this quarter. The Mate and Nakhooda (*Captain or Pilot*) of the ſhip, had on board three thouſand bags of Rice, and there was alſo a little Black Pepper. The French Captain was deſirous of ſending the ſhip to the Mauritius; but we repreſented to him, that the ſhip had come there in conſequence of a ſtorm, and that it was not at all proper to ſend her to the Mauritius, ſince ſhe in fact belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The Captain obſerved, if this ſhip belonged to the Sirkar, why had ſhe come to Tellicherry for the purpoſe of ſelling Rice? We replied, that this was beſt known to our Prince. They put eight Soldiers on board the ſhip, and carried her to Couriaul.

We arrived at that place in forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed on Wedneſday at noon, the 8th of Zekaudah (*anſwering to the 26th of April*, 1798.)

On our arrival at Couriaul, we heard that an Engliſh ſhip from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Courial, where

a French

a French ſhip was at anchor under Engliſh colours: that the Engliſh taking her for one of their own ſhips, had come in for water, and requeſted the other to aſſiſt her to proceed to Bombay by ſupplying her with water. The French ſaid that they would ſupply her with water and ſend her to the place of her deſtination. The Captain at the ſame time told the Sirdars of his own ſhip, immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars (*the Engliſh*), to ſeize the ſhip. Accordingly, having put people on board the ſhip, they diſpatched her to the Mauritius. We heard, that the ſhip had on board Bengal goods to the value of five Lacs of Rupees.

Couriaul is diſtant from Mauritius 900 Coſs, but by the route of * it is 1100 Coſs; Paris is diſtant 2000 Coſs from Mauritius.

Having attentively aſcertained theſe accounts, we have committed them to writing: Should any errors have occurred in the courſe of writing them, we ſhall be forgiven.

(Signed) *Mohummud Ibrahim.*

A true Tranſlation,
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 20.)

N. B. The following is ſubſtantially the ſame as that in the French Coreſpondence, marked (No. 22.)

DRAFT of a Letter from the Preſence (*Tippoo Sultaun*) to the Executive Directory of France; dated the 17th Rubbee-ool-Awul, 1213, (*anſwering to the 30th of Auguſt* 1798.) †

TO the diſtinguiſhed and exalted in Rank, the Refuge of old and faithful Friends, the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the Peace of God upon them!

By the favour of God! always conſider the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the people of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be the true Friends of the French Nation—a cordial friendſhip muſt be maintained between them as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure.—Though (which God forbid) the Earth and the Skies ſhould be ſhaken from their places, yet ſhall not our mutual friendſhip be impaired.—

The

* Name illegible.

† There is apparently ſome error in the original Perſian, with reſpect to the date; unleſs it be ſuppoſed that the date at the beginning marks the time of tranſcribing the Letter into the Book in which the original of this tranſlation was found, and that at the end is the actual date of the Letter. The laſt correſponds with the date of the French Letter.

The English, constantly burning with hatred and jealousy at the friendship of the Sirkar with the French Nation, and stimulated by their jealousy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and others of my enemies, and, without provocation, carried on a long and severe war against me. When my foes became too powerful for me, my people resolved, that, placing their hope in God, they must oppose themselves in a mass in the field of battle, and then the Lord's will be done.—The people were afterwards spoken to, on my part to this effect—that the French were my ancient Friends, and that this disturbance was owing to my connexion with them.—That it was, for the present, necessary to come to an accommodation, according to the pleasure of my enemies, and then inform my old friends, the French, who would, no doubt, join me in taking measures to obtain redress, by furnishing me with troops, and granting me their alliance.—In consequence I yielded, in conformity to the Requisition of my enemies, three Crores and Thirty Lacks of Rupees, and the best and the richest half of my Country, a sacrifice which was occasioned solely by my attachment to the French—What led to this was, the error and misconduct of Conway, who, intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name Campbell, told him, that now was the time to make war, and that he would favour his views; and accordingly the English prepared for war and took the field—It is therefore my desire to obtain full redress from the English for that outrage. It has indeed long been my design to state this affair to the French, and prosecute my revenge. I therefore dispatched two Ambassadors to the Mauritius, whence I received answers agreeable to my wishes, together with a flag of the Nation brought by Chef de Brigade, Chapuis, and another person, a Captain Dubuc, who were sent by General Malartic and Admiral Sercey, besides sixty Soldiers.—Of these two persons I have retained the Chef de Brigade, Chapuis; and having honoured the other, Captain Dubuc, with the office of Ambassador, have sent him to strengthen the foundation of friendship, and to bring a large force.—Please God, after the arrival of a suitable force from that quarter (*France*) and uniting it to my own, I will crush our mutual enemy—I also send, by Dubuc, and the two Ambassadors of the Sirkar, a standard of this State.—On its arrival, you must unite it in the face of your nation with your own; and then, after the custom of your country, bind yourselves by engagements to the Ambassadors of the Sirkar, who on their part also will bind themselves, according to the habits of the Sirkar. All farther particulars will be made known by the verbal representations of Citoyen Dubuc, and the two Ambassadors named Abduol Reheem, and Mohummud Bismilla. No point which concerns our mutual interests must be undertaken

taken but by mutual advice, for in this consists the friendship of the parties; and every object to be undertaken must be first secured by written obligations, according to your tenets—Though the foundations of the Earth and Skies be shaken, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired.

Dated the 20th of July 1798, A. D. answering to the 2d of Jaaffree 1226 of the birth of Mohummud.

The following Eleven Articles are inclosed in this Letter, and are also inserted in the written instructions to the Ambassadors.

Particularization of the Eleven Articles (*proposed by*) the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which being drawn up, are enclosed in a letter addressed to the persons above-mentioned (*The Directory.*)

ARTICLE 1st. Ten or Fifteen thousand Soldiers, including Cavalry and Artillery Men to be brought.

ARTICLE 2d. During the war of the Sirkar with the English, a fleet of Ships of War to remain on the Coast to afford assistance and supply necessaries.

ARTICLE 3d. After the arrival of the required force, Provisions, Bullocks, Horses, &c. (Spirituous Liquors excepted) shall be supplied by the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th. Marches, Halts, and other Orders, to be at the pleasure of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 5th. The Ships should anchor, and the troops be disembarked, between Pondicherry and Tranquebar, at Porto Novo. Immedirtely upon receiving intelligence (*of the arrival of the Fleet)* the Sirkar's * army will repair thither; for, to carry the war into the other's *(Enemy's)* country, is the means of protecting that of the Sirkar, and of securing supplies of Grain, &c.

ARTICLE 6th. Before the arrival of the Fleet at the above-mentioned place, let two ships be dispatched, at intervals of twenty days, to Mangalore, to give notice of the troops to the Presence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sirkar's Army will commence its march.

ARTICLE 7th. Excepting the territory formerly under the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and which has come into possession of the Enemy, whatever new conquests may be made, shall be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French, as shall also such Portuguese and English ships, and Islands, as may fall into our hands. Should a Negotiation for Peace with the English have been opened before the arrival of the Ambassadors

* The expression is *Sowauree-Khauss*, literally the *special retinue*, and meaning the army of the Sultaun commanded by himself in person.

Ambaſſadors of the Sirkar, the re-ceſſion of the Sirkar's territory and money muſt be ſtipulated for, and both be reſtored to the Sirkar ere Peace be concluded.

ARTICLE 8th. Whenever any diſputes ariſe between the people of the two ſtates, an inveſtigation ſhall be by both, and puniſhment ſhall be inflicted according to their reſpective laws.

ARTICLE 9th. The queſtion of Peace and War, to be determined by mutual advice and concurrence.

ARTICLE 10th. Frenchmen going to and fro the Sirkar, and practiſing Trade and Traffic, ſhall receive the ſame protection and indulgence as ſervants of the Sirkar, and if they commit faults, ſhall be pardoned.

ARTICLE 11th. Artificers of every kind to be ſent, four mixed-metal Gun-founders; four White-paper makers; four platers of Mirrors; four Glaſs-makers; four Dock-builders, and four Ship-builders.

Dated as above.

In the Hookum-naumah ir inſtructions addreſſed to Mohummud Biſmilla and Abdul Raheem, the Vakeels of the Sirkar, it is ſtated, that an aſſignment has been granted on Monſieur Mercier for 12,000 Rupees, to provide for the expences of the Artificers and others, and that having received the Money they ſhould carry it with them, and that if in addition to this, if any thing further, ſhould be required for the neceſſary expences, they ſhould take it up from Monſieur Dubuc, giving him a Bond for the amount.

Account delivered to the above-mentioned Vakeels, written on a ſeparate paper.

Amount of Aſſignment on Monſieur Mercier -		Rups. 12,000
Hire of a Ship for the European Dubuc, Fillietaz, Mohummud Biſenilla and Abdool Raheem, at the rate of 300 Farookies for each perſon -	Fas. 1,200	
Ditto for a perſon to accompany Abdool Raheem, for 3 Europeans and 5 attendants; altogether 9 perſons, at the rate of 50 Farookies for each perſon; altogether - - -	Fas. 450	
On account, Debay Dobhaſſy, (*or Interpreter*)	150	
Total—Farookies	1,800	or Rs. 6720
Excluſive of this, an advance of 6 months allowances has been made from the Preſence, the aſſignment for the Salaries of Dubuc and Fillietaz for 6 months, is - - - -		Rs 8,640
		27,360

Altogether an aſſignment for 27,360 has been granted on Monſieur Mercier, and delivered to them. They are deſired to pay to Dubuc, the amount of the Freight and the Allowances, and the remaining 12,000 Rupees are alſo to be delivered over to him to remain in depoſit in his hands.

Account of Preſents ſent by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Five French Chiefs and their Wives, inſerted according to cuſtom in a ſeparate paper, and ſent incloſed.

Culgies and Sirpeaches - - - -	5 Pairs
Ear-rings ornamented with Jewels, the invention of the Khoodadaud Sirkar - - -	5
Rings ſet with Jewels - - - -	5
Embroidered Dreſſes of 6 Cloths each (*Khelauts*) for the Men - - - - -	5
Guns - - - - - -	3
Embroidered Dreſſes for the Ladies, 5 ſuits, of 5 pieces each - - - - -	5
Matchlock - - - - - -	1
Another kind of Gun - - - -	1

Inſtigated by kindneſs and friendſhip, theſe articles, conſiſting of Dreſſes, Jewels, and Guns, the Manufacture of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, agreeably to the foregoing particulars, are tranſmitted to you.

COPY of two Letters addreſſed to Admiral Sercey and General Malartic, diſpatched on the 4th of Khuſgo (*anſwering to the 13th of October* 1798.)

Health to General Malartic, my old and faithful Friend!—Your agreeable Letter, every word of which was calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of friendſhip, was received at the Preſence, brought by the Generals Chapuy and Dubuc, and it afforded me inexpreſſible gratification.

Theſe two Generals whom you have ſent, appear to be men of very noble qualities and excellent diſpoſition; men of reſource and experience, wiſe, and well-wiſhers to both Governments.—With a view therefore to communicate various neceſſary points of importance to our friendſhip, I have diſpatched to your country, by the way of Tranquebar, General Dubuc, with two Chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.—As both yourſelf and the whole French Nation have for a great length of time been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I truſt, that in conſideration of this circumſtance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

Previouſly

Previoufly to the prefent period the heavy loffes in Money, Territory, and Men, which the Khoodadaud Sirkar fuftained in confequence of its friendfhip and connection with the French Nation, are very well known, and it is therefore unneceffary to mention them.—At this time too, the Englifh having heard of my fending the Vakeels of the Sirkar, for the purpofe of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again preparing hoftilities.—The particulars of this difturbance, as well as of all points relating to me, will be fully made known to you from the verbal communications of Dudemaine, and the Letters of General Chapuy.—You are Frenchmen!—Your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are eftablifhed.—It is moft certain that you will not in any manner be guilty of the flighteft neglect in demonftrating your good wifhes towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Dated the 13th of October 1798, E. S. correfponding with the 4th of Khufrovy, of the year Shadeub, 1226 from the birth of Mohummud.

A Letter to the fame effect was alfo written to Admiral Sercey.

On the back of the Original,

Drafts of Letters to the Directory of France, with a copy of the Hookumnamah *(or inftructions)* for the Vakeels of the Sirkar, confifting of eleven articles.

Account of Money difburfed for the expences of the Vakeels, &c.

Account of Jewels, Khelauts, and Guns, granted by the Prefence to the Sirdars.

A true Tranflation,

N. B. Edmonftone,

P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX (A.) No. 20.

☞ *THE following Numbers, from* No. 21. *to* No. 29 *inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous Correspondence between the late* Tippoo Sultaun *and the Court and Agents of* Zemaun Shah, *found in the palace of* Seringapatam. *This Correspondence, it appears, commenced before the War between* Tippoo Sultaun *and the* English, *which terminated in* 1792; *and the same ambitious and hostile views against the* British *Power in* India *have marked it, from its commmencement to its close.*

The present series commences with the deputation of two Ambassadors, on the part of the Sultaun, *to* Zemaun Shah, *in the year* 1796, *for the express purpose of encouraging that Prince to prosecute his design of invading* Hindostan, *and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the* British *Power in* India. *Many letters belonging to this series are omitted, because they were thought unnecessary to elucidate the* Sultaun's *views, so completely developed by those which are now printed.*

The Papers Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, *and* 26, *are Translations of drafts in the* Persian *language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late* Tippoo Sultaun's *palace at* Seringapatam. *The Book contains drafts of letters to* Zemaun Shah, *to his Ministers and Agents, to the Chiefs of* Balochistaun *and* Cutch, *and the Ministers of the latter, &c. to the number of* 22, *from the year* 1793 *to* 1799. *They are not authenticated; but, as the original answers to some of them are in the possession of Government (though not inserted in this collection), and, in particular, as the answer of* Zemaun Shah (No. 29) *to* Tippoo Sultaun's *letter to him* (No. 22) *recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually dispatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question; and the mission of Ambassadors, in both instances, as intimated in the following Correspondence, is authenticated by written documents, and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.*

It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun *wrote two distinct letters, in reply to that of the Grand Seignior, of which a Translation is inserted in the printed correspondence of the Government General with the* Sultaun. *One of those answers, which was transmitted by the* Sultaun *to the Right Honourable the Governor General, for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form in the printed Correspondence above alluded to. The other (forming* No. 30 *of the following selection) was forwarded by Ambassadors dispatched by the* Sultaun *to* Constantinople.

(No. 21.)

Translation of Instructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummd Rezza, sent on an Embassy from Zemaun Shah.

In the name of God, the most Merciful, the Compassionate!

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Hookumnamah, or Instructions addressed to Meer Hubbeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohammud Rezza.

IT is proper that, on your departure from the Capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that, with the advice of the Assof of that place, you take shipping in company with Jewun Doss, the Banker attached to the Factory of the Mullick-oo-Toojar (*or Comptrollers of Commerce*), and proceed from thence by sea to Cutch.—You will land at the port of Munderah, where is situated the Factory belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and make yourselves particularly acquainted with the state of business at the Factory, and with the conduct of the Derogahs (*or Head Officers*) in the execution of their orders.

Having visited Rajah Roydhun, the Chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut (*or honorary dress*) and Letter for him, which have been entrusted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's Brother, and the Minister Futteh Mohummud, you will make professions of friendship and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other officers, a house at Mindy, for the purpose of establishing a Factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaum Mohummud Abdool Mojeed Khaun, and Jewun Doss, Officers belonging to the Commercial Department (*Mullick-oo-Toojar.*) You will write a particular account of the situation and circumstances of the two Factories and of the Rajah, and other matters, and transmit it, under your Seals, to the Presence, through the Derogahs of the Factory.—If the Derogahs in question shall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their instructions.

— The Byze, or form of signature, in use with Tippoo Sultaun.

You will give notice to the Merchants of Cutch, and the places

places in its neighbourhood, and you will give them a written voucher for the purpose, that the Dealers in Mares and Horses, who may bring them for sale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be exempted from duty; and that the duties on other articles also, which they may bring for sale, have been taken off: that the horses will be purchased at Couriaul (*Mangalore*), and payment be made in ready money, unless they prefer receiving their value in rice.—Two declarations to this effect from the Presence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the Servants of the two Factories in Cutch, that they may be shewn to the Merchants—three letters also, addressed to the Assofs of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the subject of the remission of the duties on the Horses and Goods of the Merchants of Cutch, are sent with you; and you are desired to deliver them to the Assofs in question.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every other day pay a visit to the Rajah, as well as to his Officers—An honorary dress has been conferred on the Rajah's brother, and one on Futteh Mohummud, which you will accordingly deliver to them—You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch and Futteh Mohummud, that you are come, agreeably to the orders of the Presence, for the purpose of establishing a Factory in the country of Nusseer Khaun; that you have no other object than to give encouragement to the Merchants of foreign Ports with the Ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; that, as horses are necessary, as one of the means of prosecuting holy wars, you are desirous of procuring a greater number for the Soldiers and Warriors engaged in this Service, and that you are come to make some arrangement for this purpose. Having made this kind of representation, you will remain ten or twelve days; and visiting all the public Officers of his Government, you will be careful to inspire them with hopes of the favour of the Presence, and render them subservient to the Will of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ship, you will repair to the Port of Keranchy, and from thence to * * *, which is the place of residence of Nusseer Khaun; and landing at the distance of one stage from that place, you will address a letter to Nusseer Khaun to this effect: "That you are come to his Highness "with letters and an honorary dress from the Presence, and "that you will have the honour to communicate to him the "commands with which you are charged from the Presence."

Having

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his anſwer, proceed to the city of Nuſſeer Khaun; and paying your reſpects with the cuſtomary ceremonies of the place, you will preſent the honorary dreſs and letter in trays—You will each preſent a Nuzzur *(or offering)* of five Hydery Rupees, and one Ahmedy*; and you will offer, on the part of the Preſence, the ſalutations preſcribed among the Followers of the Faith; and at the ſame time making the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of friendſhip, addreſs him to this effect:—"That you had been ordered to wait upon his "Highneſs; and, after being favoured by him with a guard, "you were deſired to proceed to Ajim *(or Perſia)*; and hav- "ing ſeen all the curioſities of that Country, and viſited the "Tombs of the Illuſtrious, you were commiſſioned to bring "back with you the different rarities and choice productions "of the Country."

You will make a repreſentation to this effect; and, after two or three interviews, you will obſerve to him, that Countries belonging to the Followers of the Faith are united by one common intereſt; that in the Khoodadaud Sirkar ſundry perſons form an aſſociation, and carry on a Commerce under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar; that they beg to repreſent to his Highneſs, that if he will be pleaſed to favour them with a place for a Factory at the Port of Keranchy, and give them the neceſſary aſſurances, they will eſtabliſh a Factory at that Port, and carry on a Commerce, paying his Highneſs the eſtabliſhed duties, according to the cuſtom of his Government: that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had accordingly addreſſed a letter† to his Highneſs on the ſubject, and preſented an honorary dreſs, which are ready at his ſervice.

Having made a repreſentation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dreſs; and taking his Cowl *(or engagement)* and an order to the Haukim (or Governor) of Keranchy, with reſpect to the aſſignment of a place for a Factory, you will proceed to that Port, and fix on the ſpot accordingly.

From thence you will proceed, either by land or water, with the greateſt prudence and circumſpection, to the country of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah; and on your return, alſo, you will viſit Nuſſeer Khaun; and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will ſelect a reſpectable perſon from among the merchants, for the purpoſe of conducting the buſineſs of the Factory, and deliver over the place to his charge.

Byze of Tippoo Sultāun.

On

* A Coin equal to about a Gold Mohur.

† Drafts of this, and of the other Letters mentioned in theſe Inſtructions, are in the poſſeſſion of Government.

On your arrival in the country of Zemaun Shah, you will repair to the ſeat of Government, which is at Cabul, and, halting at the diſtance of one ſtage from the city, you will addreſs a letter to the Vizier *(or miniſter)* and diſpatch a meſſage with it, by the Mirdah *(or head)* of the meſſengers, to this effect—That you had come to attend *(his Majeſty)* on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in the capacity of ambaſſadors, and waited his Majeſty's pleaſure.

When the miniſter ſhall ſend for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your reſidence at the place which he may point out.—At your interview with him, you will carry the letter and khelaut *(honorary dreſs)* with you, and preſent them to him in trays; you will each preſent a Nuzzur of five Ahmedies, and, according to the cuſtom of that Government, you will pay the proper compliments, and if it ſhould be cuſtomary to ſit down, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the Vizier, you will do ſo; ſhould it, however, be cuſtomary to ſtand up, you will remain ſtanding; then, taking the letter and dreſs from the trays, you will place theſe at ſome little diſtance in front of the Vizier, and after the reſpects and compliments of the Sirkar Khoodadaud, in the manner preſcribed among the Followers of the Faith, you will make many profeſſions of friendſhip; obſerving, that all true believers are brethren; but you will pay at the ſame time due attention to the reſpective ranks of the parties. After having converſed together, you will repreſent, that "you are Syuds "the deſcendants of Fatimah *; that you have repaired to the Preſence of his Highneſs, and are ready to obey his commands; and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honoured with permiſſion to pay your reſpects to his Majeſty.

You will addreſs yourſelves to him in this manner; and having, through the Vizier, obtained admiſſion to the Preſence of his Majeſty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the trays the letter, the dreſs, jewels, and the ſaddles, and then preſent them in the manner which the Vizier may deſire, and agreeably to the cuſtoms and etiquette of the Court—You will alſo, according to the eſtabliſhed forms of that Court, offer the proper compliments, and ſtand up with your hands folded together—When you ſhall receive an order to ſit down, you will ſeat yourſelves accordingly; or whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to obſerve it.

Having thus paid your court through the Vizier, in the manner which is proper for ambaſſadors, you will repreſent, that "you, having come a diſtant journey from the Exalted "Preſence, have preſented yourſelves before his Majeſty; that "many affairs of importance have been entruſted to you, "which,

* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahomet.

"which, at his Majesty's leisure, you would represent to "him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmony of the year Saud 1223 from the birth of Mohummud *(answering to about March 1796). Written by Syud Hoossain.*

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

The first time of your attending the Court of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will each of you present a Nuzzur of eleven Ahmedees.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

An Escort of nine Soldiers is sent with you, for the purpose of guarding the Articles belonging to the Sirkar—You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their Arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily Prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade*. You will, at the different stages, hire bullocks, or other carriage, according to the custom of the country, for the purpose of transporting four suits of Clothes for each of them, at the expence of the Sirkar; and you will also hire the necessary carriage in the country, for the conveyance of the baskets containing Khelauts *(or honorary Dresses)*, and other Articles belonging to the Sirkar, which you will carry with you.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

For the payment of the Wages of the different Servants who accompany you, you will receive 750 Farookies; and you will pay them their allowances accordingly, agreeably to the established rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences 500 Imaumies, the value of which is stated in the Account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four Ahmedies of Gold have also been given you, for the purpose of enabling you to offer the Nuzzurs *(or Offerings)* mentioned above—You will take 10 Silver Hyderees from the 500 Imaumies † before stated, and, agreeably to the foregoing directions, present them as Nuzzurs.

Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.

A true Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

* The term in the original, *yezzuck*, here translated *parade*, is the same as that which is before translated *escort*.—All endeavours to ascertain its actual meaning have proved fruitless.

† A coin, the value of which is not known.

(No. 22.)

TRANSLATION of a Paper entitled Propofition to his Majefty Zemaun Shah *.

THE imbecility and ruinous condition of the Kingdom of Delhi, are more obvious than the fun—As, therefore, Delhi, which is one of the feats of Government of the Mahomedan faith, has been reduced to this ftate of ruin, fo that the infidels altogether prevail, it is become proper and incumbent upon the leaders of the faithful, that, uniting together, they exterminate the infidels.

I am very defirous of engaging in this purfuit, but there are three fects of infidels in the way of it; and although, when we are united, there is little ground for apprehenfion, yet the union of the followers of the faith is neceffary—If that ornament of the Throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, fhould adopt *(one of)* two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith.—One of them is as follows:

That your Majefty fhould remain in your capital, and fend one of your noblemen, in whom you have confidence, to Delhi, with an army; that this perfon, on his arrival there, fhould make the neceffary arrangements, and, after depofing the infirm King, who has reduced the faith to this ftate of weaknefs, felect from among the family fome one properly qualified for the Government: he fhould remain one year, for the purpofe of fettling the country; and, taking with him the chiefs of the country who are Rajpoots and others, direct his ftandard towards the Dekhan, fo that the Brahmins and others on the road may come forward and prefent themfelves to him—Whilft I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raife the ftandard of holy war, and make the infidels bow down under the fword of the faith—After thefe fhall have been facrificed to the fword, and no longer exift, the remaining infidels will be nothing—Afterwards, the fettlement of the Dekhan may be concluded in any manner which fhall be mutually agreed upon.

The fecond plan is this:

If none of your Majefty's noblemen fhould be fufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majefty fhould be entirely at eafe with refpect to the ftate of your Country and Government, it is propofed that you fhould in perfon proceed to Delhi, and, having made the neceffary arrangements

* This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, which the ambaffadors of the former were inftructed to propofe to the latter.

arrangements there, eſtabliſh one of your confidential ſervants in the office of the Vizier *(or Miniſter)* and return to your own Capital.—The perſon who may be ſelected for the office of Vizier, muſt be a man of addreſs and enterprize; that, remaining a twelvemonth with his army at Delhi, he may be able to bring under ſubjection the Chiefs of the neighbouring Country—The ſecond year your Majeſty ſhould alſo ſend from your capital a ſmall army as a reinforcement; ſo that the Vizier appointed by you, as above mentioned, may proceed with the Chiefs of Hindoſtan towards the Dekhan: Should thoſe infidel Brahmins direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God the hands of the Heroes of the Faith in this part of the world ſhall be raiſed for their chaſtiſement.—After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majeſty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the ſettlement of the country.

You are to make a propoſition to his Majeſty to the above effect, and requeſt him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furniſh you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majeſty's hand and ſeal, adding, that if his Majeſty will be pleaſed to give both of you permiſſion, and have the goodneſs to ſend a confidential perſon with you, you will repair to the Preſence of your Sovereign, and having alſo obtained from him an engagement in writing, correſponding with the inſtrument above alluded to, you will return with the confidential perſon above mentioned to the Preſence of his Majeſty: But that, ſhould his Majeſty deſire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed with his Majeſty's confidential ſervant to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Preſence of his Majeſty.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 23.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah.

[*The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahomed, &c. as usual in the correspondence of persons of the rank of Zemaun Shah and Tippoo Sultaun. As the idiom of the English language will not admit of an adequate translation of the figurative expressions used upon these occasions, and as it is not in any degree essential to insert them, they are wholly omitted: for the same reason, the complimentary titles and designations applied to Zemaun Shah throughout the letter, are for the most part left out in the translation.*]

THANKS to God, that at this happy time I have the satisfaction to hear that your Majesty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the destroyer of heretics and oppressors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the support of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cause. The report of your Majesty's piety, justice, religious zeal, and courage, so grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and especially to me, has afforded me inexpressible joy and satisfaction: in return for this, near a hundred thousand of the followers of the faith, nay more, assemble every Friday, the sabbath of the Musselmans, in the two mosques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Askah Mosque; and after the prescribed forms of prayer, supplicate the Bestower of all things, according to the words of Scripture, "Grant thy aid, O God, to those who aid the religion of "Mohommud, and let us be of that number at the last day: "destroy those, O God, who would destroy the religion of "Mohummud, and let not us be of their number at the last "day;" and pray that the Almighty will render your Majesty, who is the supporter of the faith, and all its followers, victorious and successful over their enemies. I confidently trust, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who prayeth "unto me, his prayer shall be granted," will listen to their supplication, and render your Majesty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brightest ornaments, successful and victorious.

Your Majesty must doubtless have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object a holy war. The fruit of this just design has been, that in the midst of this land of heretics, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahommedan dominion like the ark of Noah, and cuts short the extended arm of the

the abandoned heretic. The report of your Majeſty's zeal and piety render me, and all the followers of the faith, moſt anxious to open a perſonal and direct communication of ſentiments with your Majeſty, but the obſtacles to this are fully apparent to your Majeſty; and therefore, upon the principle (as laid down in the law) that it is ſufficient that two perſons ſhould have the honour to ſee * the new moon, in order to eſtabliſh its actual appearance, the reſpected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are worthy of admiſſion to the Preſence, are now ſent as ambaſſadors to your Majeſty's Imperial Court with letters (which, according to the ſaying, "a letter "is half a meeting," may be conſidered as an invaluable ſubſtitute for perſonal communication;) in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your Majeſty's proſperity, ſucceſs, and glory, but enjoy the pleaſure of ſeeing your Majeſty as it were by ſubſtitution; and that the foundations of friendſhip and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both ſpiritual and temporal, may be ſtrengthened and improved; and alſo, that the perſons above mentioned may have the honour to repreſent to your Majeſty my ſentiments upon ſome important ſubjects, and the circumſtances of the enfeebled condition of the faith in the regions of Hindoſtan, which I have entruſted to their verbal communication. But beſides this, I would propoſe, if it meets your Majeſty's approbation, that two perſons of rank may conſtantly reſide at your Majeſty's court, to be the channel of correſpondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the ſacred exhortation, "Beſtow preſents among one "another," I beg leave to ſend, by the perſons above mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among thoſe who are connected by the ties of religion. I confidently truſt that your Majeſty will gratify me by accepting them, and honour the ambaſſadors by admitting them to the Preſence, and by hearing what has been entruſted to their verbal communication, and

* The Mahomedan months are lunar, and their commencement reſpectively depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's firſt quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obſcures the moon at one place when it is viſible at another, the evidence of any two perſons, declaring that they have ſeen it, is deemed ſufficient to eſtabliſh the fact of its appearance, and the firſt day of the month (or moon) is aſſumed accordingly: ſhould the moon, however, not be ſeen before the 31ſt of the month, the following day is conſidered as the firſt of the enſuing. It is a common practice among the Muſſulmen of high rank, to ſalute the appearance of the new moon by cannon, and to ſend to each other congratulatory meſſages upon the occaſion; hence the figurative alluſion in the text will be eaſily underſtood.

and that you will dispatch them back again to this quarter with the utmost expedition.

[*Here follows a list of the presents.*]

A true Traslation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 24.)

TRANSLATION of a Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, one of the principal Ministers of Zemaun Shah.

After the usual complimentary address, adopted to the relative rank of the Parties, the letter proceeds as follows:

—THE receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me through Ram Sohauy, moonshy, in the service of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, and through my Vakeels (*meaning those stationed at Delhi*) afforded me the highest satisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulse of that cordial attachment which supersedes the necessity of outward forms, you had availed yourself of a proper opportunity to represent my circumstances in the fullest manner to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had been pleased to signify in reply, that when the victorious standard should be displayed in the direction of Hindostan, it was his Majesty's design to honour me with marks of his boundless favour, and to promote the important objects in view.—This has impressed my mind with a renewed sense of your kindness. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apostle, "that in this world of "causes and effects, there is nothing more estimable than "union and friendship," it has long been my earnest desire, to establish an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sirkars: But in proof of the saying, "every thing depends "upon its appointed season," the accomplishment of this design has been suspended for want of opportunity; thanks to God, that, through your intervention, this object has now been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner; the bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thousand-fold closer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of describing my gratitude for this: with a view to display this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of friendship and attachment, two persons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are now deputed with a letter, calculated to inspire friendship, addressed to his Majesty, the Defender of the faith, Zemaun Shah.

Please

Pleaſe God, they will have the honour of paying their reſpects to you. I hope that you will be pleaſed to give your attention to ſeveral points involving concerns both of a ſpiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication; and having procured them the honour of an introduction to the preſence of his Majeſty, that you will enable theſe ambaſſadors to repreſent to him the points which have been entruſted to their verbal report. May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual!

[*Here follows a liſt of preſents.*]

A true Tranſlation
N. B. Edmonſtone,
P. T. to the Government.

(No. 25.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Mohummud, the Agent of Zemaun Shah.

YOUR pleaſing letters have reached me in ſucceſſion, and their contents have been underſtood.

Your having repreſented in terms of commendation the circumſtances of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun; your having conveyed to him alſo the letters of my Vakeels *(meaning thoſe ſtationed at Delhi)* and your procuring and tranſmitting a letter to my addreſs from him, has impreſſed me with a high ſenſe of your cordial attachment and zeal—The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and your own friendly addreſs, reached me through Moonſhy Ram Sohauy and the Vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction, and their contents gave new life to my regard. I am confident that continuing in the ſame manner to obſerve the dictates of cordial attachment, and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the ſanction both of God and his Apoſtle, you will uſe your beſt endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart; to increaſe cordial friendſhip and ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment—This anſwer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, are now forwarded by the reſpected Meer Hubbeeboolla and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the higheſt in rank of the ſervants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majeſty Zemaun

maun Shah and my Sirkar.—Through the aid of Providence, these two persons will arrive with my letters *(to the Ministers)* and my address to his Majesty, and will have a meeting with you.—True attachment requires of you to obtain for them access to the Nabob above mentioned, and enable them to pay their respects to the Presence; when they will represent to his Majesty the sentiments and wishes of my heart, which have been entrusted to their verbal communication.—I am confident that you will use your best endeavours to promote the accomplishment of my wishes, and to obtain for my Ambassadors, as early as possible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Believing me always anxious about you, constantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

A true Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 26.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Hedgeree, or 5th February 1797.

[*After the usual address and exordium, as adverted to in* No. 23, *the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—BY the favour of God, your Majesty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatness, has for the most part occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet, in destroying the foundation of heresy and infidelity, and in establishing the basis of the true faith; and continues so to do. The fame of this has amply pervaded the world. These circumstances, which are as well known from east to west as the sun in the center of the heavens, suggested to my mind that, agreeably to the command of God and his Apostle, declared in these words, "Slay the divisor of the Godhead," we should unite in carrying on the holy war against the Infidels, and free the region of Hindostan from the contamination of the enemies of our religion. The followers of the faith in these territories, always assembling at a select time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words—"Oh God, slay the Infidels who have closed thy way! Let "their

"their ſins return upon their own heads, with the puniſhment "that is due to them!"

I truſt that Almighty God, for the ſake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and, through the merit of a holy cauſe, proſper our mutual exertions to that end.—And, through the influence of the words, "Thine armies ſhall conquer," will render us victorious and ſucceſsful.—Through the aid of the Giver of all Victory, in reward of my meritorious reſolution to proſecute a holy war (which is the proper end and object of life to thoſe who adorn the throne of religion and dominion) I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodneſs, and have continued ſafe under the Divine protection, and ſtill remain ſo. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is ſurrounded by infidels, has ſtood aloof, like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faithful in effectual check. The words of Scripture, "impurity and purity "are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may "excite aſtoniſhment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two reſpectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza, were deputed to your Majeſty on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by ſea, with the utmoſt expedition; through the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honour of paying their reſpects to your Majeſty, and will repreſent the points which have been entruſted to their verbal communication; your Majeſty will alſo receive detailed accounts from your Majeſty's Agent Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, of affairs to the South and Eaſt, and alſo the circumſtances of this quarter.

May the Sun of dignity and ſplendour riſe from the horizon of ſucceſs and glory!

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 27.

(No. 27.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shah's principal Ministers; dated 7th of Shabaun, 1211 *Hedgeree (answering to the* 5*th of February,* 1797.*)*

[*After the usual complimentary form of address, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR most friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the sentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nawaubs, Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and Ameen-oo-Moolk, have reached me, and have afforded me great pleasure.

You write that the Nawaub Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, submitted the friendly address of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to his Majesty's perusal, and impressed it word by word upon his Majesty's mind; that his Majesty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Noor Mohummud Khaun, Ameen-ool-Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, to dispatch friendly letters to me.—This has afforded me a degree of pleasure and delight that is not to be described. The knowledge also of his Majesty's determination to proceed to Hindostan, has inspired my soul with confidence.—May the Almighty in his bounty bring to effect our mutual desires!—You further intimate your request, that, considering our interests the same, I should commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your services in any way that I can desire. The sum of my wishes is, that his Majesty, uniting with me, we should proceed to chastise these abandoned infidels, and not suffer our present dominion to depart from our hands. Through the Divine goodness, the hopes of the Chief of the infidels being of themselves consumed and confounded by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the southern atmosphere will regain complete purity. Prior to this, the two respected Syuds

Syuds Meer Mohummed Hubbeeb and Meer Mohummed Rezza, were deputed by ſea (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land) charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing. They will repreſent to his Majeſty, the points which have been confided to them, and which will be conſidered as authentic. The faded ſplendour of the faith throughout India is evident in every article; to deſcribe it is ſuperfluous.—May your days of proſperity and ſucceſs be perpetual!

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 28.)

TRANSLATION of an original letter from Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun.

[*After the cuſtomary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative addreſs to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR letter, replete with ſentiments of friendſhip and regard, expreſſing your ſolicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the moſques, after the concluſion of public worſhip, ſupplications are made at the Throne of Grace for the encreaſe of our dominion, and the ſucceſs of our triumphant banners; referring us for a further expoſition of your ſentiments to the verbal explanation of your Ambaſſadors Syed Hubbeeboollah and Syed Mohummud Rezza; ſignifying that you had ſent a few preſents by the Ambaſſadors, requeſting that two perſons of your Sirkar might reſide at our Court, and ſtating other particulars of friendſhip, arrived in a moſt auſpicious ſeaſon, and added new ardour to our mutual friendſhip.

As the object of your well-directed mind is the destruction of the infidels and the extension of the faith of the Prophet, please God, we shall soon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheists, and to free those regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes with the edge of the sword; so that the inhabitants of those regions may be restored to comfort and repose: Be therefore perfectly satisfied in this respect.

With regard to your request for deputing two persons to reside at our Court, with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have to express our acquiescence.

We have sent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambassadors, who have explained to us the message with which you had commissioned them.

Continue to gratify us, by communicating to us by letters your situation and sentiments.

[*Here follows a list of dresses, &c. sent as Presents.*]

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

(No. 29.)

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 24th of Rehmauny of the year Shedaub 1226 from the birth of Mohummud, answering to the 23d of Shaabaun 1213 Hedjree (corresponding with the 30th of January 1799.)

[*The exordium, consisting of the usual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and designations addressed to Zemaun Shah, are omitted.*]

—YOUR Majesty's gracious letter, in reply to my friendly address, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb-oollah and Syud Muhummud Rezza, the ambassadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,

Sirkar, has been received—has given encreaſe to friendſhip, and augmented the ſources of joy and ſatisfaction.—Your Majeſty was pleaſed to write, that as it was the object of your mind to cruſh the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mohummud, pleaſe God, your Majeſty would ſoon proceed with a conquering army to proſecute a holy war againſt the infidels, polytheiſts, and heretics, and free the religion of theſe regions from the contamination of thoſe ſhameleſs tribes—that the profanation of polytheiſm ſhould be done away by the exertions of the relentleſs ſword, and repoſe and happineſs be reſtored to the inhabitants of this country, and deſiring that I would ſet my mind at eaſe upon every point. This has been fully underſtood, and I have alſo been informed word by word of what your Majeſty was pleaſed to confide to the verbal communication of the ambaſſadors; all which afforded me boundleſs ſatisfaction.

It is my hope and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppreſſions of the infidels and polytheiſts may be deſtroyed, by the avenging ſword of thoſe who have been ſelected by God to exerciſe dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conqueſt; and that theſe regions may acquire proſperity and ſplendor, by maintaining the cauſe of religion.

At this time, the Engliſh having received intimation of the arrival of the ambaſſadors of the Sirkar at your Highneſs's Court, and of the firm connection eſtabliſhed between the two States, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, taken up arms againſt me *; and they have written †, that they entertain the deſign to ſubvert the religion of Iſlaum—"Many are the words that proceed from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Pleaſe God, they ſhall become food for the unrelenting ſword of the pious warriors—"Evil deſigns return upon the heads of the inventors." We are

* Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultaun aſcribes the hoſtile preparations of the Britiſh Government, to his connection with the French.

† It appears from the teſtimony of Hubbeeb-oollah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's head monſhee, that this aſſertion is founded on the paſſage at the cloſe of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honorable the Governor General's Letter to Tippoo Sultaun, of the 8th of November 1798; which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expoſe his authority, the tranquillity of his dominions, the proſperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connection with the French. Although Hubbeeb-oollah and Meer Saudik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the paſſage in queſtion

are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the command of God—We have no ſupport, but the aid of the King of the world, who is great and powerful, and the true Apoſtle, the head of the true religion, the deſtroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependence upon thoſe tidings of joy, "Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the "ſuperior"—I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion to communicate affairs of great importance, when the intereſts of religion are one and the ſame, the Syuds before-mentioned, are now a ſecond time diſpatched to your Majeſty's Court, for the purpoſe of repreſenting all circumſtances fully and perſonally; and from them, your Majeſty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a ſolicitude for the defence of religion, which is incumbent upon all the Princes of Iſlaum to feel, let your Majeſty diſplay your grateful endeavours, both by word and deed, to repel theſe abandoned infidels.— "God will aid the pure of heart and pious."

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

queſtion was applicable only to the views of the French, yet anxious to avail himſelf of even this ſhadow of a pretext to juſtify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own conſtruction of the paſſage, and perſiſted in his reſolution to inſert this groſs calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Seignior, and others. The numerous inſtances of the Sultaun's duplicity, and virulent animoſity againſt the Engliſh, leave no room for ſurprize at his wilful perverſion of this paſſage. A Copy of the Governor General's Letter in queſtion, was communicated to his Highneſs the Nizam; who, as a Muſſulman, cannot be ſuppoſed to have obſerved with indifference, a declaration, pointing equally to the deſtruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun; his Highneſs, however, expreſſed his higheſt approbation of the whole of the Governor General's Letter of the 8th November 1798.

(No. 30.)

* *TRANSLATION of the Draft of a Letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Seignior.*

[*The following Memorandum is written in the first leaf of the book which contains the original of this Translation:*

"In this book are entered the Drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Seignior, Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul, and Futteh Alli Khaun, King of Eeraun, under date the 4th of Ramzaun 1213 of the Hedjree" (*answering to the 10th of February* 1799.)

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

[*After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, and a series of pompous Titles, addressed to the Grand Seignior, the letter proceeds as follows:*]

—YOUR Highness's august letter, written on the 11th of Rubbee oossaunee 1213 of the Hedjree (*answering to the 23d September* 1798) which was conveyed through the English †, honored me by its gracious arrival, was the means of glory and distinction, and the productive source of boundless favor. Its contents added strength and firmness to the foundations of union and attachment; and its gracious expressions gave stability to the fabric of friendship.

With respect to what your Highness wrote, of the invasion of the venerated Land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithstanding the observance of long-subsisting friendship on the part of your Highness—The objects of

* Tippoo Sultaun transmitted to the Governor General, a Letter addressed to the Grand Seignior (vide the Correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Governor General)—pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the Letter from the Grand Seignior. It now, however, appears that Tippoo Sultaun had privately dispatched this virulent invective against the British Nation to Constantinople, by ambassadors extraordinary.

† Over this word is written, "*The Governor of Madras.*"

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that irreligious, turbulent people; the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the most vigorous measures to repel that rebellious race; of my assisting and joining my brethren Mussulmans in the general cause of Religion, and defending the regions of Hindostan from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your Highness whatever subject of complaint I might have against the English, when, by the aid of God and your Highness's good offices, those complaints should be removed to my satisfaction, and the grounds of opposition and estrangement be exchanged for the desirable objects of harmony and union—This, which your Highness did me the honour to write, has been understood.

By the favour of God, and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the Faith hold fraternity in Religion: particularly the exalted Ottoman State and the Khoodadaud Sirkar (between which, regard and attachment are established firmly as columns, and of which friendship and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged) are aiding and assisting each other.—As this Labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your Highness's all powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exist between us; I beg you will communicate to me what your Highness's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and interests of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themselves your Highness's enemies, they have made themselves so to all the followers of the Faith—God is the protector and defender of the Land of Hindostan; next to him, this Suppliant at the Almighty Throne, does not and will not neglect the defence and service of the People. I am fully confident that your Highness will be disposed to afford your assistance and support, in all matters, to us Labourers. All Hindostan is over-run with Infidels and Polytheists, excepting the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which like the Ark of Noah are safe under the protection and bounteous aid of God. It is my hope, from the supreme King of kings, that as at the appearance of a second Adam, the religion of Islaum will obtain exclusive prevalence over the whole Country of Hindostan, and that all the sinful Heretics will with the utmost ease become the prey of the swords of the combatants in the cause of Religion—Be it known to those who stand at the foot of the Imperial Throne, that the treachery, deceit, and supremacy of the Christians in the regions of Hindostan, are beyond the power of expression. A summary elucidation of this, will be found as follows:

A person, by name Da-ood Khaun, an Afghaun, was appointed to the Soobadarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor

peror of Delhi. About that time, the French and Engliſh, each with one of their deteſted ſhips, and a few Kaufers *(Infidels)* on board, came to the coaſt, expreſsly for the purpoſe of trade; bringing with them ſome of the products of their country, ſuch as knives, ſciſſars, needles, china and glaſs-ware, for ſale. After preſenting ſeveral articles to the deluded Soobadar, as a Nuzzer *(or offering, expreſſive of ſubmiſſion)* they requeſted the grant of a ſpot of ground, ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, for their reſidence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The Soobadar complied with their requeſt; and there the Engliſh reſided for ſome time.

It happened, that the exalted Firmaun of Behaudur Shah, Son of Aulumgeer, Emperor of Shahjehaun-abaud *(Delhi)* addreſſed to Da-ood Khaun, arrived, directing him to leave a truſty Dewan *(Manager)* in Arcot, and repair himſelf to the Preſence. In conformity to the Emperor's ſummons, Da-ood Khaun repaired to Delhi, leaving Saadut-oolla Khaun as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the miniſters at Dehli, Saadut-oolla Kaun became a traitor, and uſurped the dominion of the country. About that period, the Engliſh and the French applied to the Soobadar for the grant of a little ground round about their houſes; to which the Soobadar, from his want of foreſight, and from his innate folly, conſented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they aſked. After this, both theſe nations erected ſmall forts, and ſtationed about a hundred men to garriſon them, *(verſes)* "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khaun, each took poſſeſſion of Taalooks *(diſtricts)* and erecting fortreſſes, eſtabliſhed their abode. At the ſame time, the French and Engliſh, taking with them ſome of the products of Europe, repaired to the diſtricts of the relations and followers of Saadut-oolla Khaun, and contracted friendſhip with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete inſight into their characters, their mode of living, the ſtructure of their forts, the adminiſtration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saudat-oolla Khaun died. After his death his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themſelves, and one of them, by the name of Sufder Alli Khaun, entered into an intrigue with the Infidels of Poona, and ſolicited military ſuccours. Agreeably to his requeſt, an army of the

Poona Infidels, confifting of 50,000 Horfe, under the command of Rugghoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot; where Sufder Alli Khaun fuffered his father Alli Doaft Khaun to be flain in battle by the Infidels of Poona. After this, thefe Infidels feeing the diffenfions which prevailed amongft the adherents and relations of Sufder Alli Khaun, plundered all the inhabitants of that country, without difcrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thoufand men and women prifoners to their own country, and fold them to flavery: they alfo took prifoner Hooffain Doaft Khaun, known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the hufband of Sufder Alli Khaun's fifter, and carried him to Poona. In the mean time, Mortiza Khaun, the governor of Vellore, and hufband of another fifter of Sufder Alli Khaun, enticed the latter to his houfe, and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ool Mool the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himfelf mafter of the Dekkan, arrived in the province of Arcot, and appointing Anwar-oodeen Khaun, Soobadaur of that province, on his own part gave in charge to him the two infant fons of the late Sufder Alli Khaun, with injunctions to protect and educate them, and then returned to the Dekkan. After this, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun incited the Afghauns to murder one of the children. A fhort time after, Chunda Khaun, who was in confinement at Poona, bribing the Infidels with a fum of money, obtained his releafe, and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge: he there procured a body of French Troops, with which he marched againft Anwar-oo-deen Khaun, with a view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun fought the affiftance of the Englifh, who then held a Factory at Cheenaputtun. *(Madras.)* Accordingly the Englifh joined him with a body of troops—In proof of the words "He who affordeth affiftance to the op-"preffor, fhall fall under fubjection to the very man he af-"fifted,"—both thefe perfons becoming the objects of the Divine anger, fought affiftance from thefe two Infidel tribes, and proceeded to hoftilities—It was fo decreed, however, that Anwar-oo-deen Khaun fell by the hand of Hooffain Doaft Khaun. After this, Mohmmud Alli Khaun, fon of Anwar-oodeen Khaun, giving up both his worldly and fpiritual concerns, to the direction of the Englifh, and making them his protectors, prepared for hoftilities againft Chunda Khaun. In the mean time, Nizam-ool Moolk died, and was fucceeded by his fon Nauffir Jung; whom Mohummud Alli Khaun invited to join him: but before his arrival, Nauffir Jung's nephew, Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, fled with a fmall body of Troops

Troops to Pondicherry; and the French collecting a force which consisted of about a thousand men of their own nation, and about four thousand sepoys, proceeded with the Troops of Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, against Naussir Jung; who joined with Mohummud Alli Khaun, after sustaining repeated engagements with the French, laid siege to the fortress of Gingee, which is situated on a hill, and was then in the possession of the French. The latter entering into a collusion with the Sirdars of Naussir Jung's army, attacked it in the night—After the alarm was given; Naussir Jung mounted his elephant; when a man, named Behauder Khaun, an Afghaun in his service, had the baseness to kill him by a musket shot, and causing his elephant to be driven close to that of Naussir Jung, cut off his head and stuck it on the point of a spear—Upon this event, the French set up Hidauyet Moohee-oo-deen Khaun as his successor, and, accompanied by a body of their own troops under the command of an officer named Bussy, directed his march towards Hydrabad—In the course of their march, they halted at the fort of Raychota, where the traitor Behauder Khaun, and the French troops commanded by Bussy, quarrelled about the division of the plundered treasure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Bahauder Khaun, and the other cursed Afghaun Chief, were slain, and precipitated to hell—Hidauyet Mohee-oo-deen Khaun, also fell in this enagement by a musket shot—The French then conferred the succession on the worthless Salibut Jung, second son of Nizaum-ool-moolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Dekhan may be said to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad—The French Christians (who amounted to near 1,200 men) in a state of intoxication, in open day, entered the houses of the votaries of Islaum, and violated numbers of their women—Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies, and threw themselves into wells—Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity against the French.

In the mean time Nizam Alli Khaun, son of Nizam-ook-moolk, imprisoned his elder brother Silaubut Jung, and established himself in his room—A short time afterwards, when the utmost disagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthless Bussy marched from that city with his troops and returned to Pondicherry—During these transactions Mohummud Alli Khaun, in conjunction with the English, carried on the war against Chunda Khaun, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies

armies of both the Infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much bloodſhed, the Engliſh and Mohummud Alli Khaun, having pledged their faith to him, and under that ſanction made him their priſoner, put him to death, and obtained poſſeſſion of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the Engliſh had thus eſtabliſhed themſelves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conqueſt of Bengal—To this end, with the ſame treachery and deceit which has been above deſcribed, they applied to the viceroy of Bengal alſo for a ſpot of ground; and having obtained poſſeſſion of ſufficient for a ſingle houſe, they there ſtationed their people as for the purpoſes of Trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions aroſe among his children and relations—The Engliſh taking part with the one, they ſubdued the other; and rendering that other entirely dependant upon them, obtained poſſeſſion of the whole dominion of Bengal, a territory conſiſting of four Soobahs, and yielding an annual revenue of twenty crores of Rupees. Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni *(*Aſſof-oo-Dowlah*) ſon of Shudjah-oo Dowlah. —By intrigue and chicane with him, they (*the Engliſh*) intruded themſelves into that country alſo.—What is more extraordinary is this: Lately Mirza Amauni ſent an ambaſſador to Zemaun Shaw, the King of Caubul. This circumſtance coming to the knowledge of the Engliſh (*Governor*) General † who reſides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a viſit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the miniſters of that country, cauſed Mirza Amauni to be poiſoned, violated the chaſtity of his widow, and plundered his houſe of money and jewels, to the amount of twenty crores of Rupees—Throughout the territory of Bengal, wherever there were men of learning, ſcience, and rank, the Engliſh have forcibly taken priſoners their wives and daughters, violated their chaſtity, and carried them off to their own iſlands and country; ſeizing the youths of the claſs of Syuds ‡, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them

* This is the name by which the late Vizier Aſſof-oo-Dowlah was called during the life-time of his father.

† Lord Teignmouth.

‡ The Syuds are thoſe deſcended from the prophet.

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to eat the flesh of swine, proclaimed it by beat of Tom-tom *. —In the country of Bengal, and in all other places where their authority prevail, they set up swine butchers, and cause them to sell the flesh of hogs publicly in the streets and markets.

All this power and authority have the English acquired in the space of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life-time of my late revered father Hyder Alli Khaun, disputes occurring among the worthless Sirdars of the Poona Infidels, Rogoo-naut Row, the uncle of Narrain Row, the head of the Poona State, treacherously murdered his nephew: the turbulent spirit of the Chiefs, however, obliged him to seek refuge at Bombay, a place in the possession of the English.

The English, obtaining from him money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Roggoonaut Row for the reduction of Poona—The Poona ministers, deceitfully selected a child of two or three days old, from their own class, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narrain Row, and as the successor to the Musnud *(Throne)* and assembling an army, marched to oppose the English and Rogoonant Row—Finding themselves unable to cope with the English, they repeatedly sent letters by ambassadors of rank to the Presence of his late Highness *(Hyder Alli)* soliciting his assistance—His Highness prudently considering, that although it is declared "Heretics are impure," yet that it was more adviseable to afford than refuse his assistance to the infidels belonging to the country (because the supremacy of the English was the source of evil to all God's creatures)—with a view to the aid of Poona, marched to Madras with a vast army—Many engagements ensued, and many places fell—And Madras itself was near being taken; when it pleased God that his Highness should end his days in that expedition, and he died in the vicinity of Arcot.—After this event, I continued the war; and after many victories, and the capture of numberless prisoners, the English sent their ambassadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to sue for peace—Although I was not myself disposed to grant them peace, yet by the earnest advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud

* A species of drum—Proclamations are usually made in India by beat of drum.

Sirkar,

Sirkar, I consented.—Four or five years after, when ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, arrived at the Sublime Porte*; and after representing the sentiments of friendship, returned to the Presence. The English, receiving information of this circumstance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived, that all the tribe of Islaum, were about to league together for their destruction—They knew too, that they had given your Highness proofs of their evil disposition, and therefore, uniting to themselves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, they waged war against the Khoodadaud Sirkar for four years—At length, near a hundred thousand of the followers of the Faith, had determined to slay their wives and families with their own hands, and rushing upon the Infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom, and plunge the Infidels into hell. The Counsellors, the Lords, and the respected Sages of Islaum, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of Khoodadaud Sirkar, was in consequence of the deputation of Ambassadors with letters to the Sublime Porte, and therefore, that it was adviseable by any means to accommodate matters for the present; to communicate to your Highness all that had occurred, and joined with your Highness's aid, proceed to exterminate the Infidels—I approved the representation of my faithful servants, and surrendering three crores and thirty Lacs of Rupees in treasure, and half my country (which was all a dead loss to me) put an end to the contest.

The English, having adopted a determined resolution to subdue the whole of Hindoostan, and to subvert the Mussulman Religion, and having united to themselves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Infidels of Poona, have for five years past been devising the means; accordingly they have lately written in plain and undisguised terms, that it is their intention to destroy the Religion of Islaum—"Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors."—The Infidels of Poona, in consequence of the disagreements prevailing among the Ministers at Delhi, have subverted that country, and having destroyed its houses, have erected their own temples on their ruins—they have possessed themselves entirely of that kingdom, whilst a poor sightless individual of the Royal Family

* Tippoo Sultaun, in his Letters to the French, ascribes the enmity of the British power to his friendship for them; in Letters to Zemaun Shah, he ascribes it to his having deputed ambassadors to that Prince; and here he imputes it to his delegation of an Embassy to the Ottoman Porte.

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of Delhi, whose servants put out his eyes, is seated in his house in a state the most abject. The resources of his maintenance are fixed from the sale of the fruits of his gardens; and he is obliged to pay the price (*of that maintenance*) by paying adulation to those treacherous Infidels. Near five hundred thousand of the Infidels of the district of Calicut, Nuzzurabaud, Zufferabaud, and Ashrufabad, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praise be to God, that the whole energy of the well-directed mind of this Labourer in the way of the Lord, on whose forehead is engraved the motto "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted to support the Religion of Mohummud. Accordingly, having lately been informed of the excessive commotions excited by the son of Abdool Wahaub * in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy, I immediately addressed letters to the supreme minister Yoosuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the servants of the holy receptacle (*meaning the place at Medina where Mohummud is buried*) purporting, that it was my intention to send a considerable force under the command of one of my approved sons, and desiring them to write to me a particular account of the situation of affairs in that quarter—For the illustrious Kaaba is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All Powerful; and to do services thereunto is productive of blessings, both in this world and the world to come.

The respected and accomplished Syuds, Syud Alli Mohummud and Syud Modaur-oo-deen, are now nominated and deputed with this friendly letter to represent various points of great importance, and to communicate the sentiments of my mind, and with instructions to remain in attendance on your Majesty during three years. I trust that they will be honoured by admission to your Highness's presence, and have an opportunity of a personal conference, and of stating to you

* Abdool Wahaub, is the name of an enterprizing Mahommedan Sceptic, who some years since established a new doctrine, the foundation of which is, the abjuration of the signal honors which are paid to Mohummud. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophet's mission, but it places him in the condition merely of a messenger of the word of God, possessing in himself no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proselytes, who traversed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the sword. His son has succeeded him.

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my ſentiments, and that their repreſentations will obtain full credit with your Highneſs. May the victorious banners of Iſlaum be ever prevalent, and every trace of Hereſy and Infidels be wiped away!

A letter to the ſame effect as the foregoing, was alſo written to Zemaun Shah; ſeveral alterations however, which were neceſſary to adapt the letter to the ſituation of Zemaun Shah, are inſerted in the margin of the draft.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

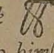
P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX (B.)

TRANSLATIONS of Papers in the French Language, relating to the Negotiations of TIPPOO SULTAUN with the French; found in the Palace at Seringapatam, 4th May 1799.

THE following French Papers, from No. 1 to No. 25, are literal Copies of Papers found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.

The Copies were all attested at Seringapatam by Captain Macaulay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and transmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General.

The mark  is the abbreviated Signature or Byze of Tippoo Sultaun himself.

The Orthogaphy of the French is extremely incorrect in the original Papers, especially in those dated in the year 1797, which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by the Captain of a French Vessel, then residing at Seringapatam.

From these Papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three Embassies to the Isle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797.

The first in April 1797, the second in October 1797, and the third in July 1798, but the Ambassadors employed did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February 1799.

The nature and object of these several Embassies is fully explained in the following Papers.

The Papers No. 5 to 21, contain a detailed statement of the Transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March 1798, of the Landing of the French Force under the Command of Messrs. Dubuc and Chapuy at Mangalore, and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's Service.

In the Papers from No. 22 to 25, will be found the particulars of the Embassy which the Sultaun dispatched to France from Tranquebar, at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an Ambassador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of Amity and Peace with the British Government in India.

APPENDIX (B.)

(No. I.)

Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, *the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Citizens composing the Executive Power of the French Republic.

CITIZENS,

I SALUTE you, and wish every happiness to you and your Nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived in my Country after having sustained an engagement, his small Vessel had nearly foundered at sea; as I have for a long time been desirous of receiving intelligence from your Nation, I brought him to my usual place of Residence. I questioned him with regard to the operations of the War and to your condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient Ally—he informed me of all your plans and of your good intentions towards me and my Country. His communications gave me cordial satisfaction, and encouraged me to make the present advances towards a revival of intercourse, by sending to you three of my confidential Chiefs to testify to you my Friendship, and to renew our ancient Alliance; in the Writing which I send to you, you will perceive my attachment, my disposition, and the sentiments of my Heart for your Nation, which I have always loved —Study the welfare of my Country as I study that of yours.

Your Ally,

(Signed)

Seringapatam, the 2d of April 1797, *the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and of La Reunion.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my Father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every

opportunity of proving it during your former Government, *and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the sentiments of my heart.* From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your Officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive *it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your Nation*; I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity *I propose to your Nation and to you a Treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on Republican principles, of sincerity and good faith*; *to the end that you and your Nation with myself and my people may become one Family*; *that the same Oath may bind us for life or for death*; *that your Enemies may be mine and those of my people*; *and, that my enemies may be considered as yours.* Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your Country; when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises; but, Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you until I see yout Forces as well Naval as Military actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the Disasters which my Friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Marrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French Army under the command of M. de Cossigny, received an order from M. de Bussi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his Party; this I opposed, and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my Allies, I was compelled to make Peace, with the loss of half of my Dominions, and Three Crores and Thirty Thousand Rupees in Specie. Behold what have been my losses Representatives! What is past is past. I have cited these truths in order to apprize you, that if I should declare War against your Enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making

Peace

Peace without my previous consent, nor without including Myself and my People in the Treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my People are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my Country, if one of the Citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good Allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance of the most severe discipline and of respect for the Laws exists in the Republican Army: Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common Enemy, because I am acquainted with the Country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my Friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it by your free negroes; with these new Citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your Troops of the Line, we will purge India of these Villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine.* Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a deserter of his Country and of his Colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare.). I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his Country, of your Colonies, and of myself. *I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation*, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its army.

Article 1. I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French Troops on the Coast, to victual both the Land and Sea

Sea Forces, (European Liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as Flour, Rice, Meat, Wood, &c.

Article 2. I engage also to make advances of Money for all the wants of the Land and Sea equipments.

Article 3. I engage to provide all the Bullocks necessary for the Artillery of the Republican Troops, as well as the Bullocks, Camels, and Lascars, for carrying the Baggage of the Officers and Soldiers.

Article 4. I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers, of the Troops of the Republic.

Article 5. In case the French Army should happen to be in want of Gunpowder, or other Ammunition, I engage to supply it.

Article 6. As soon as the French Army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my Troops; which shall in the first instance consist of Thirty Thousand Cavalry, and Thirty Thousand Infantry and Artillery, well disciplined, with Arms, Ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

Article 1. That the French Republic shall not, under any pretence whatever, conclude Peace, but with the Consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such Treaty.

Article 2. That as the Troops of the Republic will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective Armies.

Article 3. Should the French General or Republican Troops, detect Traitors in my Country, or should I or my Troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French Army, the Chief of the Party wherein the Traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship; since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

Article 4. As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of Money to the French Republic, both for the Land and the Sea Forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of of the War, from the sums of Money which may be taken from our common Enemy.

Article 5. Every capture made from our common Enemy, as Towns, Forts, Territory, Money, Merchandize, Ships, Ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation, fraternally between the Troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

Article 6. As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last War, when I lost the best part

of

of my Country, I require that all the Towns, Forts, Territories, or Contributions, which I may be able to ſeize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they ſhall become mine by *right*, aud that the Republican Troops ſhall have no pretenſions or claims thereto. I claim this act of Juſtice from my Brethren.

Article 7. If the fortune of War ſhall put us in poſſeſſion of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay and the Territories dependant on it, belonging to the Engliſh, ſhall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its Dependencies ſhall be mine.

Article 8. I demand that all male and female Priſoners, as well Engliſh as Portugueſe, which ſhall be taken by the Republican Troops or by mine, ſhall be treated with Humanity, and with regard to their perſons, that they ſhall (their property becoming the Right of the Allies) be tranſported at our joint expence, out of India, to ſome place far diſtant from the Territories of the Allies.

Article 9. As the Towns, Ports, Forts, and Territories ſtipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the Allies, they ſhall be garriſoned as they may fall into our hands, and the ſtipulations of that Article, ſhall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myſelf, with a diſcretion, if circumſtances require it, to blow up any Fort which may be deemed uſeleſs.

Article 10. In order to atchieve the conqueſt of the Engliſh and Portugueſe Poſſeſſions, and thoſe of their Allies, it is neceſſary that I ſhould be aſſiſted with from Five to Ten Thouſand Regular Troops or National Guards, and from Twenty-five to Thirty Thouſand of your *new Citizens*, (if you have put the Decree into execution;) ſelecting the moſt *ſubtle and beſt inſtructed* of them; *thoſe, in ſhort, who are likely to diſturb the peace in your own Colonies*; I will anſwer for our quick and eaſy ſucceſs.

Article 11. To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a Port eſſential for your Squadron and your Tranſports, it will be neceſſary to diſembark at my Port of Onore, ſituated in Latitude 14 35 N. and 70 Longitude.

Article 12. That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propoſitions, I requeſt, that after having fully conſidered them, you will diſpatch a Packet-Boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your deciſion as expeditiouſly as poſſible.— That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French Officer will be ſtationed at Mangalore, to afford the neceſſary aſſiſtance, and to adviſe me of your intentions. To avoid any ſurprize or doubt, the Ship, during the time ſhe may remain at anchor in the roads, ſhall hoiſt American Colours, with

with the National Flag at the main-top-mast head, over that of the Sultaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my Country.

Article 13. I depute four of my Chiefs who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the Articles which I transmit to you; but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I request you to dispatch three of my Chiefs in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France. I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet, and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part; if you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and also my Ship, which I request may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If, however, you think that the Ship cannot be coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officers, whom I will pay.

Article 14. We will commence hostilities against the English and Portuguese; when, in case the Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we will make war against them also, for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also, and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions; do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered; I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprize, for the continuation of prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(*Signed*)

A true Copy, *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

A true Translation,
G. G. *Keble*, French Translator.

APPENDIX (B.) Nos. 2. & 3.

(No. 2.)

The 2d of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE,

I ADDRESS to you as well as to your Representatives and principal Chiefs, the assurances of my intentions, of my Friendship, in short, of every sentiment of my heart towards your Nation. I send four of my Chiefs to confirm these assurances verbally. I hope you will take my Propositions into consideration, and send me an answer conformable to the desire of my heart by the Packet-Boat, which I have requested you to dispatch; I expect every thing from your zeal for your Country. Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wisdom, which has preserved your Colonies. Send me Troops, and I will divert the English from the idea of attacking you.

I request you to send by the Packet-Boat a person qualified to write my Dispatches in the French Language. Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and besides is no Writer. I expect every thing from your wisdom—I revere you.

Your Ally,

(*Signed*)

[Here followed a Repetition of the Address and Articles, as in the preceding Number.]

(No. 3.)

Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1797; the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MANGALON,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are disputing the right of succession; one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to succeed.

Sewoy Mah'doo Row, one of the Mahrattah Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a Palace. He had no Children, and the disputed succession has kindled a Civil War in that State. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of

of Zeman Shah my Friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas, and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence.—Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas.—All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English, who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a Civil War exists in the Mahratta and Nizam's Dominions, the English are not better situated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Doula) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced Hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three Sallies 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the Coast of Malabar they are attacked on every side, and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the Taxes which they have imposed.

On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(*Signed*)

P. S. General, I intreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal esteem I entertain for you, it is a Weapon made in my Country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality as I offer it to you.

(*Signed*)

A True Translation, *G. G. Keble*,
French Translator.

(No. 4.)

Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1797; *the 5th Year of the French Republic.*

Citizens Representatives,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my Messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The

The N'zam, an Ally of the English, and the Chief of the Mogols, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four Children, who are disputing the right of succession; one of them, who is much attached to me, is the favourite of the Chiefs, and of the People, and is expected to succeed.

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On the Coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a Nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events, in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(*Signed*)

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab Ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal; the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow has made the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both these Princes are determined to be revenged of the English;

English; send me then Troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deserve.

(Signed)

(A True Translation,) *G. G. Keble*,
French Translator.

(No. 5.)

The Isle of France, the 26th January, 1798; *the 6th Year of the Republic.*

General,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the alliance with the French Republic, to take a solemn Oath under the Standard of the two Nations, and to perform this Ceremony according to your Customs; Therefore we address this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship, and of the offensive and defensive Alliance, indissoluble. We request you to assemble all the Officers and men necessary for this Ceremony, and in our presence to draw up a written instrument to be signed by all parties present, sealed with the Seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our Enemies, and rejoice the two allied powers.

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your Servants,

(Signed) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHOMED HIBRAHIM.

A true Copy, by order of the Ambassadors,

(Signed) DEBAY, Interpreter.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

(No. 6.)

COPY of the Stipulations and Proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors Assen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Hibrahim, have dispatched to Europe from the Isle of France, by two Frigates which sailed from thence on the 5th February, 1798, for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to subdue our common Enemy the English; and to drive them out of India, if possible.

The Prince engages to furnish the whole French Army with the necessary Provisions, such as Rice, Meat, Ghee, &c. Spirituous Liquors he cannot supply; he will provide the French Army with Carriage

Carriage for the Officers and for their Baggage; he will alſo provide all Military Stores. Done at the Iſle of France the 4th of February, 1798.

A true Copy,
(Signed) DEBAY.

☐ *Seal of Aſſen Ali Cawn.*
☐ *Seal of Mahommed Hibrahim,*
☐ *Seal of Debay, Interpreter.*

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 7.)

The Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Iſle of France, to Tippoo Sultaun.

SALUTATION and FRATERNITY.

YOUR Ambaſſadors have communicated to us your intention of forming, with the Colony of the Iſle of France, a Connection equally advantageous to both Nations.

We ſhall make every effort in our power to anſwer your Wiſhes.

We have communicated the object of your Embaſſy to the Legiſlative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic will apprize you of the ſteps which he has taken already, and of thoſe which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual Intereſts.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this Colony, either for internal Conſumption or Exportation; and we can ſupply you, in return, with all the Articles which the execution of your Military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, Preſident.
By order of the Colonial Aſſembly,
HAULNIER, Secretary.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 8.)

The Iſle of France, the 21ſt February, 1798, *the 6th Year of the Republic.*

GENERAL,

MAY Health and Happineſs attend you.

It is known that we came hither with the expectation of finding a conſiderable Force, which we were informed was in this Iſland, and with which, upon the concluſion of an alliance with

with our Sovereign, we expected to have returned to him, to conquer your Enemies, who are also ours. You know that, had we been deputed to make the levies ourselves, we should have brought a supply of Money, and all that might be necessary for that purpose.

That we might not return empty handed, as we came, you have agreed to raise Volunteers for us; the small force which you have offered cannot accomplish the designs of our Prince; but even this inconsiderable force cannot be raised without money; all those who offer to enlist require money from us. We cannot enlist them, it is contrary to our orders; such, however, as choose to go with us, we will take; but on condition that their Pay shall be fixed by our Sovereign. Should this proposal appear inconvenient, we request you will send Ambassadors with us to adjust this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn on what terms the French now in his service are entertained; those who may embark afterwards shall be entertained on the same terms; and for this purpose our Prince will send Money with his Ambassadors: but it must be understood, that whether men are to be enlisted for his service, or whether your troops are to be sent to his assistance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We request you to enable us to depart speedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(*Signed*) ASSEN ALI KHAN.
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

A True Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambassadors by me the Interpreter.

(*Signed*) DEBAY.

□ □ } *Seals of the Ambassadors.*

□ *Seal of Debay.*

A True Translation,

G. G. *Keble*, French Translator.

(No. 9.)

Isle of France, the 27*th February,* 1798, 6*th Year of the Republic.*

TO THE AMBASSADORS,

GENTLEMEN,

I am of too sincere a temper to suffer you to remain ignorant of the great dissatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me. Your Sultaun deputed you to solicit our aid

 on

on ſuch conditions as we might deem juſt, and not on thoſe which you now preſcribe to us.

The demands which I have propoſed to you within theſe few days were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whoſe orders he ſerved when a Captain of Grenadiers in the Battalion of the Regiment of the Iſle of France, which made a Campaign during the laſt War under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun; I therefore perſiſt in demanding, for all the Officers and Volunteers, the Pay and Proviſions ſtipulated in the laſt Statement which I tranſmitted to you.

The Pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the Pay which ought to be given now.

Thoſe who at that period received 150 Rupees per Month, now demand 600.

You do not chooſe to take Surgeons; you ſhall not have them; but your Maſter will not be ſatisfied with your conduct on this article.

The Officers and Volunteers who are to accompany you, ſhall not make a journey of 500 leagues to aſcertain what pay Tippoo Sultaun may chooſe to fix for them; I ſhall order them not to diſembark, until Tippoo Sultaun ſhall have ſatisfied them that he will allow the pay and proviſions which I propoſe to him.

We have not ſought you, you come to ſolicit our aid; you ought, therefore, to ſubmit to the conditions which I propoſe to you; they are juſt and reaſonable.

Salutation and Fraternity.

(Signed) MALARTIC,

GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 10.)

Iſle of France, Port North Weſt, the 18th Ventoſe, 6th Year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible, anſwering to the 8th March, 1798, *O. S.*

The Governor General of the Iſles of France, and of La Reunion, To the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

CITIZEN James Denis Pitcher, a writer attached to this Government, being deſirous of obtaining a Perwannah from your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of being employed in the Factory which you propoſe to eſtabliſh in this Iſland: Permit me to requeſt your favour towards him, and the grant of the office which he ſolicits.

Citizen

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here; his morals are good, his integrity unblemished, and his temper tractable; he is besides intelligent, active, and laborious.

Your Ambassadors, who have seen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of some service, will confirm to you all the advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of Citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged, Prince, by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

(No. 11.)

Isle of France, the 14th Ventose, the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March, 1798.

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY,

COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE IN THE INDIAN SEAS,

TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAUN IN HIS TERRITORIES.

Prince Tippoo,

YOUR Ambassadors, Assen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they possessed your confidence, and that you desired that France should send you Troops in order that you might declare War against the English, the oppressors of India. *I am extremely concerned that the naval force under my command, is not at present sufficiently considerable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make such a diversion as might forward your interests, but if I should be reinforced as I expect, I shall be very eager to seek our common Enemies, and to assist you in their reduction. Previous to the arrival of your Ambassadors, I had addressed the Government of my Country in Europe, on the necessity of expediting this measure, and the day subsequent to their arrival, I dispatched two Frigates to France with the new proposals which you offer. It is to be regretted that you did not sooner apprize us of your favourable disposition.*

Prince Tippoo, your Ambassadors have exerted great zeal for your service, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our Colony: your Ambassadors having however informed me of your wish to have some well instructed Officers to form your Marine, I hastened to send you Captain Dubuc, who commands a vessel in the service of France, and six other Officers

Officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favour, and who, I hope, will anſwer your views by their good conduct, and their naval ſkill.

Your Ambaſſadors having teſtified an anxious wiſh to return to you as ſpeedily as poſſible, I have given them one of my beſt Frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermitte, a diſtinguiſhed Officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation. *(Signed)* SERCEY.
REAR ADMIRAL.

(A true Tranſlation)
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 12.)

Copy of a Letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY *to the Ambaſſadors of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, at the moment of their Departure.*

I BEG leave to offer my apologies to the Ambaſſadors of the Padſha, my ill health has prevented me from paying them a viſit, but I ſhould have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propoſe to write, which I deſire they will tranſcribe for the purpoſe of tranſmitting to the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun.

I aſſure the Padſha Tippoo Sultaun of my reſpect and devotion. *I give him my word that I faithfully tranſmitted, at the time when I received them, his propoſitions and his letter to the French Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate; agreeably alſo to his recommendation, I obſerved the greateſt ſecrecy, that he might not be committed with the Engliſh, and becauſe the French Government itſelf is not in the habit of publiſhing the ſecrets of its operations.*

The proof that the propoſitions of Tippoo Sultaun have been received is, that they have remained ſecret even in France; perhaps it is not convenient for France to ſend an expedition to India, as it muſt depend upon the proſpect of Peace, more or leſs diſtant, with the Engliſh: But I aſſure the Padſha, that he will have no reaſon to repent of this firſt ſtep, nor of the confidence he has repoſed in me.

France, I am certain, will always conſider the Padſha as one of its moſt faithful Allies: His Vakeel and I have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French Government of the true intereſts of the Padſha: Intereſts which we conſider as neceſſarily blended with thoſe of the French Nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tippoo Sultaun will be convinced that I have ſerved him on this occaſion, with the ſame zeal, as when I was near his perſon.

 Peter

Peter Monneron is no more; the Padſha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is ſtill ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has ſent to this place a copy of the letters of Peter Monneron: *it is therefore Tippoo who has publiſhed his own ſecret, and he cannot hereafter repraach us with the conſequences.*

I do not write to the Padſha, as my health, and the Gout, which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wiſh, and becauſe he has not thought proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confeſs, that I ſhould be very ſorry to have my letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. *All the letters which I have at various times written to Tippoo Sultaun, as well as thoſe which he has perſonally written to me, I have conſtantly forwarded to the French Government; the letters have always been, and will continue to remain ſecret, becauſe his intereſt, and that of the French Nation requires it.*

I muſt again repeat my apologies to the Ambaſſadors of the Padſha, if my ill health ſhould prevent me from ſeeing them before their departure from this Colony, for I ſhould have had the ſtrongeſt deſire to become acquainted with them, and to have converſed with them, reſpecting the Padſha; their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their diſcretion, and the good conduct obſerved by them here, during the courſe of the Embaſſy with which they were entruſted by the Prince, inſpired me with a very great deſire to know them.—It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with diſtinction and dignity, the honourable poſt which they occupied here for the intereſts of their Maſter, and to have acquired the general eſteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this Iſland, by their wiſdom, their prudence, and diſcretion, in the Miſſion with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themſelves with that good ſenſe and dignity, becoming the Ambaſſadors of a great Prince, from whoſe juſtice they have every reaſon to expect a favourable reception. I beg them to accept my beſt wiſhes for their health, and the ſucceſs of their voyage.

I am perſuaded that they will uſe their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in ſupport of the Memorial which my Nephew Lahauſſe La Louviere has addreſſed to him, as well as the requeſt made by him to the Prince. His Memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the Intereſts of the Padſha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more requeſt them to aſſure the Prince, that I ſhall always take the greateſt intereſt in his glory, and that I am anxious

anxious that the ſucceſs and name of ſo great a Sovereign ſhould be extended throughout the univerſe.

(*Signed*) GENERAL COSSIGNY, *at his Houſe, the 14th Ventoſe, 6th Year, correſponding with the 5th of March* 1798.

A true Tranſlation.

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 13.)

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY, HONOUR, AND LIBERTY.

Head Quarters, Iſle of France, the 4th March 1798, *the 6th Year of the French Republic.*

MAGALLON, GENERAL OF A DIVISION, TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

I RECEIVED the Letter with which you honoured me; ſickneſs prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambaſſadors held with the Governor General, on the ſubject of the Miſſion with which you had charged them. *I have however no doubt, that the French Republic will ſoon learn and joyfully partake your overtures of friendſhip and alliance.*

I ſhould have been glad if the ſtate of the French force at this time in India had allowed me in perſon to have aſſured you of the friendſhip of the Republic, and to have participated in the glory of your arms againſt *our common Enemy*, but the actual ſtate of affairs deprives me of that double honour.

I intreat you, Prince, to accept my wiſhes for the proſperity of your arms, and the Continuation of your Glory.

(*Signed*) MAGALLON.

(A true Tranſlation.)

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 14.)

To the Great Prince, Tippoo Sultaun Bacha, at his Court of Seringapatam.

GREAT PRINCE,

A FRENCHMAN, whoſe name is not unknown to you, and who wiſhes to be uſeful to the generous Ally of his Nation, avails himſelf with eagerneſs of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambaſſadors, Huſſein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himſelf to your remembrance.

I had the honour to write to you from Pondicherry in the month of September 1792, encloſing the Manifeſt of the

 Cargo

Cargo of my Ship the Phœnix, and I informed Governor Defresne that I proposed going to Mangalore, for the express purpose of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent Grenadier Fusees, intended for you.—That General observed to me, that I ran the risque of being searched and detained by the English, but when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumstance has afforded me the inestimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preserve.

Your Minister Asheruff Ali Khan arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the Fusees, and was satisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 Rupees upon Brown of Mahé, who gave me a bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment, but it is no longer your Highness who is responsible to me for the amount.

Being a Representative of the People of the Isle of France, I had the happiness of being President of the Committee of Public Safety, when your Ambassadors landed in this Colony, and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt, at receiving amongst us the Subjects of an Allied Prince, to whom we are sincerely attached. But if our happiness was great for a moment, our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud as to our forces on this island. The only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France since the commencement of the War is one Battalion, which we have sent to Batavia to assist the Dutch in the preservation of that place: this we did in return for the assistance which we had drawn from thence in Money, Provisions, and Naval Stores: for you must know, Great Prince, that our own resources are sufficient for our support, and we have sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins of our Island, rather than see our Enemies the possessors of it.

I often had the pleasure of visiting your Ambassadors, and I succeeded in relieving them from the painful situation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their Mission; I encouraged them by saying, that you could not desire impossibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conscience ought to be at ease. You know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an Agent who has used every effort, although without success, has still a claim to the gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

If Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely successful, if your wishes have not been accomplished, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumstances of the times; but I swear by the sacred name of Honour, that they have used

used every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themselves like subjects truly attached and faithful to their Master.

The conferences were conducted at the Government House with the Generals, and three Representatives of the Colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your Envoys were always desirous that nothing should be made public but what could not possibly be concealed; and I may venture to assure you, Great Prince, that we have every reason to be satisfied with the correct and becoming conduct observed by them during their residence here; it was such as was to be expected from the honour of their character and from your Ambassadors. They observed, that the allowances fixed for the different Ranks were too great; and that the French in the Camp of Lally are not so highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarrassment on that point, by permitting the French to return, should you not be satisfied with what has been concluded here.

The situation of your Envoys was critical; they found themselves in a state of suspence, desirous of being useful to their Master, but at the same time apprehensive of incurring his displeasure: To have refused these succours, though trifling, would have been a confession that you would not sacrifice a small sum of money. This, I think, would have been impolitic, not only with respect to the present, but also to future times: besides, it is necessary to make some distinction in favour of those who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to serve as Volunteers in a Country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing less than our great desire to serve you would have induced us to permit those Citizens to leave the Colony during War, particularly as some of them are experienced Soldiers, who possess a knowledge of their profession, and are therefore a loss to us: but there is no merit in obligations which cost nothing.

Permit me, Great Prince, to converse a moment with you. My love for my Country, my attachment to its Allies, particularly to the deserving Son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and *my well founded hatred of the English, or rather of their Government; all this, I say, shall convince you that I shall say nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true interests.*

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Asia? Nothing is more easily understood. It is the dark policy of the English, their Machiavelian principles, which have subjected so many nations to their yoke, and rendered them the oppressors of Asia.

There is still time, however, to crush this ambitious Nation; but it is necessary that the Court of Poonah—the Soobah of the Decan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travancore—all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soobahs, that all the Chiefs of Asia, in short, should unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel those haughty

haughty English: but it is absolutely necessary that the alliance should be founded on good faith, and that it should be skilfully formed; in order that the Princes, whose forces are inconsiderable, may not find themselves overpowered, in consequence of a want of concert between the parties; but when the plan shall have been properly arranged, and when the English shall find themselves assailed from every Quarter of Asia, their destruction will be inevitable. You have been at War with all the Princes of Asia, you must now become their Friend, and prove to them, by the proposals you make, that you are really willing to become such. One Prince must not aggrandise himself at the expence of another; but it is proper that those who groan under the bondage of the English should be emancipated, and that each individual should participate in their spoils, in proportion to the aid which he shall furnish, as well as to his local position. I will repeat, that if the alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting Parties shall find his interest in it, the engagements will be observed; but should it prove otherwise, should any one of the contracting Parties be injured, he will observe his engagements no longer than until some circumstance or favourable event shall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If, fortunately, *we should receive Troops from Europe, which we can dispose of in your favour; if the Commission with which the Naval and Military Generals of the Colony have entrusted Citizens Magot and Seguin, the former the Commander of the Frigate which carries your Dispatches to the French Government, and the latter Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, sent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as possible; I say, if this Deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourself, by punishing those who have caused you to be betrayed by your own subjects; and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, because the Princes of Asia, who took up arms against you, were not sensible, that in proportion as the English became powerful, they would furnish the powers of the East with Arms against each other.*

The difference of Religion has often prevented Alliances which would have proved advantageous to diverse Nations; but these false principles have disappeared. Philosophy and Reason have silenced Prejudice, and the same State in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran Churches: the Man who adores the Creator, and offers up vows which are sincere, and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveness.

The dispositions of the Soubah of the Decan are known to you, as are also those of the Mahrattah and Tartar States. I think

I may

I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince Ram Rajah of Travancore is tired of the oppression of the English: Raman Kesvin, his Prime Minister, would, I conceive, be well disposed to act against these Despots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he consented to send away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his troops at Parour, as well as the other French Officers who commanded his Battalions. The interests of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you should propose to him an alliance; that all resentment should cease; and that your ancient feuds should be extinguished and forgotten for ever: But above all, Great Prince, conduct the negotiation in such a manner that the English may not suspect it; for otherwise, this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English, in despoiling him, will increase their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brightest days of my life will be that on which I shall hear that, by reuniting with the Princes of Asia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the English in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether you may not consider my observations as officious, but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish is, that you may make great conquests from the English, and that by this success you may be enabled to render your people and yourself happy. This is the sincere prayer of a true Frenchman, who is, with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

Isle of France, the 15th Ventose, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, or the 5th of March, 1798, *Old Stile.*

A true Translation.

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

(No. 15.)

COPY. *Isle of France, Port North West, the 17th Ventose, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 7th March,* 1798, *Old Stile.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

I RECEIVED on the 20th January last (Old Stile) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, *which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your service, and two Ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the state of your Affairs, and that I might place the greatest*

greatest confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambassadors afterwards delivered to me your Memorandum of proposals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an Alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain, at your own expence, as long as the War in India shall last, the troops they may be able to send you.

Not thinking myself authorized by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two Frigates to France with your propositions to the Executive Directory; I have not the smallest doubt, but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration; and I am persuaded that they will send you as speedily as possible the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your enemies, who are also the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean time, and whilst waiting the arrival of these succours, I dispatch the Preneuse Frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermitte, to convey back your Ambassadors and their Suite, with the Officers, Surgeons, and Volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two Islands for your Service.

I have annexed to this letter,

1. The Roll of the Officers composing the Marine Establishment, whom you were desirous of having to command your Ships, and to form Seamen for you.

2. The Roll of the Land Officers, of the Surgeons, and of the Volunteers.

These Lists exhibit the respective Ranks of the Officers.

You will also receive with this letter the monthly Pay Tables of the allowances to be given, independently of the appointments and provisions for each Rank, and for every person who shall enter your Territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your Ambassadors and myself, and signed by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your Ambassadors, but I could not persuade them to undertake to sign the treaty; they assured me that you would most unquestionably agree to my demand, and that the Appointments and Pay of the Troops, as well as the Establishment and Provisions which I had requested, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwise, I authorize all the Officers, Volunteers, and others, to avail themselves of the return of the Frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to these Islands.

I must also premise, that it is my intention that they shall at times be at liberty to quit your Territories; and I therefore request you will give orders that they may be furnished with the necessary means, that every assistance and protection be

be granted to them, and that they may not be ſubjected to any hindrance or moleſtation on the part of your ſubjects.

The Eſtabliſhment of the Factory which you are anxious to have in this Iſland, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourſelf more cloſely with the French, preſenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to eſtabliſh it whenever you may think proper: The two Muſſelmans and the Frenchman whom you propoſe to ſend for that purpoſe, will eaſily find a commodious houſe for their reception. They ſhall be under the protection of Government, and they ſhall enjoy all the privileges uſually granted to ſuch Eſtabliſhments.

I muſt now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambaſſadors, and the anxiety they have always ſhewn to execute punctually the commiſſion with which you had entruſted them; I am happy to render them this juſtice, which they on every account deſerve.

Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the letters with which they were entruſted, for the Repreſentatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and ſtrenuouſly ſolicited the diſpatch of a conſiderable force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their inſtructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having for ſome time heſitated to accept of the inconſiderable aſſiſtance in men which was offered to them, your Ambaſſadors determined to receive it upon the ſolemn aſſurances which I gave them, to diſpatch to you not only ſuch Troops as might arrive from France, but alſo thoſe from this iſland, who might hereafter reſolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambaſſadors having likewiſe ſolicited me, with great earneſtneſs, to cement the alliance exiſting between the French and yourſelf, by a formal oath, I informed them that as this alliance ſtill remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the Legiſlative Body of the French Republic had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In ſhort, I can only give you advantageous teſtimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themſelves, I can aſſure you, with the moſt perfect honour and propriety, *and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your intereſts the conſiderable force which you had directed them to obtain.*

They will tell you, that I publiſhed a Proclamation, which has been ſent into all the Cantons of this Iſland for the purpoſe of raiſing Volunteers.

They will inform you, that a Veſſel has been diſpatched to the Iſland of La Reünion, for the ſame purpoſe.

They will inform you likewiſe, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the Veſſels in this Port, in order that none might ſail

ſail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneuſe Frigate, which conveys your Ambaſſadors back to your territories.

I thought it neceſſary to adopt this laſt mentioned meaſure, leſt the Engliſh, our common enemy, ſhould be apprized of the part which you ſeem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the ſupply of men which I have ſent to you.

In conſequence of the requeſt made to me by your Ambaſſadors, I ſend ſix Caſes, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, containing Garden Trees, Plants of the Iſle of France, and Drawings of different Flowers, with two Flaſks, each containing a Nutmeg full blown, an object of much curioſity in Natural Hiſtory. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the account of theſe articles, under my ſignature, has been delivered to your Ambaſſadors.

I conclude my letter by requeſting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I ſhall write to you.

Believe not ſo readily thoſe who deceive you. Endeavour by every means in your power to point out to the Marattahs their true intereſts, by ſatisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindoſtan and to all the Nabobs of Bengal; tell them that your enemies are alſo theirs, *and that the time is come to rid yourſelves of your common enemy.*

Make ſacrifices of money; pay your army well; and give money to the Marattahs.

Of what uſe to you is money? A great reputation is ſuperior to every thing.

Your courage, and the reſources of your genius, are known to me; both will every where attend the ſon of the Great Hyder Ally Khan; you are deſtined to ſurpaſs even his fame.

Write to me ſometimes; why have you delayed ſo long to give me an account of yourſelf; you cannot have received falſe reports. I know however that much has been ſaid to you of the Legiſlative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its policy, and particularly its deſire to perpetuate friendſhip with your Government, and to confirm the harmony which has ever ſubſiſted between you and the French, will induce it to ſend troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a tranſlation in French, in Engliſh, or in Portugueſe.

I am your moſt zealous and moſt attached Servant,

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Marine. Statement of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, who enter into the ſervice of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Diſtinction of Rank.	Pay per Month, independently of the eſtabliſhment fixed by Law.
To a Captain of a Ship, or Captain of the Port,	2000 Rupees.
To each Lieutenant of a Ship, - -	500
To each Enſign of a Ship, - -	300
To the Maſter of the Port, - - -	250
To the Ship Builder, - - - -	200

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Iſles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Eſtabliſhments to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do hereby determine the preſent rates of the pay of the Officers of the Marine of all Ranks, to be obſerved in all reſpects.

Done at Port North Weſt, in the Iſle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COPY.

MARINE. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial. Liſt of the Officers and Maſters who enter into the ſervice of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

THEIR NAMES.	THEIR RANK.
Pierre Paul Du Buc, - - -	Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinnaire, Sainjennait, - -	Lieutenants.
Jacques Barthe, - -	Enſigns.
Jacques Roberts, - -	
Pierre Filletaz, - -	
Pierre Petit, - -	
Jacques Dudemaine, - -	
Michel Lelée, of L'Orient, - -	Maſter of the Port.
Jacques Mulet, of Bourdeaux, -	Ship Builder.

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Iſles of France and La Reunion, at Port North Weſt, the 7th of March 1798, the 6th year of the French Republic.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A true Copy,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

COLONIAL.

COLONIAL. ISLE OF FRANCE.

Rates of the pay of the Volunteers of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Distinction of Rank.	Pay per Month of the Volunteers, independent of Provisions which are to be furnished them.
To the Chief of Brigade, commanding, -	2000 Rupees.
To each Chief of a Legion - - -	1800
To each Chief of a Battalion - - -	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry -	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant -	300
To the Bearer of the Colours - -	60
To each Serjeant-Major and Serjeant -	50
To each Corporal - - - -	40
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry -	28
To each Drummer - - - -	22
To each Surgeon - - - -	500

We, the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French Establishments east of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined and do here determine the present rates of the pay of Volunteers of all Ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North West, in the Isle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(*Signed*) MALARTIC.

A true Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

(No. 16.)

The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the Frigate La Preneuse, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

SOVEREIGN PRINCE,

Having been dispatched from the Isle of France, by Admiral Sercey, Commander of the Naval Forces of the French Republic, on service in the Indian seas, to bring back to one of your ports your ambassadors Assen Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honour to announce to you my arrival this day, the 25th of April, in the Roads of Mangalore, with your ambassadors, and the Frenchmen whom General Malartic has sent to you, under the orders of M. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I should

I ſhould felicitate myſelf the more on having been ſelected for this honourable commiſſion, did not the approach of the ſtormy ſeaſon oblige me to haſten my departure, and deprives me of the honor of preſenting to you, in perſon, the aſſurances of my reſpect and attachment.

I have requeſted Aſſen-Alli-Khan, who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embaſſy, to expreſs to you my zeal for your ſervice, and at the ſame time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged ſo ſoon to depart.

With as much juſtice as pleaſure I can aſſure your Majeſty, that your Ambaſſadors, during the fifty days they have been on board my ſhip, have rendered themſelves conſpicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the ſtation with which you have inveſted them, and that their quitting my ſhip, as well as their departure from the Iſle of France, has been the cauſe of regret to thoſe friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wiſh you greater happineſs, than to poſſeſs many ſubjects as faithful, and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious to evince my zeal to ſerve you, and to procure you the means of correſponding with my government before the approaching monſoon, I have the honour to acquaint you, that in fifteen or eighteen days at furtheſt, I may poſſibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps ſail for the Iſle of France, you might by that period honour me with your anſwer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Iſle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the ſame.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ſhip, at your Government of Mangalore, to whomſoever you may pleaſe to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be poſſible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my Government to you, of which they will acquit themſelves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honour to obſerve to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furtheſt your coaſt will no longer be ſafe, I offer my ſervices, and confine my requeſt to that period; for, when it is paſſed, I ſhall be under the abſolute neceſſity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be ſerviceable to you with my Government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you which could prove advantageous to you as well as to the Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to ſerve you.

As for the reſt, rely on my zeal and good wiſhes for your ſervice, and accept, with the ſentiments of my lively reſpect and attachment to your intereſts, the ardent prayers which I addreſs to heaven for the triumph of your arms, and the ſplendour of your government.

I have the honour to be, with a devotion which knows no bounds,

Your Majeſty's moſt attached and zealous ſervant,
(Signed) L'HERMITTE,
Captain in the Navy, commanding the Preneuſe.

A true Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 17.)

The Commander in Chief of the Forces ſent by the French Government to the Pacha Tippoo, The Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I haſten to announce to your Majeſty my arrival in your Kingdom, and that of the French Officers and Volunteers ſent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the muſter-roll annexed.

Your Majeſty will obſerve that among the volunteers, there are about twenty ſoldiers of colour, of different nations and caſtes, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the Artillery.

You will there obſerve the Chief of a Legion, poſſeſſing every military qualification for filling with diſtinction the ſtation of Commander in Chief, and two Officers of Artillery, with whom I hope you will be ſatisfied.

I flatter myſelf that your Majeſty will afford an opportunity to the military which the French government already has ſent, and may hereafter ſend you, of ſhewing that they never will make any diſtinction between the ſervice of a Prince, whoſe alliance we ſo highly eſteem and appreciate, and the ſervice of their country.

I have the honour to inform your Majeſty, that I have found here almoſt all the aſſiſtance which I could deſire for my Troops.

The zeal and activity ſhewn by the Commandant of Mangalore in the diſembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well-deſerved commendation which General Malartic has expreſſed to your Majeſty, of your Ambaſſadors Aſſen Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct on every occaſion at the Iſle of France, on the paſſage, and particularly during the action which we had

had in Tellicherry Roads, with two English ſhips, mounting 52 Guns, having on board the officers of a regiment, a battalion of Sepoys, and two ſtandards, all which we captured and diſpatched to the Iſle of France, has merited our general eſteem.

I have the honour to expreſs to your Majeſty the extreme deſire which I feel to preſent my homage to you in perſon, and to communicate all the details reſpecting the miſſion with which the French Government has entruſted me; and alſo to aſſure you, that I ſhall ſeize every opportunity of proving to you, that your Intereſts and your Glory ſhall henceforth be conſidered by me as united with thoſe of my Country.

I requeſt your Majeſty will enable me to proceed to your preſence as ſoon as poſſible, and iſſue your orders that the detachment with the baggage, which is conſiderable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myſelf hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honour to be reſpectfully,

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

Your moſt obedient,

and moſt humble Servant,

(Signed) CHAPPUIS.

The Commander in Chief, ſent by the French Government.

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 18.)

The Captain of the ſhips of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, appointed by the Government to the chief command of the naval force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I unite with General Chappuis in apprizing your Majeſty of my arrival, and of that of my officers diſpatched by Generals Malartic and Sercey to ſerve under your orders.

We have no wiſh but to convince your Majeſty of the zeal and fidelity with which we ſhall act in every ſervice which can contribute to your glory, and to the ſucceſs of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your auguſt father, has received your embaſſy to the Iſle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you that the reſpective intereſts of the two nations will be conſidered as one; and we are eſpecially deputed to your Majeſty, for the purpoſe of renewing and conſolidating that friendſhip and harmony which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The

The near approach of the rainy ſeaſon renders it neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould give orders for our journey to your preſence with our baggage as ſpeedily as poſſible, that we may incur no riſk of delay in our miſſion.

I encloſe a return of the officers under my command; it ſeems adviſable that they ſhould remain at Mangalore until your naval eſtabliſhment ſhall be fixed by the report which I ſhall have the honour to ſubmit to you, with regard to the ſituation of the coaſt and harbour of Mangalore; and in the mean time, you ſhould iſſue orders to the Governor of that place, to ſupply them with every thing neceſſary, until your final pleaſure ſhall be known.

I have brought a port-maſter and a ſhip-builder, both well qualified for their reſpective departments; I have alſo with me a maſter carpenter, and a marine cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter without paying a tribute of praiſe to your Ambaſſadors Haſſein Ally Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim; their duty could not have been more faithfully diſcharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has ſuch zealous and faithful ſubjects. I feel a particular pleaſure in rendering this juſtice to their merit; with General Chappuis I ſhall relate more particularly to your Majeſty, their exertions in ſoliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Iſle of France for your glory and intereſts.

I have the honour to be very reſpectfully,
Sovereign Pacha,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) DUBUC, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding a Naval Force.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

Return of the Naval Officers of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, ſent by the Generals Malartic and Sercey, for the ſervice of the ſovereign Prince Tippoo.

Viz.

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, and commanding the Naval Force.

M. M.
St. Genes, Barth, La Rabinais, } Lieuts. in the French Navy.

M. M.
Filletas, Acting Marine Major.
Petit, Dudemaine } Midſhipmen in the French Navy.

Lelee,

Lelee, Maſter Director of the works of the Port.
Merlet, Ship Builder and Carpenter.
Beſſiere, Marine Cadet.
Francois Robert, Carpenter.
Eleven Perſons, attached to the Marine.

Mangalore, the 28th April 1798.

(Signed) FILLIETAZ,
Major of Marine.

Atteſted by me, Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, and commanding the Naval Force.

(Signed) DUBUC.

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 19.)

Copy of the Queſtions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.

1.

We requeſt you to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey, have ſent you to the Pacha, as Ambaſſadors from them; when we are informed on this point, you ſhall be introduced according to your Dignity, and our Cuſtoms.

2.

We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if the Generals Malartic and Sercey, have ſent you to ſerve the Pacha, you ſhall be received as Men of diſtinction, according to our Cuſtoms.

3.

We requeſt you alſo to inform us, if you have full powers to tranſact buſineſs with the Durbar; and at the ſame time to ſerve the Pacha; you ſhall then be received and introduced as Men of diſtinction, according to our Cuſtoms.

In the Camp of the Pacha, this 20th June 1798, *O. S.*

A True Tranſlation,
G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

The French Generals having nothing more at heart, than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the Explanations and Information, which it is in their power to afford as to the dignity and the object of their Miſſion, anſwer to the firſt Queſtion,

1.

That the Governor General Malartic, repreſenting the French Republic, in his Government of the Iſle of France, has diſpatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has alſo Rear Admiral Sercey, to repreſent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2.

The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have sent us to serve the Pacha in Arms, according to our respective Ranks and Professions.

3.

We have full power and authority, in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the Generals, who represent the Republic in the Isle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two Nations, which is to serve as the fundamental basis for all the great objects which we may have to propose; and all our Treaties shall be presented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1st Thermidor, in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, corresponding with the 20th June 1798, O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic.

(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Translation,

G. G. Keble, French Translator.

*** In the original, these questions were written in the Persian language, in a separate column, opposite to the French.

(No. 20.)

Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.

The Commander in Chief Dubuc, 2000 Rupees * per Month, out of which he will leave 500 Rupees, in the hands of the Sercar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1500 Rupees per Month.

Lieutenants	Rs. 250
Midshipmen	200
Master of the Port	150
Builder	125
Carpenter	50
The Marine Cadet, Bessiere	50

* Of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 Rupees per Month.

Settled the 8th July 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief.

I accept for the present 1500 Rupees per Month, payable immediately, with a promise from the Pacha *to pay me 2000 on my return from Europe, after having executed the Commission with which he charges me.*

The 8th July 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC.

The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A true Translation,

G. G. *Keble*, French Translator.

(No. 21.)

I HAVE received from the Sircar Coudadad the ſum of two thouſand ſeven hundred eighty-one Behader Pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that is to ſay:

	Pagod.	Bader.
Eight Months due to Debay - - - - - -	171	
Six Months in advance - - - - - -	128½	
Six Months to General Dubuc - - - -	1928	1
Six Months to Filletas - - - - - - -	385	10
One Month to the Marine, as follows:		
One Lieutenant - - - - - - - - -	53	8
One Midſhipman - - - - - - - - -	42	12
One Maſter of the Port - - - - - - -	32	2
One Builder - - - - - - - - - -	26	11
One Carpenter - - - - - - - - -	10	11
Total Behader Pagodas	2781	5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July 1798.

DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every officer or other perſon belonging to the Marine, who ſhall not diſcharge his Duty punctually and with ſkill, ſhall be diſmiſſed and ſent back.

(Signed) DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. *Keble*, French Tranſlator.

(No. 22.)

The Circar Coudadad to the Executive Directory, representing the French Republic, one and indivisible, at Paris.

IN the name of that friendship which the Circar Coudadad and the subjects of the Circar vow to the French Republic, which friendship and alliance shall endure as long as the sun and moon shine in the heavens, and which shall be so solid, that the most extraordinary events shall neither break nor disunite them.

The English, jealous of the connexion and friendship which for so long a time has subsisted between my Circar and France, some years ago united against me with the Mahrattas, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other enemies; and declared a war as odious as unjust, which lasted several years, and of which the result was so fatal that it cost me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my finest provinces.

The Repnblic is certainly not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances, nor of the many efforts I made to dispute inch by inch the possession of that country which at last I was obliged to relinquish to our common enemy. I should not have been driven to such cruel sacrifices, had I been aided by my ancient allies the French, who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway, the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the English from their rich possessions in India.

These sentiments, with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Isle of France through the organ of two Ambassadors, from whom I have had the great satisfaction of receiving such an answer as I desired, together with the Republican flag, by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who also brought with them the inconsiderable succour of officers and men with which circumstances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to supply me.

I retain with me the first of these officers, and send the second to you as my Ambassador, who, in requesting your alliance, offensive and defensive, will, I trust, obtain such a reinforcement of troops as, joined to mine, may enable me to attack and annihilate for ever our common enemies in Asia.

I send you my standard (which, united with that of the Republic, will serve as a basis for the alliance into which our respective nations are about to contract) and with it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

 I join

I join with him my subjects Sheik Abdoulraim and Mahomet Bismilla, who are equally authorized to represent me with your Government.

Whatever may be the future state of our two nations, whether blended or separate; into whatever engagements they may respectively enter; may the prosperity, the glory, and the success of both be still the common object of each—may the sentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual assurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and the earth meet and unite ere the alliance of the two nations shall suffer the smallest alteration.

In my palace at Seringapatam, 20*th July*, 1798.

(*Signed*)

A True Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

A note of the proposals to be made by my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Article 1. For ten or fifteen thousand troops of every description, infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Article 2. A naval force to act on the coast where our armies may be, to favour and to reinforce them in case of necessity.

Article 3. The Sirkar will furnish all military stores and provisions for the army of the Republic, as well as horses, bullocks, carts, and tents, together with every other necessary, excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

Article 4. On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be observed.

Article 5. The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel coast, and in preference to Porto Novo, where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place; *and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French army, or at any time appointed; it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the enemy's country.*

Article 6. *The King desires that the Republic will inform him, by dispatching to Mangalore two corvettes from Europe, within* 20 *days of each other, of the number of ships and troops which are to be sent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel coast before the arrival of the republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.*

Article 7. *All the conquests which may be made from the enemy, excepting those provinces which the King has been obliged*

to cede to the Engliſh, to the Mahrattas, and to the Nizam Ali Khan, ſhall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their reſpective convenience. The ſame diviſion ſhall alſo be made of the enemy's ſhips, and of the Portugueſe colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the expences of the war.

Article 8. Should any difficulty ariſe between the allied armies, each ſhall obſerve juſtice according to their own laws and cuſtoms, and every diſcuſſion relating to them ſhall be conducted in writing between the two nations.

Article 9. *Whatever may be the deſire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the war, the King truſts the Republic will always have the kindneſs to conſider him as a friend and faithful ally; and accordingly comprehend him in all its treaties, and apprize him of all its intentions.*

(*Signed*)

Article 10. *All French whatever, who now are or may hereafter come within the territories of the King, ſhall be treated as friends and allies; they ſhall have the liberty of paſſing and repaſſing, and of trading, without any moleſtation or hindrance, on the contrary, they ſhall receive every aſſiſtance and ſuccour which they may want.*

Article 11. To procure for my ſervice four founders of braſs, and four founders of iron cannon, four paper-makers, twelve manufacturers of glaſs, in different branches of the manufacture, two naval engineers, and two good ſhip-builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my ſignature, and that of my prime Miniſter, with the ſeal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(*Signed*)

A true Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

(No. 23.)

To the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

PLACING entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifested by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed and do hereby appoint him one of my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil with punctuality the orders which I have given him. For that purpose, I give him all the most extensive powers necessary to the success of the mission which I have entrusted to him, promising and binding myself to the French Republic, one and indivisible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into in my name with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the Artists and Workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my service.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Minister with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July 1798.

A true Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khodadad, for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine.

PLACING entire confidence in the fidelity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I authorize him, by this present Letter of Credit, to procure either from the French Republic, or from Individuals, such sums as he may require to fulfil the orders I have given him for different purchases, or to defray expences which he may think urgent or necessary for the advantage of his mission. Being desirous that the said Letter of Credit should have full power and value, I hereby bind myself to pay or cause to be paid all the Bills of Exchange which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sircar.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatnam, under my Signature, and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th July 1798.

A true Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

(No. 24.)

Copy of a Letter from Dubuc to Tippoo Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

Tranquebar, the 16th December, 1798, O. S.

To the Sirkar Khodadad.

GREAT PACHA, HEALTH AND RESPECT.

THE men are arrived safe, but their *letters*, the articles most essential, are still wanting, having been left on the road: I hope, however, to get them in a few days. The men were so much afraid, that *they have been four months on their journey*; you may judge of their diligence and punctuality for your service; for my own part, I believe they must have tied their legs for three months and a half. Hircarrahs which I sent to you on the 11th of last month have returned with your Majesty's reply dated the 29th of the same month; I hasten to send them back, as they are faithful men, and I should wish them to be liberally recompensed. *The person* who is to furnish the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I consider it as indispensably necessary, that you should send me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of *Mercier*, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requested by me; the importance of my mission is such, and the result promises to be so advantageous to your Majesty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be considered as nothing, when matters of such consequence are in agitation; I must set off, but to do this money is necessary: in all countries money is the sinew of intrigue and of war. If your Majesty does not wish to be ruined by the English, and to lose the assistance of your good and faithful friends the French, shew me a sufficient mark of your confidence, in supplying me with the means. They will not stop *Socars* on the road with specie, especially if it be in Star Pagodas; send me a supply with all expedition, and I will set off immediately. The Cloths are not arrived, and I am about to send persons in search of them. I request your Majesty will authorize me to take up a year's advance of pay, according to your promise, to enable me to secure to my family the means of subsistence during my absence, as the six months for which I received an advance will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had, and have now nothing remaining, the English having taken both my vessel and money; you will find my request reasonable; when

when you consider that my family is in a strange country and destitute of resources. I again solicit from your Majesty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furnished me. *As the Hircarrahs assure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty.* It will be advisable, that you should station here with your Vakeel, eight Hircarrahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days, which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you; his pay is insufficient, and it is now eight months that the Cuchery has given him nothing; he should have besides a Palenkeen: the Ambassador of so noble and generous a Prince as yourself ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you satisfied with me? Tell me in a word. You know my attachment to your person, and you shall have sincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majesty to continue your goodness and friendship to my true friend and colleague General Chappuy: see him often; the more you know him the more you will be satisfied that he merits your confidence. He is a man of the purest honour, faithful, and a sound adviser.

I have been informed that your Majesty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the issue of their reply? Be on your guard against them, be ready to defend, or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity: the Nizam's troops must by this time be on their march; they must be checked. The English attempted to carry off your Vakeel Sada Chide Varan, but I discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded.

Your Majesty should write instantly to the Government of Tranquebar by a Camel Courier, requesting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fillietaz, the interpreter De Bay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coast at the end of this month, for the purpose of entering upon a negotiation with your Majesty, which, should it not be successful, will be followed by a Declaration of war; the object of which will be, to take away your country and to dethrone you; substituting in your place, and that of the Allies of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation; your Majesty must perceive that nothing less than your kingdom is at stake. *You must exert yourself, and in particular endeavour to preserve it by negotiation, till the moment when I flatter myself I shall secure it to you and to your august Children for ever.*

By means of the intrigues carried on by the English in all the Durbars of India, it is easy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies; it is very

very probable that by division and negotiation, in the event of their succeeding in a new war against your Majesty, they may accomplish the destruction of the Mahrattah power, and seize with impupunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of peace; it is evidently then their interest to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may establish a firm security for each other, and in this league each ought to co-operate in defending the acquisitions or cessions that either may have made at the peace concluded at your capital with the several contracting parties. The English threaten you, the Marrattas ought to support you, and not allow you to be exposed to destruction; the barrier that separates you from the former ought to be preserved, so that nothing may be able to break or destroy it; you may place a dependance on your Allies while your interests are the same, but you will be abandoned if those interests should cease to be mutual, or more certainly still, if they should be absolutely at variance, or if your Allies should begin to fear you. Your time is short and precious; you must convince them of your good intentions, anticipate the English by your activity, and throw impediments in their way, which shall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under such circumstances the Marattas ought to insist on the faith of Treaties; to remind the English of the assistance they afforded them against your Majesty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different interests of the parties with the delicate situation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it: if these means of conciliation fail, they must immediately arm and menace the Nation which shall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps put a stop to all the military and hostile proceedings against your Majesty; if otherwise, the sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be cast away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war must decide the event.

We have not yet received any interesting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies, and refuses peace to England. Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he must have completed the conquest of Agra. Your Majesty will do well to dispatch couriers to inform him immediately of the situation you are in.

I beg your Majesty will read attentively my letter, which has been solely dictated by candour, truth, and a regard for your real interests.

I pray

I pray to God that every thing may succeed according to the wishes of your Majesty. I have the Honour to be, with respect,

(*Signed*) DUBUC,
The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Major Filletaz begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your Majesty.

A true Translation,
G. G. Keble, French Translator.

(No. 25.)

Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc.

Seringapatam, 2d January 1799.

THE Hircharrahs who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th ultimo arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a present ten Rupees. *You must make every exertion to depart with all possible expedition, for it is urgently necessary. The Cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have caused them to be returned again without delay, but should they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The Letter of Credit for France which you desire is in the Packet. I hope that you will find the person who ought to pay you the money: We consider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he should fail, you will endeavour by means of your Letter of Credit to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible. You need not doubt that you possess my entire confidence, and that I consider you as one of my very good friends. We have settled together every thing which you have to do. It is useless and even dangerous to write again, because letters may be lost, and what I am most anxious about is, that you should depart as quickly as possible. Your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted: If you should write again, mention no names; we shall always understand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.*

You ask me to send money from hence: how can this be done when letters pass with so much difficulty? I authorize you to take up, by means of the Letter of Credit upon Europe,

rope, whatever you may require for yourſelf, as well as for other purpoſes. After the departure of this diſpatch, I will ſend the neceſſary perſons to carry on the correſpondence. *I rely ſolely on Providence, expecting that I ſhall be alone and unſupported; but God and my courage will accompliſh every thing.* I have ſent to Poonah, but it is your departure which moſt intereſts me, and which is moſt preſſing. Overcome all obſtacles, and depart with ſpeed.

(*Signed*)

A True Tranſlation,

G. G. Keble, French Tranſlator.

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun (*Seringapatam.*)

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1ſt Decade of Prairial, the 5th Year (May 23d, 1797.)

To Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well-beloved of the Republicans, his Children; Health.

Citizen Sultaun,

I HAVE received the letter which you have done me the friendſhip to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it, article by article.

With reſpect to that which relates to Monſieur Raymond, I have read the letter written by him to Citizen Dompars:—M. Raymond, more ſubtle than him, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman, or who would at leaſt wiſh to be thought ſo; and this with a view to diſcover your intentions, and thoſe of the Republic, your Siſter:—He expreſſes a wiſh to be informed of our means and of our force, alledging that he has ſacrificed the greater part of his property to prove his attachment to the French, and to ſupport the French, and their name in India; that his party is called the French, and that he has always borne the French colours.

He is known to you, Excellent Prince, and ſtill better to France. He has made war—On whom? On you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you his ſincerity: he has erected the antient ſtandard of France: this was only to diſengage you from the French, who acted under your orders—he is in the ſervice of a Prince, who is both your

your enemy and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the English, with whom he is in constant habits of intercourse. But, my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we must make use of their own arms: you must not let him perceive that you have unmasked him. If you will permit me to write to him, I will manage matters in such a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to enter entirely into your wishes. In politics we should avail ourselves of the arms of those whose hands we should be glad to see cut off, and put it out of the power of our enemy to hurt us either by word or deed.

I repeat to you, that your interests are as dear to me as those of my own nation; and you may rely on the frankness of my heart; but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be assured that he will submit himself to your pleasure; subtle as he is, I will outwit him, and you shall be satisfied.

With respect to the men who are in irons, had they deserved death, be persuaded that they should have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may rest assured that your camp shall be ordered with all the dignity and respect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they must earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they must be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to listen to me. I will render them worthy of this honour; and this is no trifling attempt, after their late disorderly behaviour. An Order from you to the Citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing enclosed, would have the best effect. Your will shall be complied with: on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permission, the Citizen gunners to your place of exercise, that they may fire at the mark. I made them practise daily firing at the mark. But at it is the custom among the republicans to attach a small piece of artillery to each company of infantry, for the purpose of manœuvring, and to favour attacks or retreat, or the skirmishes of cavalry, I had requested of you merely to lend me one of your smallest field pieces; these pieces, in time of action, are drawn with traces.

Your wishes are laws. I wish you all the happiness you deserve.

Your Citizen,

(*Signed*) RIPAUD.

I desire

I desire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to *qualify* himself, that he may be able to command in person the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will in the same manner require his officers to qualify themselves to command, as well as his inferior officers. I give you all one month to enable you to practise, and I shall judge myself of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period.—To be Republicans, it is necessary to be well informed, to possess a degree of pride, and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected these duties of honourable men —Repair your former errors, and merit my esteem. You will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any distinction, except that of age, practise with the musket and great guns.—Those who perform their exercise well with the musket and cannon, will practise only every Monday on my Parade; those who will not make the most of their time, shall be formed according to their respective acquirements into second and third classes: those of the second class shall exercise three times a week: those of the third daily; until all your Citizens become qualified for the first class, both with respect to the management of the musquet and of the artillery: they must all be equally expert at the musket and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution, you will be answerable to me for it.—Issue orders also to your cavalry to instruct themselves.—It is proper that all should be perfect. Such is my will.

A true Translation,

G. G. *Keble*, French Translator.

This Letter establishes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the Standards under which M. Raymond's Corps served, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d of October 1798; *they consisted of the Three-coloured Flag, surmounted by an emblem representing the Ottoman Crescent transfixed by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.*

The

The Originals of the following Translations of Letters from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilson at Mocha; and the Translations were by him transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

Head Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluviose, 7th Year of the Republic, One and Indivisible.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the most Magnificent SULTAUN, our greatest Friend TIPPOO SAIB.

YOU have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible army, full of the desire of delivering you from the iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation.

I would even wish you could send some intelligent person to Suez or Cairo, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increase your power and destroy your Enemies.

(*Signed*) BUONAPARTE.

(*Seal*)

True Translate from the French,

(Signed) *Francis Woppers*, Translator.

Translate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Sheriffe of Mecca, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at Judda, the 17th February, 1799.

YOU will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between those places; and of the tranquillity which is established among the inhabitants. Not a single Mamaluke oppressor remains in the country, and the inhabitants, without dread or fear, employ themselves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades, as formerly; and, by the blessing of God, this will be daily increasing, and the Duties on Merchandize and the Taxes will be lessened. The Duties on Merchandize are now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mamalukes: the Merchants have every assistance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and

and safe; therefore do you assure the Merchants of your Country, that they may bring their goods to Suez and sell them without dread or apprehension, and may purchase, in exchange for them, such articles as they may wish.

I now send you a letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun; oblige me by forwarding it to his Counties.

A True Translation,

(*Signed*) S. WILSON.

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonshee for me, by Shaik Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriffe's 1st Vizier and 1st Secretary.

(*Signed*) S. WILSON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

Persian Translator to the Government.

APPENDIX (C.)

CORRESPONDENCE between TIPPOO SULTAUN and the GOVERNMENT GENERAL.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th March, 1798.

THE particulars of the late diſturbances in Cotiote, and their termination by the ſubmiſſion of the Rajah, will no doubt have been communicated to you. From the friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the two States, I think it proper however to acquaint you, that during the exiſtence of thoſe diſturbances ſeveral letters were preſented to the Company's Officers, who were ſent to reduce the Rajah to obedience, in your name, bearing a Seal, aſſerted to be that of your Sircar, claiming the Diſtrict of Wynaad, which adjoins to Cotiote. I am ſatisfied, that if theſe letters had been written with your ſanction, they would have been tranſmitted to me in the uſual manner, and as the dictates of friendſhip require.—Although I can therefore have little doubt, but theſe letters were fabricated by the adviſers of the Rajah in queſtion; in the hope of obtaining his own purpoſes, by exciting a miſunderſtanding between the two States; it being equally the intereſt of both States that the views of ſuch ſhort-ſighted perſons ſhould be expoſed and defeated, and that meaſures ſhould be adopted to prevent ſimilar practices in future; I have thought it proper to apprize you of the above circumſtances, and at the ſame time to aſſure you that in the event of your having any claims on the Diſtrict of Wynaad, I have every diſpoſition to attend to them; and for that purpoſe, if neceſſary, to direct well-informed and reſpectable perſons, to be deputed from Bombay to the ſpot, or any where on the frontiers of the two States, that may be concerted as moſt convenient, to meet perſons on your part to ſettle the right of the reſpective States to that Diſtrict, or to any places on the Boundary between Malabar and your Territories, the right to which may be unſettled. I need not add the fulleſt aſſurances that this Government will moſt readily

agree to whatever may appear equitable on enquiry; and I am satisfied that you will be actuated by the same sentiments of justice and good faith.

Considering the above as a proof of my sincere desire to maintain the friendship which has been so happily established between the two States, I trust you will rejoice me with frequent accounts of your welfare, &c.

A True Copy. (Signed) *John Shore.*

N. B. Edmonstone,

Persian Translator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April,* 1798.

I HAVE been favoured with your Letter,† notifying your intention of returning to Europe, and the nomination of Lord Mornington, who is of rank, to the Office of Governor General, in whom the same disposition would be manifested with yourself to cultivate and improve the friendship and good understanding subsisting between the two States, and an inviolable adherence to the engagements by which they are connected, &c. It is very well; you must impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between us, and constantly favour me with letters, communicating your health and welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

* On this day Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors landed at Mangalore on their return from the Isle of France.

† The Letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April, 1798.

I HAVE been highly gratified by the receipt of your Letter (vide that written 7th of March) and have understood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (spelt Wynaur) is the name of a ‡ Kurreea in my Territory, in the midst of a Forest of Trees, with an inconsiderable number of habitations upon it; the Inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which

‡ The same as Moza. The term *Village* does not answer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which signifies not only the Village itself, but the lands belonging to it.

which reaſon, a ſmall Fort was long ago erected there, which is garriſoned by my Troops.—They have always been diſorderly and turbulent, and there has been conſtant occaſion to chaſtiſe them—The ſaid Kurreea is ſituated on the Table land near Tambacherry.—All the Talooks ceded to the Company were particularly ſpecified in the Treaty of Peace, in order to prevent repeated altercations.—I did not cede a ſingle Talook to the Company on the Table land, nor has the Company any Concern there. I have no doubt, but that in conſequence of the repreſentation of ſome intereſted perſon, you have written with a view to have ſuch deſigning repreſentations expoſed, and therefore I write thus particularly.—Juſt now no one in that Kurreea has excited any diſturbance or commotion. My ſubjects do not frequent the Country below the Table land, which has long conſtituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the Table land belongs to the Company; above it are my ſubjects. There are mountains ſituated between. This matter does not require inveſtigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart diſpoſed to pay every regard to Truth and Juſtice, and to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord eſtabliſhed between the two States, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your Welfare.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 17*th May*, 1798.

I WAS much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter*, communicating the departure of Sir John Shore, and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington, (vide that written 20th March, 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your conſtant diſpoſition to ſtrengthen the bonds of ſincere attachment between the two States.

The Coorgah people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunt-mungul and Coloor-Bauchee, two Kurreeas † below the Ghauts and Woods, where they commit violence and injure the Ryots; an Officer with a ſmall detachment was therefore ſent to bring them to reaſon, but they will not hear reaſon, and only want to excite diſturbance.—I have written this for your information, leſt any perſons ſhould repreſent the circumſtance

* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

† A Kurreea is a village with the adjacent land belonging to it.

cumſtance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You muſt write to the Coorga Rajah, enjoining and inſiſting on his quitting thoſe two Kureeas, and remaining within his own boundary above the Ghauts, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing you ſolicitous for the good tidings of your Welfare, I hope you will conſtantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 14th June, 1798.

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival in Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, ſtating, that ſome people of the Coorgah Country having deſcended from the woods and mountains, had fixed their reſidence in the villages of Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee, &c.

(Recapitulate the contents of the letter.)

Sir Alured Clarke has alſo communicated to me your anſwer to the letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, reſpecting the claims of the Company and of your Highneſs to the diſtrict of Wynaad, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power of my ſincere deſire to maintain the good underſtanding which had ſo long ſubſiſted between your Highneſs and the Company, I made it one of the firſt objects of my attention to examine all the Papers exiſting on the Company's Records, as well reſpecting Wynaad as the Diſtrict of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle and Coloorbajee are ſituated.

From theſe Papers I find that not only the right to the Diſtricts of Wynaad and Souleah has remained in doubt, but alſo to the Diſtrict of Amerah, and Erſawaraſeemy, and to ſome other inconſiderable Territories on the ſide of Malabar.

Your Highneſs is well aware that it is a maxim among States, who are ſincerely diſpoſed to maintain the relations of Amity and Peace, to bring all conteſted points of this nature to a ſpeedy determination.

A ſeaſonable and temperate diſcuſſion of thoſe differences of opinion, which muſt occaſionally ariſe between Powers of the moſt pacific diſpoſition, tends to prevent quarrels between their ſubordinate Officers, and to obviate the miſrepreſentations, which each party is apt in ſuch caſes to make to the reſpective Governments. This is the moſt friendly as well as the moſt prudent courſe, and will always defeat the views of intereſted

and

and deſigning perſons who may wiſh to foment jealouſy and to diſturb the bleſſing of Peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawab Nizam Alli Khaun, and the Paiſhwah Pundit Perd'haun, wiſely provided in the Treaty of Peace concluded with your Highneſs at Seringapatam, by eſtabliſhing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjuſtment, with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any queſtions which might hereafter ariſe between your Highneſs and any of the Allies, reſpecting the boundaries of your adjacent Territories.

I am perſuaded that it is your Highneſs's diſpoſition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part you will always meet with a religious adherence to every Article of the Treaties ſubſiſting between us. On this occaſion therefore it is my intention to depute a reſpectable and diſcreet perſon, to meet upon your Frontier ſuch of your Officers as your Highneſs may pleaſe to name, for the purpoſe of conferring together, of diſcuſſing the grounds of the reſpective claims, and of ſatisfying each other on all points reſpecting which any doubts may be entertained on either ſide.

It would not be conſiſtent with your Highneſs's high reputation for juſtice and good faith, to refuſe to enter into this candid inveſtigation; I therefore entertain no doubt, that as ſoon as you ſhall have fully underſtood the nature of this repreſentation, you will afford every facility to the conduct of the neceſſary enquiries, and will uſe your endeavours to bring them to a ſpeedy determination; and for this purpoſe that you will without delay direct your Officers at Korial Bunder (or Mangalore) to enter into conference with thoſe deputed by the Managers of the Honorable Company's Affairs on the Coaſt of Malabar. The reſult of the conferences will be communicated to me by the Government of Bombay with all practicable diſpatch; and you may rely upon it, that after a regular diſcuſſion ſhall have taken place, according to the eſtabliſhed law of Nations, and to the practice uniformly obſerved on every occaſion of diſputed boundary which has ariſen between your Highneſs and the Allies ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, I will not ſuſpend for one moment the full acknowledgement of whatever ſhall appear to be your juſt right.

In the mean time, as the Diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the poſſeſſion of the Coorgah Rajah for ſeveral Years, your Highneſs will no doubt ſee the propriety and juſtice of recalling the Troops ſent into the Neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highneſs muſt be ſenſible that until I have been ſatisfied of the Juſtice of your claims in a regular and amicable manner, I will never ſuffer any of the Company's Allies or Dependants, whoſe Country and Intereſts I conſider to be

be in every reſpect the ſame as thoſe of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of Territories, of which they have ſo long held poſſeſſion: With the moſt cordial diſpoſition to maintain the intercourſe of friendſhip with your Highneſs, I truſt that I ſhall always meet an equal return on your part; and thereby I cannot but lament, that your Highneſs did not immediately reſort to the eſtabliſhed channels of peaceable Negotiation, in place of ſtationing a Military force upon the Frontiers of the Territory poſſeſſed by an Ally of the Company.

Confident however that your Highneſs, upon a full review of all the circumſtances of the caſe, will be equally inclined with myſelf to conform to the dictates of juſtice, I am ſatisfied that after our reſpective Officers ſhall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we ſhall have no difficulty in terminating theſe long depending queſtions to our mutual ſatisfaction.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 10*th July*, 1798.

YOUR Lordſhip's friendly letter * containing the agreeable intelligence of your arrival at Calcutta, and your taking charge of the Company's Affairs, reached me at the happieſt of times, and afforded me a degree of pleaſure and ſatisfaction that cannot be adequately expreſſed upon paper.—May the Almighty proſper to your Lordſhip this event! By the Divine Grace, the exalted fabric of union and attachment, and the firm foundations of friendſhip and harmony between the two States, are in full ſtrength. To adhere to the obligations of exiſting Treaties, is a conſtant object with me.—Your Lordſhip is from your heart a friend and well-wiſher, and I am confident will hold in mind the obſervance of Union and Concord. I hope you will continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

* The letter alluded to being merely complimentary, is omitted.

FROM

APPENDIX (C.)

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

(Dated 1ſt Suffer 1213, or 18th July.)

Received 2d Auguſt, 1798.

IN happy time I had the pleaſure to receive your Lordſhip's letter, which afforded me great ſatisfaction, and its friendly contents have been underſtood—(vide letter written 14th June.)

Since the time that the Country of Nuggur and Koriaul was firſt ſubjugated, the Talooks of Ameera and Souleah, in which (latter) Kantamungle and Coloorbajee are ſituated, have belonged to Koriaul, and this proved and confirmed by the records of a Century.—The names of the perſons who paid the collections of thoſe Talooks to the Officers of Koriaul, of thoſe who collected the Revenues of them, and the accounts of advances made to the Ryots for the purpoſes of cultivation, are contained in thoſe records, and from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the authority of this Sircar down to the year 1220 of Mohummed, they have been attached to the Country of Koriaul.—The Coorga people have had no concern in them—Indeed, between the above Taalooks and the Coorga Country vaſt Hills interpoſe—By the Treaty of Peace, the Taalooks of Ahmednuggur, otherwiſe called Chuckloor, belongs to my Sirkar, and Wynaad (or Weenaar) is a Kurreah (or Village with its appertaining lands) among the Kurreeahs of Ahmednuggur above the Tambacherry paſs—The Territory of the Company is below that paſs, and the Hills form a Barrier between.

Your Lordſhip has written that "ſubordinate Officers are "naturally inclined to make miſrepreſentations to their re-"ſpective Governments in ſuch trivial caſes, and to foment "jealouſies and diſturbances."—It is certain then, that in plain and ſimple caſes, the repreſentations of intereſted people will not have any weight or credit whatever with your Lordſhip—Neverthele1s as your Lordſhip is deſirous of obtaining an explanation and removing doubts, orders have been iſſued to the Officers of Koriaul to confer with the perſons who may be appointed from the Malabar ſide; and fairly to aſcertain and remove all doubts, a perſon of Rank ſhall alſo be deputed by me for this buſineſs.

* *By the favour of God the Bonds of Friendſhip and Union are firmly drawn between the two States, and I am to the laſt degree*

* Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Governor of the Iſle of France, and to the Executive Directory at Paris, ſoliciting for the third time, the co-operation of a French force for the extermination of the Britiſh power in India, and tranſmitting the ſpecific conditions of an offenſive alliance, bear date two days ſubſequent to the date of this letter—vide French Correſpondence.

degree diſpoſed to give additional ſtrength to the beneficial ſyſtem of Amity and Peace.

Believing me gratified by the agreeable intelligence of your Lordſhip's Welfare, I hope you will always continue to rejoice me by your exhilarating letters.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SUTAUN.

Written 7th Auguſt, 1798.

YOUR Highneſs's Letter gave me great ſatisfaction; at the ſame time that it reached me, I received from the Commiſſioners in Malabar, their final opinion upon the ſubject of Wynaad. After a full examination of every circumſtance relating to your rights and to thoſe of the Company, I am now convinced that Wynaad was not ceded to the Company by the Treaty of Peace, and therefore that it belongs to your Highneſs.—As it never will be my wiſh to conteſt the ſmalleſt particle of your Highneſs's rights, I have directed the Commiſſioners to make a formal acknowledgment of the juſtice of your claim to Wynaad, which diſtrict you will occupy whenever it may ſuit your pleaſure.

As ſome doubts however, remain whether the Tambercherry Paſs be not included in the ceſſions made to the Company, by the Treaty of Peace, I have directed the Officers of the Company to confer on that ſubject, with the perſon to be appointed by your Highneſs. All queſtion between your Highneſs and the Company with reſpect to Wynaad, is now brought to a happy concluſion:—The right to the Tambercherry Paſs, and to the Taalooks of Amerah and Souleah and Erſawaraſeemy ſtill remains for diſcuſſion. You will find me ſincerely diſpoſed to conſider the ſeveral queſtions relating to theſe Diſtricts, with the ſame impartiality, of which I have endeavoured to afford your Highneſs an unequivocal teſtimony in the final ſettlement of your claims upon Wynaad.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM

APPENDIX (C.)

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 20th Rubbee ool awul 1213 Hedjiree, or 2d September, 1798.

Received 28th September, 1798.

I HAVE had the pleaſure to receive your Lordſhip's friendly letter, purporting that you had received the final opinion of the Malabar Commiſſioners upon the ſubject of Wynaad; after a full examination of every circumſtance that your Lordſhip was now convinced that Wynaad belongs to me—That therefore you had directed the Commiſſioners to make a formal acknowledgment of my claim to that Taalook—But that ſome doubts yet remained with reſpect to the Paſs (vide letter written 7th Auguſt 1798.)

Tambercherry, which is below the Ghauts, by the Treaty of Peace came into the Company's poſſeſſion—above the Ghauts is Wynaad, which conſiſted of a few habitations, and has for a long time been deſolate--The Ghauts are ſituated between, and alſo belong to me--It (Wynaad) conſiſts of nothing but foreſts and heaps of ſtones--Accordingly long ago this fact came repeatedly under ocular inſpection at the time when meaſures were taken for the ſettlement of the Malabar diſtricts; and whatever doubts there may be upon this head, will be ſolved by a reference thereto--In like manner the right to the Taalooks of Ameera and Soulea, which appertain to Couriaul (Mangalore) is proved by the records of a century, in which are inſerted the names of the Collectors and Defrayers of the Land Tax--Nay, a Copy of the parts of thoſe records ſhall be ſent, when by referring thereto the circumſtances reſpecting Ameera and Sowlea, Erſerawaraſeemy, &c. will be aſcertained and laid open. Miſchief-makers, by ſtarting empty diſputes and altercations, hope to accompliſh their own purpoſes--But by the favour of God, the fountains of union and harmony between the two ſtates poſſeſs too much purity and clearneſs to be ſullied by the devices of ſelf intereſted perſons.

Continue conſtantly to gratify me by letters denoting your Lordſhip's welfare.

P. S. * Sewaraſemy alſo belongs to me--The Taalooks which were ceded to the Company are particularly enumerated in the Treaty of Peace--I beg you will refer thereto for information.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

* This probably ſtands for Erſerawaraſeemy.

FROM

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 24th October, 1798.

THE Talooks of Ameera and Sowlea, in which Caunmungle and Coloorbachee are ſituated, have belonged to Couryaul (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummudde to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years. Thirty-ſix years ago a body of 2000 Coorga Peons were employed in the ſervice of the State, and ſome villages in the Talooks abovementioned, yielding 3423 Pagodas, continued for a ſhort time to be aſſigned for their pay, but ſince ſix-and-thirty years *that* even has ceaſed. This trivial affair can only be aſcribed to the turbulent diſpoſition of intereſted men, who, by nature, are ever ſeeking opportunities of ſowing the ſeeds of diſſenſion; of this, I am confident your Lordſhip muſt be well convinced.

The Perſon who is now in Coorga is not of the poſterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different Stock.

Conſtantly gratify me with friendly letters.

POSTSCRIPT.--Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two perſons of integrity and ability, from among the Civil Officers (Talookdars) on the coaſt of Malabar, have been deputed to enquire into the claim of the abovementioned Talooks, and will ſhortly arrive; orders have been iſſued from my Sircar alſo nominating Shaikh Shahaub ud dien and Meer Mohummed Ally, perſons of integrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies abovementioned, and aſcertain from records and facts the dependency of the above named Talooks on Couryaul.

A True Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 4th November, 1798.

YOU have doubtleſs received information of another exceſs of that unjuſtifiable ambition and inſatiable rapacity, which have ſo long marked the conduct of the French Nation. They have invaded Egypt, a Country, from which they were in no danger of moleſtation, and from whoſe Government, they could not even pretend to have received the ſlighteſt provocation. They have committed this act of violence in contempt of the Treaties ſubſiſting between France and the Porte, and without any regard to the acknowledged authority of the Grand Seignor, ſo long eſtabliſhed in Egypt. Nothing can more clearly

clearly expose their total disregard of every principle of Public Faith and Honour than this unprovoked and unjustifiable aggression; and it will no doubt afford satisfaction to every friend to justice and good faith, and particularly to every friend of the British Nation, to hear, that by the success of his Majesty's Arms, the French have already suffered for their injustice and temerity. Certain intelligence has just been received, that thirteen Sail of the Line, which had been employed in the expedition against Egypt, mounting 1024 Guns, and carrying about 10,000 Men, being at anchor in the Port of Bekir, near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, were attacked by an equal number of His Britannick Majesty's Fleet; an engagement took place, which terminated in the capture of nine Ships of the French Line; two more were blown up, one of them of 118 Guns, the French Admiral's, and only two made their escape from the valor and skill of the British Admiral. All communication being thus cut off between Egypt and Europe, the Troops who have landed in Egypt must in all probability perish, either by famine or by the sword.

This very signal Victory is to be ascribed to the Justice of the British cause, and to the aid of Divine Providence, favouring the gallantry of our Forces and punishing the injustice and impiety of our Adversary. On the same assistance I rely with confidence for a continuation of similar Successes, and for the final triumph of His Majesty's Arms, over a Nation who have shewn themselves the general enemy of Mankind. Confident from the union and attachment subsisting between us, that this intelligence will afford you sincere satisfaction, I could not deny myself the pleasure of communicating it.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 8*th November*, 1798.

I HAVE received your letter informing me—(Recite the substance of the letter received on the 24th October.)

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honour to meet and confer with the Deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea. It is only by means of regular enquiry, and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independent

dent Powers. My determination in the cause of Wynaad was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation, which always direct the Company's Government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the Districts at present in question; the possession of which shall not be withholden from you for an instant, if after full investigation I shall be satisfied of the Justice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they who are the most ready to respect the just rights of others, are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbu-"lent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever "seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension." For the happiness of mankind it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful, in all parts of the World. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French Nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on Your discerning mind by that dangerous people: but my situation enables me to know, that they have reached your Presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your Councils and to instigate you to war against those, who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the enemies of my Country; nor does it appear necessary or proper that I should any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connexion, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the Religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal, I read your Correspondence with the late Governor General, Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke; and I perceived with great satisfaction, that, in all your letters, you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord, established between you and the Honorable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last letter to Sir John

John Shore, in which you signified your "amicable desire, that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two States." Your subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have constantly given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and adverting at the same time to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me of your negotiations with the French, and of your Military Preparations. But, whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British Government and the Allies wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects, than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of these pacific dispositions.

The Peshwah and his Highness the Nizam, concur with me in the observations which I have offered to you in this letter, and which in the name of the Company and of the Allies, I recommend to your most serious consideration. But as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all Parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the sole means, which appear to myself and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton; and as soon as your friendly letter shall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your Presence.

I shall expect your answer to this letter, with an earnest hope that it may correspond with the pacific views and wishes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better consult your true interest, than by meeting with cordiality the present friendly and moderate advance to a satis-

factory

factory and amicable ſettlement of all points, on which any doubts or anxiety may have ariſen in the minds either of yourſelf or of the Allies.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written December 10*th*, 1798.

I had the honour of addreſſing a friendly Letter to your Highneſs on the 8th of November laſt; in which I ſtated a variety of important points, to which your Highneſs would no doubt perceive the propriety and neceſſity of giving your earlieſt and moſt ſerious conſideration—I particularly hope, that your Highneſs will have been ſenſible of the advantages likely to reſult, to all parties, from the conciliatory meaſure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I propoſed in that Letter.

I expect to have the pleaſure of finding your anſwer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of ſetting out from Calcutta—I hope to arrive at Madras about the ſame time that this letter reaches you; and ſhould any circumſtances hitherto have prevented your anſwering my letter of the 8th November, I aſſure myſelf that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, diſpatch a ſatisfactory reply to it, addreſſed to me at Madras.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 11*th Jemaudy ooſſaunee (or* 20*th Nov.* 1798.*) Received* 15*th Dec.* 1798.

IT has lately come to my ears from Report, that in conſequence of the talk of intereſted perſons, Military Preparations are on foot. Report is equally ſubject to the likelihood of being true or falſe. I have the fulleſt confidence that the preſent is without foundation. By the favor of God, the conditions (or obligations) of peace eſtabliſhed (between us) have obtained the utmoſt degree of ſtrength and firmneſs. Under the circumſtances of their having been firmly obſerved and adhered

hered to, of the daily encreasing union and friendship, and of the constant intercourse of correspondence, it (the report) cannot possibly be entitled to credit, but the promulgation of such reports excites my surprize—My friendly pen writes this—I hope your Lordship will be pleased to gratify me by writing of it—From a desire to maintain the obligations of treaty and engagement, I have no other intention (or thought) than to give encrease to friendship—and my friendly heart is to the last degree bent on endeavours to confirm and strengthen the foundations of harmony and union.

Let your Lordship always continue to gratify me by gladdening Letters, notifying your welfare.

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received at Fort St. George, 25th December, 1798.

I HAVE been made happy by the receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide those written 4th and 8th November.)

The particulars which your Lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English Fleet over that of the French, near the shores of Egypt; nine of their Ships having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I possess the firmest hope that the leaders of the English and the Company Bahauder, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith, and are the well-wishers of mankind, will, at all times be successful and victorious—and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition, faithless, and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depressed and ruined.—Your Lordship has written to me with the pen of friendship, "that in no age or "country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever "cultivated with such success as they are at present by the "French nation—Would to God that no impression had been "produced on my mind by that dangerous people; but, that "your Lordship's situation enables you to know, that they "have reached my Presence, and have endeavoured to pervert "the wisdom of my councils, and to instigate me to war "against those who have given me no provocation.

"That it is impossible that I should suppose your Lordship "ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between me and "the French, whom I know to be the inveterate enemies of

"the

" the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjuſt war with " the Britiſh Nation; and that I cannot imagine your Lordſhip indifferent to the tranſactions which have paſſed between " me and the enemies of the Engliſh."

In this Sircar, * (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile Tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by Sea and Land. Their Agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel, and having loaded her with Rice, departed with a view to traffic—It happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, from whence forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of whom 10 or 12 were Artificers, and the reſt Servants, paying the hire of the Ship, came here in ſearch of employment; ſuch as choſe to take ſervice, were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, (the Gift of God) and the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wiſh of my heart and my conſtant endeavour to obſerve and maintain the Articles of the Agreement of Peace, and to perpetuate and ſtrengthen the baſis of Friendſhip and Union with the Sircar of the Company Behauder, and with the Sircars of the Maha Rajah Saheb Sreemunt, Peſhwah Bahauder, and his Highneſs the Nabob Aſuph Jah Bahauder. And I am reſident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amuſing myſelf with hunting, at a ſpot which is uſed as a pleaſure ground. In this caſe, the alluſion to "War," in your friendly letter, and the following paſſage, namely: "prudence required, that both the Company and their Allies ſhould adopt certain meaſures of precaution and ſelf-defence," have given me the greateſt ſurprize.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that "as your " Lordſhip is deſirous of communicating to me on the behalf " of the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual ſecurity and welfare of all Parties, your " Lordſhip propoſes to depute to me for this purpoſe, Major " Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly, the ſole means which " appear to your Lordſhip and the Allies, to be effectual for " the ſalutary purpoſe of removing all exiſting diſtruſt and " ſuſpicion, and of eſtabliſhing peace and good underſtanding

on

* *Khood-a-daud*—This Title, ſignifying literally *God-Given*, was given by Tippoo Sultaun to his own Government in 1792, and has conſtantly been uſed by him ſince that time.

See the account of the tranſaction here deſcribed by Tippoo in the ſubſequent letter from the Governor General, and in the French and Perſian papers found at Seringapatam.

"on the most durable foundations: that therefore your Lordship trusts I will let you know at what time and place it will "be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton."—It has been understood. By the blessing of the Almighty, at the conclusion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were so firmly established and confirmed, as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine that means more effectual than these can be adopted, for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, promoting the security of States, or the welfare and advantage of all parties.

In the view of those who inspect narrowly into the nature of friendship, peace and amity are the first of all objects, as indeed your Lordship has yourself written to me, that the Allied Sircars look to no other object than the security and tranquillity of their own Dominions, and the ease and comfort of their Subjects. Praise be to God, that the sum of my views and the wish of my heart are limited to these same points. On such grounds then, a just and permanent observance of existing treaties is necessary, and these, under the favor of God, daily acquire new strength and improvement, by means of amicable correspondence—Your Lordship is a great Sirdar, and a firm Friend, who restores justice and order to the world, and you possess an enlightened judgment—I have the strongest hope that the minds of the wise and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be sullied by doubts and jealousies, but will consider me from my heart desirous of harmony and friendship.

Continue to allow me the pleasure of your Correspondence, making me happy by accounts of your health.

What more shall be written?

Dated the 9th of Redjeb 1213 *of the Hegirah* (18*th Dec.*)

A true Translation,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN pursuance of the intention, which I had the honor of communicating to you in my Letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the same month, and on the 31st following arrived at this place.

Previously to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honor to receive your Highness's Letter of the 11th Jamaudy oossaunee (20th November.)

(Recapitulate it.)

MY

MY Letter to your Highneſs, of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highneſs the object of the military preparations, which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies, ever ſince the beginning of the month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your Letter of the 9th Redjeb (or 18th of December) in anſwer to my two Letters, addreſſed to your Highneſs on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that, in this Letter, your Highneſs has been pleaſed to admit, "That the Engliſh Nation and the "Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of ſincerity, "friendſhip, and good faith; and that they are the well-wiſhers "of mankind." This declaration is peculiarly ſatisfactory to me in the preſent moment, becauſe I am perſuaded that a Prince of your Highneſs's diſcernment would not expreſs ſuch ſentiments without full deliberation. I therefore accept with pleaſure this Declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal teſtimony, on the part of your Highneſs, to the juſtice of that cauſe in which the Engliſh Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admiſſion, that you have no ground of complaint againſt the Engliſh Government.

In anſwer to that part of my Letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you had formed with the French Nation, your Highneſs is pleaſed to mention "that in the Sircar (the Gift of God) there is a mercantile Tribe, who employ themſelves in trading by Sea and "Land: That their Agents purchaſed a two-maſted veſſel; "and having loaded her with Rice, departed with the view to "traffic: That it happened that ſhe went to the Mauritius, "from whence forty perſons, French and of a dark colour, of "whom ten or twelve were Artificers, and the reſt ſervants, "paying the hire of the Ship, came to your Country in ſearch "of employment: That ſuch as choſe to take ſervice were entertained; and the remainder departed beyond the confines of "that Sircar (the Gift of God:) and that the French who are "full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the "departure of the Ship, to put about reports, with a view to "ruffle the minds of both Sircars."

I had no knowledge of the tranſaction which your Highneſs has thus deſcribed, until I had the honor to receive your Highneſs's Letter. Nor was it to this tranſaction I adverted, when I expreſſed my concern at the intercourſe which your Highneſs had eſtabliſhed with the French. The facts to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from thoſe which your Highneſs has related. If the tranſactions of which I complained, had not indiſputably proved the exiſtence of a connec-

tion between your Highneſs and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company and to its Allies, neither the Allies, nor I, would have reſorted to thoſe meaſures of precaution and defence, which have attracted your Highneſs's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly ſtate to your Highneſs, the circumſtances to which I referred in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonſtrated againſt the tendency of your intercourſe with the French.

Although I had been, for ſome time paſt, apprized that your Highneſs had engaged with ſeveral powers of Aſia in various negotiations of the moſt hoſtile tendency towards the Intereſts of the Company, and of its Allies, and although your continued military preparations correſponded with the ſpirit of your negotiations, I ſtill hoped that a ſenſe of your own intereſts, and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquiſh projects of aggreſſion, ſo inconſiſtent with your own profeſſions, with your real intereſts, and with the character of your wiſdom and diſcretion. But I had ſcarcely formed that deciſion on your Highneſs's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unqueſtionable teſtimony of my diſpoſition to render impartial and ample juſtice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of Amity and Peace with your Highneſs) when I received from the Iſle of France an authentic Copy of the Proclamation; a Perſian Tranſlation of which accompanies this Letter.

In addition to this Proclamation, I poſſeſs full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors during their reſidence in the Iſle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exerciſing the powers delegated to them by your Highneſs; and of your Highneſs's conduct ſince the return of your Ambaſſadors.

From the whole Evidence in my poſſeſſion, the following Facts are inconteſtibly proved:

Your Highneſs diſpatched two Ambaſſadors from your Preſence, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January 1798. The Ship, on which your Ambaſſadors were embarked, hoiſted your Highneſs's Colours upon entering the Harbour of Port Nord Oueſt in the Iſle of France; your Ambaſſadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government, under a ſalute of Cannon, and every circumſtance of diſtinction and reſpect; and they were entertained during their continuance on the Iſland by the French Government at the public expence.

 Previouſly

APPENDIX (C.)

Previoufly to the arrival of your Ambaffadors on the Ifland, no idea or rumour exifted there of any aid to be furnifhed to your Highnefs by the French, or of any profpect of a war between your Highnefs and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your Ambaffadors, the Proclamation, of which I now forward to you a tranflation, was fixed up in the moft public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord Oueft.

Your Ambaffadors, far from protefting againft the matter or ftyle of the Proclamation, held without referve, in the moft public manner, the fame language which it contains, with refpect to the offenfive War to be commenced by your Highnefs againft the Britifh poffeffions in India: and they even fuffered the Proclamation to be publicly diftributed at their own houfes.

In confequence of thefe circumftances, an univerfal belief prevailed in the Ifland, that your Highnefs would make an immediate attack upon the Britifh poffeffions in India.

Your Ambaffadors were prefent in the Ifland when the French Government proceeded to act under the Proclamation in queftion; and your Ambaffadors aided and affifted the execution of the Proclamation, by making promifes, in the name of your Highnefs, for the purpofe of inducing Recruits to enlift in your Service: your Ambaffadors propofed to levy Men to any practicable extent, ftating their Powers to be unlimited, with refpect to the numbers of the Forces to be raifed in your Highnefs's name for the purpofe of making War on the Company.

The Ambaffadors entered into certain ftipulations and engagements, in the name of your Highnefs, according to the tenor of the proclamation (fee the note*) with feveral Frenchmen and others who entered into your fervice, particularly with Monfieur Du Buc, whom the Ambaffadors engaged in your Highnefs's name, for the exprefs purpofe of affifting in the war to be commenced by your Highnefs againft the Englifh in India.

The Proclamation, therefore, is proved to have been the act of your Ambaffadors. It originated in their arrival at the Ifle of France; it was diftributed by their agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations; and finally it was executed according to its tenor, by their perfonal affiftance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March, 1798, the Ambaffadors embarked at Port Nord Oueft, on board the French Frigate La Preneufe, together with the force thus raifed in your Highnefs's name.

* Nous pouvons affurer tous les Citoyens, qui fe ferônt infcrire, que Tipppoo leur fera des traitements avantageux que feront fixes avec fes Ambaffadeurs, qui s'éngageront en outre an nom de leur fouverain, à ce que les Francois qui auront pris parti dans fes Armées, ne puiffent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur Patrie.

This

This French Frigate, with your Ambaſſadors, and with the Troops raiſed in the enemy's country for your ſervice, arrived at Mangalore on, or about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highneſs permitted this force to land in your Dominions; and far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of your Ambaſſadors in any part of this tranſaction, you formally received them, and the French officers, and principal perſons who accompanied them, with public marks of honour and diſtinction; and you now entertain in your ſervice a large part of the force thus raiſed, for the purpoſe of making war upon the Honourable Company.

From theſe ſeveral facts the following concluſions reſult:

Firſt. That the Ambaſſadors, diſpatched by your Highneſs to the Iſle of France, did propoſe and actually did conclude an offenſive alliance with the French, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Allies, the Paiſhwa and the Nizam.

Secondly. That your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors demanded military ſuccours from the French, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the ſaid war; and declared that your Highneſs had already completed your hoſtile preparations againſt the Company, (and conſequently againſt the Allies) and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hoſtilities.

Thirdly. That your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors levied a military force in the Iſle of France, under the conditions of the Proclamation, and for the avowed purpoſe of carrying into effect the offenſive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highneſs, with the Enemy of the Company, and of their Allies.

Fourthly. That your Highneſs approved the conduct of your Ambaſſadors; ſuffered the French force, raiſed for the purpoſe of making war upon the Company and the Allies, to be landed in your country; and, finally, admitted the ſaid force into your army.

Fifthly. That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral perſonal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation publiſhed in the Iſle of France; and has taken the preliminary ſteps for fulfilling thoſe engagements, according to the tenor of that Proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwiſe have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highneſs's Ambaſſadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly. That your Highneſs has, for ſome time paſt, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hoſtile ſpirit of your engagements, contracted with the enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly. That your Highneſs was prepared to make an unprovoked

unprovoked attack upon the Company's poſſeſſions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual ſuccour which you had ſolicited through your Ambaſſadors.

Eighthly. That your Highneſs, by theſe ſeveral acts, has violated the Treaties of Peace and Friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Highneſs and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint in my Letter of the 8th of November, and ſuch are the motives which now compel the Allies to ſeek relief from that ambiguous and anxious ſtate, in which they have been placed for ſome years paſt, by the conduct of your Highneſs. The Allies complain, that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hoſtile negotia tionsand offenſive alliances with the Enemy, continually expoſe the Allies, during the period of ſuppoſed peace, to all the ſolicitude and hazard, and much of theexpence, of war.

Even under all theſe circumſtances of provocation, the Allies entertain the moſt earneſt deſire to eſtabliſh with your Highneſs a real and ſubſtantial Peace, accompanied by the intercourſe and good offices uſual among friendly and contiguous States: We are therefore ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highneſs, on ſuch conditions as ſhall preclude the continuance of thoſe jealouſies, which muſt ſubſiſt ſo long as a final and ſatisfactory adjuſtment of all cauſes of ſuſpicion ſhall be delayed.

Your Highneſs is pleaſed to ſay, " That you cannot imagine " how means more effectual than the exiſting Treaties, can be " adopted for giving ſtability to the foundations of friendſhip " and harmony, or for promoting the ſecurity of the States, and " the welfare and advantage of all parties."

In this ſentiment I entirely concur with your Highneſs; and if your Highneſs's wiſdom had not been perverted, by evil councils, from a due obſervance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be neceſſary " for giving ſtability to the foundations of friendſhip and har- " mony, or for promoting the ſecurity of the States, and the " welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indiſpenſable, in conſequence of your Highneſs's new engagements with the common enemy of the Allies; and I again entreat your Highneſs to meet, with cordiality, the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies towards an amicable ſettlement of every ground of jealouſy and danger.

Had your Highneſs received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained to your Highneſs, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The

The Allies being always anxious to enter into this friendly explanation with your Highneſs, I once more call upon your Highneſs, in the moſt ſerious and ſolemn manner, to aſſent to the admiſſion of Major Doveton, as a meaſure which I am confident would be productive of the moſt laſting advantages to all parties.

I truſt that your Highneſs will favor me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I moſt earneſtly requeſt that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter ſhall reach your Preſence. Dangerous conſequences reſult from the delay of arduous affairs.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

LIBERTÉ. EGALITÉ.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE,

Une & Indivisible.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE-JOSEPH HYPPOLITE MALARTIC, *General en Chef, Governeur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Français, a l' Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.*

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieus années votre zéle & votre attachment pour les interèts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes tres empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir devous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tipoo Sultaun, par deux Ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépéchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particuliéres á l'Assemblée coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire executif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en preposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l' Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envóyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses necessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin & l' eau de vie dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'a l'arrivéè des troupes, les Chefs & Officers trouveront toutes les choses necèssaires pour faire une guerre a laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment oú les Français viendront a son secours, pour dèclarer la guerre aux Anglais, desirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e, & 108e. regimens, & de la garde soldée du Port de

de la Fraternitè, a cauſe des ſecours que nous avons envoyès à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invirons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à ſe faire inſcrire dans leurs municipalités reſpectives pour aller ſervir ſous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince deſire auſſi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & neus invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller ſervir ſous ſes drapeaux, a ſe faire auſſi inſcrire.

Nous pouvons aſſurer tous les citoyens qui ſe feront inſcrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements advantageux qui ſeront fixes avec ſes Ambaſſadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur ſouverain a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ſes armèes, ne puiſſent jamais ye tre retenus quand ils vondront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord Oueſt, le 10 pluvióſe, l'an ſix de la République Françaiſe, une & indiviſible.

MALARTIC.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN addition to my letter of this date, it has occurred to me to tranſmit, for your Highneſs's notice, a Perſian tranſlation of the Manifeſto, which accompanied the Declaration of War, made by the Ottoman Porte againſt the French, in conſequence of their unprovoked invaſion of Egypt; as being a paper of importance, in as much as it developes, with truth and accuracy, the atrocious views and faithleſs conduct of the French, not only towards other nations in general, but even, when it ſerves their own ambitious purpoſes, towards thoſe with whom they are connected by the ſtrongeſt ties of Friendſhip and Alliance; and as it ſhews the grounds upon which the Ottoman Porte has been compelled to declare war againſt them.—I ſhall only add, that the original of the paper in queſtion has been circulated throughout Europe, and publiſhed in all the gazettes both there and in India.

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 24th Rejib, 1213; or 2d January, 1799.

Received 11th January, 1799.

THE agreeable arrival of your Lordſhip's two * letters, denoting yuur welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Kheeeta, in reply to your Lordſhip's former friendly letter, has been written and diſpatched. It will no doubt by this time have been received; and the ſincerity of my friendſhip and regard, together with proofs of my ſolicitude for tranquillity and peace, (my friendly heart being bent upon their increaſe) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

A true Tranſlation,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 16th January, 1799.

YOUR Highneſs has already been furniſhed by Lord Clive with a tranſlation of the declaration of war, iſſued by the Sublime Porte againſt the French, in conſequence of their having violated the ſacred obligations of Treaty with the Grand Seignior, and of their having invaded Egypt, in contempt of every principle of good faith, and of the Law of Nations. You have alſo received from me a tranſlation of the manifeſto, publiſhed by the Porte on the ſame occaſion, expoſing, in juſt colours, the overbearing and arrogant ſpirit, as well as the treachery and falſehood, which the French have diſcloſed in their conduct towards all mankind, and eſpecially towards the Sublime Porte.

The Porte, juſtly outraged by an aggreſſion ſo atrocious and unprecedented as the invaſion of Egypt, has now united in a common cauſe with the Britiſh Nation, for the purpoſe of

* Original and duplicate of that written 10th December, 1798.

of curbing the intemperance of the French; and the Grand Seignior, having learnt the unfortunate alliance which your Highneſs has contracted with his enemies the French, againſt his friends and allies the Britiſh Nation, his Highneſs reſolved, from motives of friendſhip towards you, as well as towards the Britiſh Nation, to warn you, in an amicable letter, of the dangers of this fatal connexion; and to exhort you to manifeſt your zeal for the Muſſulman faith, by renouncing all intercourſe with the common enemy of every religion, and the aggreſſor of the head of the Mahomedan Church.

Accordingly this letter (the teſtimony of friendſhip, and the fruit of wiſdom, piety, and faithful zeal) was delivered by the Miniſters of the Porte, under the Grand Seignior's orders, to Mr. Spencer Smith, the Britiſh Miniſter reſident at Conſtantinople, by whom it was tranſmitted to the Honourable Mr. Duncan, Governor of Bombay, who has forwarded it to Lord Clive. The day before yeſterday this letter reached Madras, and a tranſlation accompanied it, by which I learnt the valuable leſſons of prudence and truth which it contains. I now forward it to your Highneſs. You will read and conſider it with the reſpectful attention which it demands: there you will find the ſame friendly admonitions reſpecting the dangerous views of the French Nation, which I have already ſubmitted to your conſideration.

When your diſcerning mind ſhall have duly examined this reſpected letter, you will no doubt draw the following concluſions from it:

Firſt.—That all the maxims of public law, honour, and religion, are deſpiſed and profaned by the French Nation, who conſider all the thrones of the world, and every ſyſtem of civil order and religious faith, as the ſport and prey of their boundleſs ambition, inſatiable rapine, and indiſcriminate ſacrilege.

Secondly.—That the French have inſulted and aſſaulted the acknowleged Head of the Mahomedan Church; and that they have wantonly raiſed an unprovoked and cruel war in the heart of that country, which is revered by every Muſſulman as the repoſitory of the moſt ſacred Monuments of the Mahomedan Faith.

Thirdly.—That a firm, honourable, and intimate alliance and friendſhip now ſubſiſts between the Grand Seignior and the Britiſh Nation, for the expreſs purpoſe of oppoſing a barrier to the exceſſes of the French.

Fourthly.—That the Grand Seignior is fully apprized of the intercourſe and connexion unhappily eſtabliſhed between your

your Highneſs and the French, for purpoſes hoſtile to the British Nation; that he offers to your Highneſs the ſalutary fruit of that experience, which he has already acquired, of the ruinous effects of French intrigue, treachery, and deceit; and that he admoniſhes you not to flatter yourſelf with the vain hope of friendly aid from thoſe who (even if they had eſcaped from the valour and ſkill of the Britiſh forces) could never have reached you until they had profaned the tomb of your prophet, and overthrown the foundations of your religion.

May the admonition of the head of your own faith diſpoſe your mind to the pacific propoſitions which I have repeatedly, but in vain, ſubmitted to your wiſdom! And may you at length receive the Ambaſſador, who will be empowered to conclude the definite arrangement of all differences between you and the allies, and to ſecure the tranquillity of India againſt the diſturbers of the world!

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

TRANSLATION.

LETTER from Sultaun Selim to the Indian Sovereign, Tippoo Sultaun, dated Conſtantinople, 20th September, 1798, delivered to Mr. Spencer Smith, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, &c.

WE take this opportunity to acquaint your Majeſty, when the French Republic was engaged in a war with moſt of the powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part againſt them, but, regardful of the antient amity exiſting with that nation, adopted a ſyſtem of the ſtricteſt neutrality, and ſhewed them even ſuch acts of countenance, as have given riſe to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly diſpoſed towards them, and repoſing a confidence in thoſe ſentiments of friendſhip which they appeared to profeſs for us, we gave no ear to many propoſitions and advantageous offers, which had been made to us to ſide with the Belligerent

Belligerent Powers; but, purſuant to our maxims of moderation and juſtice, we abſtained from breaking with them without a direct motive, and firmly obſerved the line of neutrality; all which is notorious to the world.

In this poſture of things, when the French having witneſſed the greateſt marks of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their ſide, when no cauſe exiſted to interrupt the continuance of the peace betwixt the two nations, they, all of a ſudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a ſketch:

They began to prepare a fleet in one of their habours, called Toulon, with moſt extraordinary myſtery; and, when completely fitted out and ready for ſea, embarked a large body of troops; and they put alſo on board ſeveral people verſ d in the Arabic Language, and who had been in Egypt before: They gave the command of that armament to one of their Generals, named Buonaparte, who firſt went to the Iſland of Malta, of which he took poſſeſſion, and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria; where, being arrived the 17th Muharem, all of a ſudden landed his troops, and entered the town by open force, publiſhing ſoon after manifeſtoes in Arabic among the different tribes, ſtating in ſubſtance that the object of their enterprize was not to declare war againſt the Ottoman Porte, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for inſults and injuries they had committed againſt the French Merchants in time paſt; that peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent; that thoſe of the Arabs who ſhould join would meet the beſt treatment, but ſuch as ſhewed oppoſition would ſuffer death; with this further inſinuation, made in different quarters, but more particularly to certain courts at amity with us, that the expedition againſt the Beys was with the privity and conſent of the Sublime Porte; which is a horrible falſity, After this they alſo took poſſeſſion of Roſetta, not heſitating to engage in a pitched battle with the Ottoman troops, who had been detached from Cairo to aſſiſt the invaded.

It is a ſtanding law amongſt all nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilſt they are ſuppoſed to be at peace. When any ſuch events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives ſo tending are previouſly made known between the parties, nor are any open aggreſſions attempted againſt their reſpective dominions, until a formal declaration of war takes place.

Whilſt therefore no interruption of the peace, nor the ſmalleſt ſymptom of miſunderſtanding, appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republic, a conduct ſo audacious, ſo unprovoked,

unprovoked, and so deceitfully sudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the most extreme insult and treachery.

The province of Egypt is considered as a region of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the noble city of Mecca, the *Kebleh* of the Mussulmen, (*the point of the compass to which all Turks turn their face in performing their prayers*) and the sacred Town of Medina, where the tomb of our Blessed Prophet is fixed; the inhabitants of both these sacred cities deriving from thence their subsistence.

Indepeudant of this, it has been actually discovered from several letters which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various republics; to attack the whole Mahomedan Sect in its religion and country; and, by a gradual progression, to extirpate all Mussulmans from the face of the earth.

It is for these cogent motives and considerations, that we have determined to repel this enemy, and to adopt every vigorous measure against these persecutors of the faith; we placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God, the source of all succour, and in the intercession of him, who is the Glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that, in addition to the general ties of religion, the bonds of amity and good understanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majesty, so justly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith; and that more than once such public acts of friendly attention have been practised between us, as to have cemented the connection subsisting between the two countries; we therefore sincerely hope, from your Majesty's dignified disposition, that you will not refuse entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every possible assistance, by such an exertion of zeal as your firmness and natural attachment to such a cause cannot fail to excite.

We understand, that in consequence of certain secret intrigues, carried on by the French in India (after their accustomed system) in order to destroy the settlements, and to sow dissensions in the provinces of the English there, a strict connection is expected to take effect between them and your Majesty, for whose service they are to send over a corps of troops by the way of Egypt.

We are persuaded, that the tendency of the French plans cannot in the present days escape your Majesty's penetration and notice; and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful insinuations on your side: and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at war with them, and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggressions, consequently the French are enemies to both; and

such

ſuch a reciprocity of intereſts muſt exiſt between thoſe Courts, as ought to make both parties eager to afford every mutual ſuccour which a common cauſe requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all ſects and religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of Liberty; they themſelves profeſſing no other belief, but that of *Dehrees* (*Epicureans, or Pythagoreans*) that they have not even ſpared the territories of the Pope of Rome; a country, ſince time immemorial, held in great reverence by all the European Nations; that they have wreſted and ſhared with others the whole Venetian State, notwithſtanding that fellow Republic had not only abſtained from taking part againſt them, but had rendered them ſervice during the courſe of the war; thus effacing the name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of hiſtory.

There is no doubt that their preſent attempt againſt the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior deſigns (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental riches) tend to make a general conqueſt of that country (which may God never ſuffer to take effect) and to expel every Muſſulman from it, under pretence of annoying the Engliſh. Their end is to be once admitted in India, and then to develope what really lies in their hearts, juſt as they have done in every place where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a word, they are a nation whoſe deceitful intrigues and perfidious purſuits know no bounds; they are intent on nothing but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on perſecuting religion, wherever their arms can reach.

Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majeſty's knowledge, it is ſincerely hoped that you will not refuſe every needful exertion towards aſſiſting your brethren Muſſulmans, according to the obligations of religion, and towards defending Hindoſtan itſelf againſt the effect of French machinations. Should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your court and that nation, we hope that by weighing preſent circumſtances as well as every future inconvenience which would reſult from ſuch a meaſure, your Majeſty will beware againſt it; and in the event of your having harboured any idea of joining with them, or of moving againſt Great Britain, you will lay ſuch reſolution aſide. We make it our eſpecial requeſt, that your Majeſty will pleaſe to refrain from entering into any meaſures againſt the Engliſh, or lending any compliant ear to the French. Should there exiſt any ſubject of complaint with the former, pleaſe to communicate it; certain as you may be of the employment of every good office on our ſide to compromiſe the ſame. We wiſh to ſee

fee the connection above alluded to exchanged in favour of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon consideration of all that is stated in this communication, and of the necessity of assisting your Brethren Mussulmans in this general cause of Religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majesty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to assist the common cause, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good understanding, so happily existing between our Empires.

Certified Translation and Copy,

A true Copy, (*Signed*) SPENCER SMITH.

(Signed) *J. A. Grant*, Sub-Secretary.

A true Copy,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received** 13*th February*, 1799.

I HAVE been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters; the first bronght by a Camel-man, the last by Hircarrahs, and understood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in station like Jumsheid; with angels as his guards, with troops numerous as the stars; the sun illumining the world of the heaven of empire and dominion; the luminary giving splendour to the universe of the firmament of glory and power; the Sultaun of the sea and the land; the King of Rome; (*i. e. the Grand Seignior*) be his empire and his power perpetual!—addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted, has arrived.—Being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion. You will be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton (about whose coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) slightly attended (*or unattended.*)

Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare.

A true Translation,
N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

* On the 7th of February Du Buc, the agent of Tippoo Sultaun, embarked at Tranquebar to proceed on his embassy to France. *Vide French and Persian translated papers found in the palace of Seringapatam.*

COPY

APPENDIX (C.)

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East Indies, on Behalf of the Honourable the East India Company, and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peshwah.

A SOLEMN treaty of Peace and Friendship was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Asoph Jah and the Peshwa on the one part, and the Nabod Tippoo Sultaun on the other part; and from that day all commotion and hostility ceased. Since that day, the three allied states have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations contracted uuder that treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. Of this uniform disposition abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies. Whatever difference has arisen with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysore, have been amicably adjusted, without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the stipulations of treaty. Such has been the solicitude for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years past, various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the Allies, as would have justified them not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the British Government, every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgment and confirmation of his just rights, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the district of Wynaad, and in the negotiation opened by his Lordship, with regard to the dictricts of Amerah and Souleah. In every instance, the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice, and good faith, which the Legislature of Great Britain, and the Honourable the East India Company, have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the Allies, since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, have never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to alledge even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity, and good faith; and has professed, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

APPENDIX (C.)

In the midſt of theſe amicable profeſſions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the Britiſh Government had iſſued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was, with aſtoniſhment and indignation, that the Allies diſcovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own moſt ſolemn and recent proteſtations of friendſhip towards the Allies.

Under the maſk of theſe ſpecious profeſſions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tippoo Sultaun diſpatched Ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, propoſed and concluded, in his name, an offenſive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company, and conſequently againſt the Peſhwa and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambaſſadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military ſuccours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Iſle of France, with the declared view of proſecuting the intended war.

When the Ambaſſadors returned, in a French ſhip of war, from the Iſle of France, Tippoo Sultaun ſuffered the military force, which they had levied for the avowed purpoſe of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country, and finally he admitted it into his army; by theſe perſonal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambaſſadors.

This military force, however, was not ſufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpoſe of attacking the Company's poſſeſſions; but in the mean while he advanced his hoſtile preparations, conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual ſuccours which he had aſſiduouſly ſolicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the Britiſh Nation, fruſtrated his vain hopes, and checked the preſumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiouſly expected their arrival on the Coaſt of Malabar.

The Britiſh Government, the Nizam, and the Peſhwa, had not omitted the neceſſary precaution of aſſembling their forces, for the joint protection of their reſpective dominions. The ſtrict principles of ſelf-defence would have juſtified the Allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun. But even the happy intelligence of the glorious ſucceſs of the Britiſh fleet at the mouths of the Nile, did not abate the anxious deſire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sul-

taun—they attempted, by a moderate repreſentation, to recall him to a ſenſe of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy: and they employed every effort to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With theſe ſalutary views, the Governor General, on the 8th of November 1798, in the name of the Allies, propoſed to diſpatch an Ambaſſador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpoſe of renewing the bonds of friendſhip, and of concluding ſuch an arrangement as might afford effectual ſecurity againſt any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordſhip repeated the ſame propoſal on the 10th of December 1798.

Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evaſions and ſubterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies; and he manifeſted an evident diſpoſition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by ſuddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences which had commenced with reſpect to the diſtricts of Amerah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourſe between his ſubjects and thoſe of the Company on their reſpective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithſtanding theſe diſcouraging circumſtances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed, with increaſed earneſtneſs, the expreſſion of his Lordſhip's anxious deſire to diſpatch an Ambaſſador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expreſsly ſolicited the Sultaun to return an anſwer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no propoſition either injurious to the rights, dignity or honour of the Sultaun, or in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or ſubſtance, it could not requite a longer conſideration. The Governor General waited with the utmoſt ſolicitude for an anſwer to the reaſonable and diſtinct propoſition contained in his letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun, however, who muſt have received this letter before the 17th of January, remained ſilent, although the Governor General had plainly apprized that Prince, that dangerous conſequences would reſult from delay. In the mean while the ſeaſon for military operations had already advanced to ſo late a period, as to render a ſpeedy deciſion indiſpenſable to the ſecurity of the Allies.—Under theſe circumſtances, on the 3d of February (*twelve days having elapſed from the period when an anſwer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January) his Lordſhip declared to the Allies, that the neceſſary meaſures muſt now be adopted, without delay, for ſecuring ſuch advantages as ſhould place the common ſafety

* Letters from Seringapatam have been received at Madras in four days

safety of the Allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view, the Governor General, on the 3d of February, issued orders to the British armies to march, and signified to the Commander of his Majesty's squadron, that the obstinate silence of the Sultaun must be considered as a rejection of the proposed amicable negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun reached the Governor General; in which the Sultaun signifies to his Lordship, "that being frequently disposed to hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," adding, "that the Governor General would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases of this letter; but it must be evident to all the States of India, that the answer of the Sultaun has been deferred to this late period of the season, with no other view than to preclude the Allies, by insidious delays, from the benefit of those advantages which their combined military operations would enable them to secure; on those advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that Prince's offensive alliance with the French) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The Allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own studied and systematic delay, nor to impede such a disposition of their military and naval force, as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those dominions secured to him by treaty, Tippoo Sulraun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the Allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor.

For a period of three months he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour which he had eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favourite purposes of ambition and revenge: disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination; and by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence in a proposition which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to frustrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstance and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French army.

The

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.—The Allies are therefore resolved to place their army in such a position, as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity; and shall preclude the return of that danger, which has so lately menaced their possessions. The Allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any embassy which Tippoo Sultaun may dispatch to the Head Quarters of the British army; and to concert a treaty on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

Fort St. George, 22d February, 1799.

By Order of the Right Honourable

The GOVERNOR GENERAL.

N. B. Edmonstone,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 22d February 1799.

I HAD the honor, on the 13th instant, to receive your letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 9th and 16th of January; informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion, and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton, unattended, to you.

I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your discerning mind; and that you deferred your reply to that letter to so late a period of the season. Your long silence on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance, in concert with the armies of the allied powers. You are not ignorant, that the period of the season rendered the advance of the army absolutely necessary to the common security of the Allies. This movement of the army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Ambassador to your Presence.

Under

Under the present circumstances, to send Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his mission at a proper season.

The Allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the British troops, has been empowered to receive any embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will also authorize such persons, as he may think proper, to concert, in communication with your Ambassador, a new Treaty of friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy,

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 10*th Ramzaun* 1213, (*answering to* 16*th February,* 1799.) *Received* 3*d April,* 1799.

A LETTER, in reply to the gracious letter of the Sublime Porte (*titles omitted*) addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted to me, is sent—let it be forwarded to Constantinople, by the road it came by. A copy of my answer is enclosed for your perusal. Always continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.—What more need I write?

TRANSLATION of Enclosure, in the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated 10*th Ramzaun, or* 16*th February,* 1799. *Received at Fort St. George,* 3*d April.*

COPY OF TIPPOO SULTAUN'S REPLY TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM BY THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

PRAISE to the SUPREME KING of Kings, who hath made just and high-minded princes the instruments for exalting the standard of the established religion of Mohummed, and committed the goverance and prosperity of the people and dominions of ISLAUM to their able management and guidance!—Be abundance of praises also the offering at the throne of that Leader, by the aid of whose prophetic mission the benignant channels

channels of the Faith retain their courſe—and ſalutations unnumbered to that conſecrated Perſon whoſe Divine Miſſion is the pride of the followers of Iſlaum, and to his illuſtrious offſpring and companions; every one of whom was the extirpator of Heretics, and of thoſe who know not the way of the Lord!—After this, it is humbly repreſented to the exalted Preſence; the Seat of Juſtice, expanded as the Heavens, reſplendent as the Sun; to the luminous Star of the Firmament of Dominion; the bright Planet of the Empyreum of Glory and good Fortune; the Bloom of the Bower of Greatneſs; the Refreſher of the Spring of Supremacy; the Ornament of the throne of Pomp and Splendor; the Support of the ſeat of Happineſs and Proſperity—with troops numerous as the Stars; with Angels his guards; whoſe throne is exalted as the Skies: whoſe dignity is as Solomon's; the Ray of the Benignity of God, the Sultaun of the Sea and Land; may the Veſſels of his State continue to traverſe the Seas of Succeſs and Proſperity, unperiſhable! And may the Effects of his Juſtice continue to pervade every Corner of the Earth! The Auguſt and Gracious Letter written the 11th of Rubbeeh-oo-Sauny 1213 Hidj. (*anſwering to* 23d *September*, 1798) which was iſſued through the Britiſh Envoy, conveyed upon me boundleſs Honor and Diſtinction; the Foundations of Concord and Attachment acquired new Strength from its Contents, and the Fabric of Friendſhip obtained renovated Firmneſs by the Gracious Expreſſions it contains.

The venerated pen did me honor to write of the irruption of the French Nation, thoſe objects of the Divine Anger, by the utmoſt treachery and deceit, into the venerated Region of Egypt, notwithſtanding the ſtrict obſervance, of long ſubſiſting amity and friendſhip, on the part of the Sublime Porte.—Of the views of that irreligious turbulent People—of their denial of God and his Prophets—of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the moſt vigorous meaſures for the overthrow of that Nation of Rebels—and deſiring me, for the ſake of the whole Body of the Faith and Religious Brotherhood, to afford aſſiſtance to our Brethren Muſſelmans; ſupport our Holy Theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the Region of Hindoſtan from the machinations and evils of theſe enemies—that I will explain to the Sublime Porte, whatever ground of uneaſineſs and complaint the Engliſh may have given me, when by the Divine Aid and the intervention of your good offices, all differences will be compromiſed, and oppoſition and eſtrangement be converted into cordiality and union—This Gracious Communication I have underſtood.

Through

APPENDIX (C.)

Through the Divine Favour and Prophetic Grace, all the Votaries of Iſlaum are united in Brotherhood by the ties of Religion—Eſpecially the Sublime Porte and this State, the good Gift of God; for the foundations of friendſhip and attachment are firmly cemented between them, and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifeſted—Both in word and deed are they aiding and aſſiſting to each other.—This Labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your Highneſs's world-ſubjecting will—There is abſolutely no difference between us—Let me be informed of, and employed to promote, that which your exalted mind propoſes for the proſperity and due ordinance of the Faith and its Followers, and the aid of God will alone enſure ſucceſs—As the French nation are eſtranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Porte, they may be ſaid to have rendered themſelves the enemy of all the Followers of the Faith, all Muſſulmans ſhould renounce friendſhip with them. (*Quotation from the Koraun*) "Conſider not Hereticks as friends, conſider none ſuch but Muſſulmans."—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correſpondence between the two States may be always open, and the ſentiments of our friendly minds be diſcloſed to each other—May the Sun of Dominion and Proſperity be reſplendent in the Eaſt of Greatneſs!

Dated the 10*th of Ramzaun the bleſſed,* 1213 *Hedgiree,* (*anſwering to* 16*th February,* 1799.)

True Tranſlations,

N. B. Edmonſtone,

P. T. to the Government.

APPENDIX (D.)

LETTERS from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated 3d August, 1799, reviewing Tranſactions, &c. reſpecting TIPPOO SULTAUN ſince June 1798; with the Partition and Subſidiary Treaties, and other Encloſures, ſtating the Diſtribution of the captured Property found at Seringapatam.

(No. I.) Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 3d August, 1799.

(No. II.) Another Letter from D°, of the ſame Date; with ſeveral Encloſures, reſpecting the Partition of the Myſore Dominion.

(No. III.) Another Letter from D°, dated 4th Auguſt, 1799; with Encloſures reſpecting the Treaſure, and Ordnance Stores, &c. found in Seringapatam.

Alſo, A Paper ſtating Particulars relative to the Conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the Day of the Aſſault and Capture of Seringapatam.

APPENDIX (D.)

(No. I.)

COPY of a Letter from the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 3d Auguſt, 1799.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

1. THE rapid ſucceſſion of active meaſures in which I have been engaged, has not admitted of my recording, in a connected ſhape, for the information of your Honourable Court, the ſeveral opinions which I have entertained, at different periods of time ſince the month of June 1798, relative to the terms of an adjuſtment with the late Tippoo Sultaun. The knowledge of my progreſſive ſentiments on this important ſubject may appear neceſſary to your Honourable Court, in forming your judgment of the meaſures which I have purſued; it is therefore my intention, in this Letter, to review my original plan for a Settlement with Tippoo Sultaun, and the variations which it has undergone, according to the change of circumſtances and of the general aſpect of affairs, ſince the firſt diſcloſure of the nature of the embaſſy diſpatched by the Sultaun to the French Government.

2. In my Letter of the 20th March 1799, I have declared to your Honourable Court, that as ſoon as I had aſcertained the views of Tippoo Sultaun to be ſuch as they are repreſented in the Proclamation of Monſ. Malartic of the 30th January 1798, I determined to make an immediate effort for the reduction of that Prince's reſources and power; but the defect of the requiſite means had precluded the poſſibility of the attempt at that time.

3. In this ſtate of things, my intention was to have endeavoured to detach Tippoo Sultaun from his connexion with the French nation; and I ſhould then have been contented with any adjuſtment, which appeared to offer a reaſonable proſpect of ſecuring that object. The arrangement which occurred to me at this period of time was ſtated in a Minute recorded in the Secret Department on the 12th Auguſt 1798. (Appendix A.) My views were then limited to the eſtabliſh-

ment of permanent Reſidents, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, at Seringapatam; to the diſmiſſion of all the French, then in the Sultaun's ſervice; and to the perpetual excluſion of the French from his armies and dominions.

4. But before I could ſafely attempt to propoſe even this moderate arrangement to Tippoo Sultaun, it was neceſſary that the vigour of the triple alliance ſhould be reſtored, and that our armies ſhould be placed in a poſture, not only of defence, but ſufficiently reſpectable to enforce the juſt and moderate demands at that time in my contemplation, or any augmentation of thoſe demands, which the obſtinacy, treachery, or violence of the Sultaun, might ultimately compel me to make: for although my views were then limited to the objects ſtated in the preceding paragraph, it appeared prudent to provide for every poſſible contingency.

5. The meaſures which I purſued for the purpoſe of reſtoring our alliances, and of aſſembling our armies, are already known to your Honourable Court: you are alſo apprized of my ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to open a pacific negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun.

6. In the month of November 1798 (at the period of my firſt attempt to open ſuch a negotiation with him) my opinion, with reſpect to the nature of the terms neceſſary for our ſecurity againſt the deſigns of the Sultaun, had undergone ſome change. I had received the intelligence of the French invaſion of Egypt; and it could not be doubted, that this expedition, if it had not been originally planned with a view to the aſſiſtance of Tippoo Sultaun, might be converted to that purpoſe. On the other hand, our ſtrength was conſiderably increaſed; we had ſubverted the French party at Hyderabad, and by that ſucceſsful blow, had ſecured the effectual co-operation of the Nizam's Government: our military forces and preparations were alſo in a ſtate of forwardneſs. Under theſe combined circumſtances, my opinion was, that Tippoo Sultaun ſhould not only be compelled to renounce his connexion with France, to diſmiſs all the French in his ſervice or dominions, and to receive reſident Ambaſſadors from the Allies, but alſo to cede, as an additional ſecurity againſt a renewal of his hoſtile intercourſe with the French, the maritime province of Canara to the Company, for an equivalent to be given to him at a diſtance from the coaſt. It would not have been difficult for the Company to have made the neceſſary exchanges, for the purpoſe of obtaining the equivalent, if circumſtances had favoured ſuch an adjuſtment with the Sultaun.

7. This plan, without any material variation, formed my views of the ſettlement neceſſary to be concluded with Tippoo Sultaun, until the period of my arrival at Fort St. George, on the 31ſt of December, 1798.

8. With

8. With this plan in contemplation, I addreſſed to the Sultaun my Letter dated on the 9th January; but I was induced, towards the cloſe of the month of January, to extend my views beyond the limits by which they had hitherto been circumſcribed.

9. Tippoo Sultaun's neglect of my Letter of the date above-mentioned, manifeſted a ſtrong indiſpoſition to any amicable adjuſtment of our differences, and appeared to indicate a determination to purſue his project of inſtigating the French to invade India. His obſtinacy had already induced a very heavy expence upon the finances of the Company, and threatened to augment, and even to perpetuate, the charge of our defenſive ſyſtem. On the other hand, the armies of the Allies were now ſo concentrated, as to warrant the expectation of our being able to enforce any demands, which we might think it juſt and prudent to make. On theſe grounds, towards the cloſe of the month of January, 1799, my intention was to have required from Tippoo Sultaun, in addition to the terms already ſtated, the payment of a conſiderable ſum of money, as an indemnification for the expence to which his hoſtile and treacherous conduct had ſubjected the Allies.

10. The next change in my view of the ſubject took place at the commencement of the month of February 1799, after I had obtained the intelligence that Tippoo Sultaun, while he declined the amicable advances of the Allies, had actually diſpatched another Embaſſy to the French, under the conduct of M. Dubuc. The inſidious conduct of Tippoo Sultaun now determined me to ſuſpend all negotiation with him, until the advance of our armies into Myſore ſhould ſeriouſly menace his capital. It was reaſonable, that the indemnification to be demanded ſhould keep pace with the burthens which the progreſs of his unjuſtifiable proceedings impoſed on the Allies. The French, at this period of time, being to all appearances eſtabliſhed in Egypt, the neceſſity of reducing the power of Tippoo Sultaun was greatly increaſed; and as our means of effecting this important object were proportionably augmented, I now determined to raiſe my demands, to the extent ſtated in the Encloſure marked (A.) of my Letter of the 22d of January, 1799, (not received) to the Commander in Chief, already ſubmitted to your Honourable Court. I reſolved, at the ſame time, in the event of our obtaining any deciſive advantage in the field, and of our being compelled, by the obſtinacy of the Sultaun, to open our batteries upon Seringapatam, to inſiſt on greater conceſſions from him; and I therefore proviſionally directed the Commander in Chief to demand the terms ſtated in the Encloſure (B.) of the ſame Letter to his Excellency.

 11. Towards

11. Towards the end of April, fresh circumstances arose, which disposed me to think, that if the course of the war should favour the attempt, it would be prudent and justifiable entirely to overthrow the power of Tippoo: accordingly on the 23d of April, I signified to Lieutenant General Harris, my wish that the power and resources of Tippoo Sultaun should be reduced to the lowest state, and even utterly destroyed, if the events of the war should furnish the opportunity.

12. The Commander in Chief in the interval, however, (as stated in my Letter of the 16th of May to your Honourable Court) had been induced to offer to Tippoo Sultaun the terms marked (B.) contained in the Enclosure of my instructions of the 22d February; and for the powerful reasons detailed in his Letter of the 18th April, his Excellency, with great propriety, had not offered these, or any other proposals to Tippoo Sultaun, previously to opening the batteries on the fort of Seringapatam. After the batteries had been opened, Lieutenant General Harris was not authorized, by my instructions, to offer or accept any terms, less advantageous to the Allies than those contained in the paper (B), to which I have already referred.

13. Accordingly, his Excellency, on the 22d day of April, proposed the terms contained in that paper, with such a modification of the securities, as the actual state of circumstances appeared to require. Tippoo Sultaun not having agreed to Lieutenant General Harris's propositions, and his Excellency possessing no authority to depart from them, the necessary consequence was the prosecution of the siege, which terminated in the reduction of the place.

14. I have already informed your Honourable Court, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Harris, in this respect, as well as in every part of the campaign and siege, has met with my entire approbation. I shall expect, with anxiety, the judgment of your Honourable Court on the important questions submitted to it in this letter; requesting you to consider every act of Lieutenant General Harris, in the management of the negotiations with Tippoo Sultaun, to be founded in the spirit of my orders, and to be strictly conformable to my views of my duty towards you, and of the exigencies of your service.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,

3d August, 1799.

(No. II.)

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 3d Auguſt, 1799.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

1. My laſt ſeparate letter to your Honourable Court was dated on the 6th of June, at which period I informed you, that I was occupied in framing a general ſettlement of the conquered Territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun. In this diſpatch, I ſhall ſubmit to your Honourable Court a ſummary abſtract of the principles by which my conduct has been governed in framing the ſettlement, and of the means which I have employed for carrying it into effect.

2. From the juſtice and ſucceſs of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, the Company and the Nizam derived an undoubted right to the diſpoſal of the dominions conquered by their united arms. This right of conqueſt entitled the Company and the Nizam to retain the whole territory in their own hands: the ceſſion of any portion of it to any other party might be a conſideration of policy or humanity, but could not be claimed on any ground of juſtice or right.

3. The Mahrattas (whatever might have been their diſpoſition) having taken no ſhare in the war, had forfeited every pretenſion to the advantages of the peace. The numerous progeny of Tippoo Sultaun (even if it had been poſſible to adjuſt their ſeparate pretenſions to the ſucceſſion) could plead no title, which had not been ſuperſeded by the conqueſt of the kingdom; nor was it poſſible, in eſtimating their claims, to forget the uſurpation of Hyder Ally, and the ſufferings of the unfortunate family, expelled by his crimes from the throne of Myſore. A lineal deſcendant of the ancient houſe of the Rajahs of Myſore ſtill remained at Seringapatam; but whatever might be the hopes of his family, from the moderation and humanity of the conquerors, this young Prince could aſſert no right to any ſhare of the conquered territory.

4. To the free and uncontrolled exercise of the right of conqueſt, thus veſted in the Company and the Nizam, no obſtacle exiſted in the internal ſtate of the kingdom of Myſore. The whole body of the people had manifeſted the moſt favourable diſpoſition to ſubmit to our authority: the Commanders of moſt of the principal fortreſſes had ſurrendered,

or expreſſed their readineſs to ſurrender to our arms; and within a few days after the fall of Seringapatam, I was ſatisfied that no difficulty would ariſe, from the influence of the Mahomedans introduced into Myſore under the reigns of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. It had been the uniform policy of the latter, to deſtroy every veſtige of hereditary right, eſtabliſhed office, or territorial poſſeſſion among his ſubjects, and to concenter, not only the whole authority of the State, but the whole conduct of the Government, in his own perſon; during his reign, therefore, his numerous Mahomedan Chiefs poſſeſſed neither individual weight nor collective force; many of them had fallen at Malavelly, Sedaſere, and Seringapatam, during the courſe of the war, and moſt of the ſurvivors, together with their families, were actually in the fortreſs of Seringapatam, ſubjected to our diſcretion, and confiding in the clemency of the Britiſh Government, without union, ſpirit, or ſtrength to reſiſt its power. The inclination and temper, both of the ſurviving Chiefs, and of the people, were alſo moſt happily diſpoſed to receive any new ſettlement, which might promiſe to ſecure them againſt the revival of a deſpotiſm, the barbarity and caprice of which has never been ſurpaſſed, even by any of the Mahomedan Conquerors of India.

5. In regulating the exerciſe of our right of conqueſt, it appeared to me that no principle could more juſtly be aſſumed, than that the original objects of the war ſhould conſtitute the baſis of the peace, and of the general ſettlement of our territorial acquiſitions. Theſe objects had been repeatedly declared by the Allies to be a reaſonable indemnification for our expence in the war, and an adequate ſecurity againſt the return of that danger, which originally provoked us to arms.

6. With a view to each of theſe juſt and neceſſary objects, it was requiſite that the Company and the Nizam ſhould retain a large portion of the conquered territory; but it required much conſideration to determine the preciſe extent of that portion, as well as the juſt rule of partition. The war had not been undertaken in purſuit of ſchemes of conqueſt, aggrandizement of territory, or augmentation of revenue. In proportion to the magnitude and luſtre of our ſucceſs, it became a more urgent duty to remember, that a peace, founded in the gratification of any ambitious or inordinate view, could neither be advantageous, honourable, nor ſecure.

7. The approved policy, intereſts, and honour of the Britiſh Nation, therefore, required that the ſettlement of the extenſive kingdom, ſubjected to our diſpoſal, ſhould be formed on principles acceptable to the inhabitants of the conquered territories, juſt and conciliatory towards the contiguous Native

 States,

States, and indulgent to every party, in any degree affected by the consequences of our success.

8. To have divided the whole territory equally between the Company and the Nizam, to the exclusion of any other State, would have afforded strong grounds of jealousy to the Mahrattas, and aggrandized Nizam Ally's power, beyond all bounds of discretion. Under whatever form such a partition could have been made, it must have placed in the hands of the Nizam many of the strong fortresses on the northern frontiers of Mysore, and exposed our frontier, in that quarter, to every predatory incursion. Such a partition would have laid the foundation of perpetual differences, not only between the Mahrattas and the Nizam, but between the Company and both those Powers.

9. To have divided the country into three equal portions, allowing the Mahrattas (who had borne no part in the expence or hazard of the war) an equal share with the other two branches of the Triple Alliance, in the advantages of the peace, would have been unjust towards the Nizam and towards the Company; impolitic, as furnishing an evil example to our other Allies in India, and dangerous, as affecting a considerable aggrandizement of the Mahratta Empire, at the expence of the Company and the Nizam. This mode of partition, also, must have placed Chittledroog, and some of the most important northern fortresses, in the hands of the Mahrattas, while the remainder of the fortresses, in the same line, would have been occupied by the Nizam, and our unfortified and open frontier in Mysore would have been exposed to the excesses of the undisciplined troops of both Powers.

10. The Mahrattas, unquestionably, had no claim to any portion of the conquered territory; and any considerable extension of their empire was objectionable, especially when accompanied by the possession of strong fortresses, bordering on the line of our frontier; it was, however, desirable, to conciliate their good will, and to offer to them such a portion of territory, as might give them an interest in the new settlement, without offence or injury to the Nizam, and without danger to the frontier of the Company's possessions. On the other hand, it was prudent to limit the territory retained in the hands of the Company and of the Nizam, within such bounds of moderation, as should bear a due proportion to their respective expences in the contest, and to the necessary means of securing the future safety of their respective dominions.

11. For the information of your Honourable Court, I have annexed to this dispatch a comparative statement of several plans for the partition of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, drawn up under my instructions, (not received) with a view to the relative interests and power of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and

and the Company; to the nature, produce, and geographical boundaries of the country; and to the poſition and ſtrength of the ſeveral fortreſſes and paſſes. An attentive inveſtigation of every comparative view of theſe important queſtions, terminated in my deciſion, that the eſtabliſhment of a central and ſeparate Government in Myſore, under the protection of the Company, and the admiſſion of the Mahrattas to a certain participation in the diviſion of the conquered territory, were the expedients beſt calculated to reconcile the intereſts of all parties, to ſecure to the Company a leſs invidious and more efficient ſhare of revenue, reſource, commercial advantage, and military ſtrength, than could be obtained under any other diſtribution of territory or power, and to afford the moſt favourable proſpect of general and permanent tranquillity in India.

12. Having decided theſe leading principles of the new ſettlement, I proceeded to determine the rule of diſtribution for the reſpective ſhares of the Company, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, to fix the moſt eligible poſition for the ceſſions to be made to each party, and to define the limits of the new Government of Myſore.

13. To the Company's ſhare naturally fell the province of Canara, and the diſtrict of Coimbatoor and Deramporam, with all the territory lying between your poſſeſſions in the Carnatic and thoſe in the Malabar. Theſe acquiſitions appeared the moſt eligible, not only on account of their intrinſic value, in point of produce, but as ſecuring an uninterrupted tract of territory, from the Coaſt of Coromandel to that of Malabar, together with the entire ſea coaſt of the kingdom of Myſore, and the baſe of all the eaſtern, weſtern, and ſouthern Ghauts. To theſe I thought it neceſſary to add the forts and poſts forming the heads of all the paſſes above the Ghauts, and the Table Land. The poſſeſſion of the baſe of the Ghauts alone, formed no effectual barrier for the inhabitants of the low-lands againſt an enemy poſſeſſing the ſummits of thoſe mountains, and I therefore conſidered the acquiſition of all the entrances of the paſſes, ſituated above the Ghauts, to be an eſſential object of ſecurity againſt every poſſible approach of danger from the Table Land. This acquiſition derived a further importance, in my opinion, from the means which it appeared to afford, of curbing the refractory ſpirit of the Poligars, and of all other turbulent and diſaffected ſubjects in the Carnatic, and on the Coaſt of Malabar; I alſo conſidered the diſtricts of Wynaad to be an uſeful poſſeſſion, with a view to the tranquillity of your territories on the latter Coaſt. The laſt addition which I deemed it neceſſary to make to your ſhare of the conquered dominions, conſiſted of the fortreſs, city, and iſland of Seringapatam, the poſſeſſion of which

which would effectually ſecure the communication between your territories on both Coaſts, and conſolidate all your lines of defence, in every direction.

14. To the Nizam it appeared moſt expedient to allot the diſtricts of Gooty, of Gurrumcondah, bordering on the ceſſions which he acquired by the Peace of 1792, together with a tract of country, the frontier of which ſhould be drawn nearly along the line of Chittledroog, Sera, Nundidroog, and Kolar, leaving however thoſe fortreſſes to the ſouthward, to form the frontier of the new Government of Myſore. Nizam Ally certainly could not aſſert any juſt claim to an equal participation with the Company in the advantages of the peace. The operation of the 6th article of the Treaty of Pangul, reſpecting an equal diviſion of conqueſts, was limited to the war, which terminated in 1792. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, the 10th is the only article of the Treaty of Pangul, which can be conſidered to continue in force; and no ſubſequent engagements had been contracted with Nizam Ally, which could entitle him to any advantage in the preſent peace, exceeding his relative proportion in the expences and exertions of the allied Force during the late war. It was, however, deſirable, that the territorial revenue retained in ſovereignty by the Company (after deducting whatever charges might be annexed to the tenure) ſhould not exceed Nizam Ally's proportion, and accordingly I determined that this principle ſhould be obſerved in the partition, reſerving however to the Company, as a juſt indemnification for their ſuperior ſhare in the expences and exertions of the war, the principal benefit of whatever advantages might flow from any engagements to be contracted with the new Government of Myſore.

15. For the Mahrattas, I reſolved to reſerve a portion of territory, the revenues of which ſhould not exceed two-thirds, nor fall ſhort of one-half of the portions retained in ſovereignty by the Nizam and the Company reſpectively. Conſidering that any ceſſion to the Peſhwa muſt be viewed as a matter of favour, it appeared to me, that the ſhare to be allotted to him was amply ſufficient: it would contain Harponelly, Soonda above the Ghauts, Annagoody, part of the diſtrict of Chittledroog, part of Bednore above the Ghauts, and other diſtricts; but the frontier fortreſſes of Chittledroog and Bednore would remain for the protection of the new Government of Myſore. I alſo determined, that no portion of territory ſhould be ceded to the Peſhwa, unconditionally, and that the ceſſion ſhould form the baſis of a new treaty with the Mahratta Empire.

16. The territory remaining unoccupied by this plan of partition, would be bounded to the northward by a ſtrong line of hill forts and poſts, forming a powerful barrier towards the ſouthern

ſouthern frontiers of Nizam Ally and of the Mahrattas, from Punganoor, on the line of the eaſtern, to Bednore, on the line of the weſtern Ghauts, and would be entirely ſurrounded to the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, by the territories of the Company, above and below the Ghauts; the Company alſo holding the fort of Seringapatam, in the centre of the Table Land.

17. The neceſſity now occurred of determining in what hands the new Government of Myſore ſhould be placed; and although no poſitive right or title to the throne exiſted in any party, it ſeemed expedient that my choice ſhould be made, between the pretenſions of the family of Tippoo Sultaun, and thoſe of the ancient houſe of the Rajahs of Myſore.

18. The claims of humanity on both ſides, rendered the deciſion a painful and ungracious taſk. No alternative remained, but to depoſe the Dynaſty which I found upon the throne, or to confirm the Mahomedan Uſurpation, and with it the perpetual excluſion and degradation of the legitimate Hindoo Sovereigns of the countries. The uſurpation, although not ſanctioned by remote antiquity, had ſubſiſted for ſuch a length of time, as to have nearly extinguiſhed the hopes of the Hindoo family, and accuſtomed them to the humility of their fortune, while the ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, born in the ſtate of royalty, and educated with the proudeſt and moſt exalted expectations of ſovereignty and power, would be proportionably ſenſible to the ſudden change of their condition, and to the unexpected diſappointment of their ſplendid proſpects. In this view of the ſubject, it would have been more grateful to my mind (ſecuring a munificent proviſion for the ancient family of Myſore) to have reſtored that of Tippoo Sultaun to the throne, if ſuch a reſtoration could have been accompliſhed, without expoſing Myſore to the perpetual hazard of internal commotion and foreign war, and without endangering the ſtability of the intended ſettlement of your intereſts, and thoſe of your Allies, in this quarter of India.

19. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, and more eſpecially ſince the year 1796, the deſtruction of the Britiſh Power in India has formed the favourite and unremitting object of Tippoo Sultaun's hopes and exertions. His haughty mind never could be reconciled to the ſacrifices which he was compelled to make, for the purchaſe of peace in 1792, and his increaſing eagerneſs to recover the extenſive portion of his dominions, then ceded to the Allies, urged him to purſue a ſyſtematic courſe of intrigue againſt the Britiſh Power among all the Native States, and to revert to his ancient and hereditary connexion with France, as the only effectual means of gratifying either his ambition or revenge.

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20. The proofs which I had obtained, previous to the war, of the nature and objects of his machinations, were sufficient to satisfy my judgment: they have since been corroborated, by the voluminous records discovered in the Palace at Seringapatam. It is now incontestible, that Tippoo Sultaun's thoughts were perpetually intent upon the ruin of the British Power, that he trusted to have accomplished our expulsion, by instigating the French to invade India, and that he prosecuted this unalterable purpose, with all the zeal and ardour of passionate resentment and vindictive hate, as well as with the steadiness of a deliberate maxim of state.

21. Perhaps the most wise policy which Tippoo Sultaun could have pursued, would have been to have rested satisfied with the dominions remaining in his hands, after the peace of 1792; but a policy of so moderate and pacific a spirit, being utterly incompatible with the impetuosity of his temper, and with the military character of his Government, it might be at least a matter of rational speculation, whether a close alliance with France (however dangerous in its remote consequences) was not his true interest, in the actual state of his immediate views and pursuits. The possession of his lost dignity, wealth, and power, could not be recovered, without the conquest of a great part of the Company's territories, nor effectually secured, without the total subversion of the British interests in India. A French army was the only instrument, by which such an enterprize could be attempted. An alliance with France was therefore the necessary consequence of Tippoo Sultaun's restless, but natural desire, to restore his Empire to its former splendor and strength. In addition to his correspondence with the French at Tranquebar, with those at the Isle of France, and with the Executive Directory at Paris, his embassy to Zeman Shah, his intrigues at Poonah and Hyderabad, and his correspondence with Mr. Raymond, (all which transactions appear distinctly in the records discovered at Seringapatam), furnish abundant evidence, that his antipathy to the English was the ruling passion of his heart, the main spring of his policy, and the fixed and fundamental principle of his councils and government.

22. The heir of Tippoo Sultaun must have been educated in the same principles, encouraged to indulge the same prejudices and passions, and instructed to form the same views of the interests and honour of the Throne of Mysore. These sentiments would necessarily acquire additional force in his mind, from the issue of the late war. Our unexampled success had subverted the foundations of his Father's empire, and transferred to our possession, every source of the

civil

civil or military power of Myſore; and placed on the Throne by our favour, and limited by our controul, he muſt have felt himſelf degraded to a ſtate of humiliation and weakneſs ſo abject, as no Prince of ſpirit would brook. Under ſuch an arrangement, our ſafety would have required us to retain, at leaſt, all the territory which we now hold by the Partition Treaty of Myſore. Whatever we retained, muſt have been conſidered by this Prince as a new uſurpation upon his royal inheritance, and an additional pledge of his degradation and diſgrace. In proportion to the reduction of his territory and reſources, he would have had leſs to loſe, and more to regain, in any ſtruggle for the recovery of his Father's empire; nor does it ſeem unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the heir of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, animated by the implacable ſpirit and bold example of his parents, and accuſtomed to the commanding proſpect of independent ſovereignty, and to the ſplendour of military glory, might deliberately hazard the remnant of his hereditary poſſeſſions, in purſuit of ſo proud an object, as the recovery of that vaſt and powerful empire, which for many years had rendered his anceſtors the ſcourge of the Carnatic, and the terror of this quarter of India.

23. In the moſt narrow view of the ſubject, it muſt be admitted, that the Son of Tippoo Sultaun muſt have felt a perpetual intereſt in the ſubverſion of any ſettlement of Myſore, founded on a partition of his Father's dominions, and a limitation of his own independence. If, therefore, a Prince of this race had been placed on the Throne of Myſore, the foundation of the new ſettlement would have been laid in the very principle of its own diſſolution. With ſuch a Prince, no ſincere alliance, no concord of ſentiment, or union of views, could ever have been eſtabliſhed: the appearance of amity or attachment muſt have been deluſive; even his ſubmiſſion muſt have been reluctant, if not treacherous; while all his intereſts, his habits, prejudices, and paſſions, his vices, and even his virtues, muſt have concurred to cheriſh an irreconcileable averſion to our name and power, and an eager deſire to abet the cauſe, and to exaſperate the animoſity, and to receive the aid of every enemy of the Britiſh Nation. Whatever degree of influence or ſtrength might have been left to the Native Government of Myſore, in ſuch hands, would always have been thrown into the ſcale oppoſed to their intereſts. The hoſtile power of Myſore would have been weakened, but not deſtroyed: an Enemy would have ſtill remained in the centre of your poſſeſſions, watching every occaſion to repair the misfortunes of his family, at their expence, and forming a point of union, for the machinations of every diſcontented faction in India, and for the intrigues of every emiſſary of the French.

24. Under

24. Under theſe circumſtances, the ſame anxiety for the ſecurity and repoſe of your poſſeſſions, which originally compelled me to reduce the power of Tippoo Sultaun, now appeared to require, that I ſhould provide effectually againſt the revival, in any degree, of a ſimilar danger in the perſon of his Son.

25. On the other hand, the reſtoration of the deſcendant of the ancient Rajahs of Myſore was recommended, by the ſame courſe of reaſoning which excluded the heir of the Uſurpation.

26. The indignities which the depoſed family of Myſore had ſuffered, eſpecially during the cruel and tyrannical reign of Tippoo Sultaun, and the ſtate of degradation and miſery to which they had been reduced, muſt naturally excite a ſentiment of gratitude and attachment in their minds, towards that Power which ſhould not only deliver them from oppreſſion, but raiſe them to a ſtate of conſiderable affluence and diſtinction. Between the Britiſh Government and this family, an intercourſe of friendſhip and kindneſs had ſubſiſted; in the moſt deſperate criſis of their adverſe fortune, they had formed no connexion with your enemies. Their elevation would be the ſpontaneous act of your generoſity, and from your ſupport alone, could they ever hope to be maintained upon the Throne, either againſt the family of Tippoo Sultaun, or againſt any other claimant. They muſt naturally view, with an eye of jealouſy, all the friends of the uſurping family, and conſequently be adverſe to the French, or to any State connected with that family, in its hereditary hatred of the Britiſh Government. The heir of the Rajah of Myſore, if placed on the Throne, muſt feel that his continuance in that ſtation depended on the ſtability of the new ſettlement in all its parts; it muſt therefore be his intereſt to unite, with cordiality and zeal, in every effort neceſſary to its harmony, efficiency, and vigour. The effect of ſuch an arrangement of the affairs of Myſore would not be limited to the mere deſtruction of the hoſtile power which menaced our ſafety: in the place of that power, would be ſubſtituted one whoſe intereſts and reſources might be abſolutely identified with our own; and the kingdom of Myſore, ſo long the ſource of calamity or alarm to the Carnatic, might become a new barrier of our defence, and might ſupply freſh means of wealth and ſtrength to the Company, their ſubjects, and Allies.

27. In addition to theſe, motives of policy, moral conſiderations, and ſentiments of generoſity and humanity, favoured the reſtoration of the ancient family of Myſore. Their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited ſufferings, rendered them peculiar objects of compaſſion and reſpect; nor could it be doubted, that their

Government

Government would be both more acceptable and more indulgent than that of the Mahomedan Usurpers, to the mass of the inhabitants of the country, composed almost entirely of Hindoos.

28. These considerations induced me to adopt the resolution of preferring the descendant of the Rajahs of Mysore to the Heir of Tippoo Sultaun.

29. I determined, at the same time, to grant to the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, a more munificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign, and to provide with the same liberality for all the Mahomedan Officers and Chiefs of the State, who had survived the Sultaun, and for the families of all those who had fallen in the course of the war.

30. For the accomplishment of a settlement founded on the principles which I have had the honour to detail to your Honourable Court in the preceding paragraphs, I issued a special commission, on the 4th of June, (Enclos. No. 1.) appointing Lieutenant General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, Commissioners for affairs of Mysore, with the ample powers specified in the commission; and I named Captains Malcolm and Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Golding and Lieutenant Charles Pasley, Assistant Secretaries to the Commission. As the favourable state of the country had rendered my presence at Seringapatam unnecessary, I accompanied the Commission with instructions, (Enclos. No. 2.) directing the Commissioners to proceed, without delay, to lay the foundations of the new arrangement; and for the purpose of precluding the intrigues of the Natives, and of all the great interests which were in suspence, I enjoined the Commissioners and their Secretaries to take an oath of secrecy, in order that no part of my plan might transpire, until the arrangements for its accomplishment had been completed.

31. The Commissioners assembled at Seringapatam on the 8th June, and under my instructions, (Enclos. No. 3 and 4.) the first step taken by them was to make provision for the surviving Officers and Chiefs of the late Sultaun, and for the families of those slain during the campaign; the particulars of this arrangement will appear in the letter of the Commissioners of the 12th June, an extract of which is annexed to this dispatch. (Enclos. No. 5.) I am happy to inform your Honourable Court, that this measure produced the most salutary effect, in tranquillizing the minds of the principal Mahomedans remaining in Mysore, and in placing the clemency and generosity of the British Government in the most conspicuous and honourable light. It was determined, that Meer Kummer

mer ud Deen ſhould be ſettled at Gurrumcondah, with a Jag-hire from the Nizam, and another from the Company. This arrangement having been concluded, Kummer ud Deen departed from Seringapatam on the 19th June, with many expreſſions of gratitude towards the Company's Government. The Brahmin, Purneah, who had been the principal financial miniſter of the late Sultaun, having given ſatisfactory proofs of his readineſs to ſerve the new Government in the ſame capacity, it was determined that he ſhould be appointed Dewan to the young Rajah of Myſore.

32. The next proceeding of the Commiſſioners, in purſuance of my directions, was to undertake the painful, but neceſſary taſk, of removing the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun from Seringapatam to the Carnatic. The details of this proceeding will appear in the letter from the Commiſſioners of the 12th of June. (Encloſ. No. 6.) I had previouſly given orders that the fortreſs of Vellore ſhould be prepared for the reception of the families; and I had appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to the command of that fortreſs, and alſo entruſted him with the payment of the ſtipends allotted to both families, directing him to ſpare no reaſonable expence in providing for their accommodation, on a ſcale ſuitable to their former rank and expectations. The four Princes, Futteh Hyder, Abdul Kawlik, Moyen-o-Deen, and Mohu-o-Deen, with their families, arrived at Vellore on the 12th of July: They expreſſed their ſatisfaction in the accommodations provided for them. The remainder of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, will be removed as ſoon as may be practicable.

33. Previouſly to the departure of the Princes from Seringapatam, the Commiſſioners had cautiouſly abſtained from all intercourſe with the family of the Rajah of Myſore; but as ſoon as the four elder Sons of the late Sultaun had left the capital, the Commiſſioners paid a viſit to the young Rajah, whom they found, with others of his perſecuted family, in a condition of poverty and humiliation, which excited the ſtrongeſt emotions of compaſſion, (Encloſ. No. 7, and 7 A.) It was determined to fix the reſidence of the Rajah in the ancient town of Myſore, as being the moſt eligible ſituation for the ſeat of his Government.

34. On the 5th of June, I had furniſhed the Commiſſioners with the firſt draft of a treaty between the Company and His Highneſs the Nizam, for the partition of Myſore; and having received the fulleſt communication of their ſentiments, and of thoſe of Meer Allum, on the ſubject, I made ſuch alterations as appeared to be adviſeable. On the 22d June, this treaty was executed by the Commiſſioners and Meer

 Allum,

Allum, at Seringapatam, and ratified by me, in Council, at Fort St. George, on the 26th of the ſame month, and by his Highneſs the Nizam, at Hyderabad, on the 13th July. It is annexed to this diſpatch, under the title of "The Partition Treaty of Myſore," (Encloſ. No. 8 and 9.) and is accompanied by a Memorial, explanatory of its ſeveral proviſions, the ſubſtance of which, however, I have already had the honour to ſubmit to you, in the preceding paragraphs of this letter. I have alſo added, for the information of your Honourable Court, a map of the Partition of the 22d of June, 1799, conſtructed by Captain Mackenzie, and ſeveral documents relating to the revenues of Myſore, furniſhed by Captain Macleod from the records at Seringapatam, together with a map conſtructed by Captain Marriot, (Encloſ. No. 10 to No. 14.) containing a view of the new diviſion of the country lately introduced by Tippoo Sultaun.

35. On the 30th of June, the Rajah of Myſore was formally placed on the Muſnud by the Commiſſioners, aſſiſted by Meer Allum. The letter of the Commiſſioners, (Encloſ. No. 15.) containing an account of this intereſting and affecting ceremony, is annexed to this diſpatch.

36. On the 8th of June, I had forwarded to the Commiſſioners the firſt draft of the Subſidiary Treaty to be concluded between the Company and the Rajah of Myſore. After an ample diſcuſſion with the Commiſſioners (who had communicated the whole arrangement to the Brahmin, Purneah, and conciliated his co-operation) and after the adoption of ſeveral alterations, this treaty was executed in the fortreſs of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by the Commiſſioners, and certain proxies on the part of the young Rajah, on the 8th of July, and ratified by me, in Council, on the 23d July, under the title of "The Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam:" It forms No. 16, of the papers annexed to this diſpatch. Although the treaty is accompanied by an explanatory Memorial, (Encloſ. No. 17.) I ſhall, in this place, requeſt the attention of your Honourable Court, to the main principle upon which its ſtipulations are founded.

37. In framing this engagement, it was my determination to eſtabliſh the moſt unqualified community of intereſts between the Government of Myſore and the Company, and to render the Rajah's northern frontier, in effect, a powerful link of our fence. With this view, I have engaged to undertake the protection of his country in conſideration of an annual ſubſidy of ſeven lacks of ſtar pagodas; but recollecting the inconveniencies and embarraſſments which have ariſen to all parties concerned, under the double Governments and conflicting authorities, unfortunately eſtabliſhed in Oude, the Carnatic,

Carnatic, and Tanjore, I resolved to reserve to the Company the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore, as well as an unlimited right of assuming the direct management of the country, and of requiring extraordinary aid, beyond the amount of the fixed subsidy, either in time of war, or of preparation for hostility.

38. Under this arrangement, I trust that I shall be enabled to command the whole resources of the Rajah's territory, to improve its cultivation, to extend its commerce, and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants. It appeared to me a more candid and liberal, as well as a more wise policy, to apprize the Rajah distinctly, at the moment of his accession, of the exact nature of his dependence on the Company, than to leave any matter for future doubt or discussion. The right of the Company to establish such an arrangement, either as affecting the Rajah or the Allies, has already been stated in this dispatch.

39. I entertain a sanguine expectation, that the Rajah and his Ministers, being fully apprized of the extensive powers reserved to the Company, will chearfully adopt such regulations, as shall render the actual exercise of those powers unnecessary. Much indulgence will be required at the commencement of the new Government; and it is my intention to abstain from any pressure upon the Rajah's finances, which, by embarrassing them, might tend to the impoverishment of the country, and to the distress of the people.

40. Soon after the enthronement of the Rajah, the Brahmin, Purneah, was appointed by the Commissioners to be his Highness's Dewan.

41. The eminent talents and integrity of Lieutenant Colonel Close, added to his extraordinary skill in the country languages, and to his experience in the manners, customs, and habits of the Natives of India, induced me to select him for the important charge of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore; he was accordingly appointed to that office, immediately after the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam had been signed; and the Commission was then dissolved, on the   of July.

42. Although your Honourable Court will perceive, in the Commission, the names of two persons of whose merits it may be difficult for me to form an impartial judgment, I feel it to be my duty to recommend the conduct of the Commissioners to your most public and distinguished approbation.

43. The Conclusion, within one month, of two treaties, so extensive in their consequences and complicated in their details, together with all the subordinate arrangements connected with this important settlement, will appear a more extraordinary

effort of diligence and ability, when it is remarked, that reference was neceſſarily made to me at Fort St. George, in every ſtage of the buſineſs. It will alſo be ſatisfactory to your Honourable Court to obſerve, that the whole arrangement has been conducted, at Seringapatam, with a ſpirit of humanity and liberality, which cannot fail to conciliate the good-will of the inhabitants of Myſore.

44. The command of Seringapatam will remain in the hands of Colonel Welleſley. It is a truſt of great delicacy and importance, which it is my duty to repoſe in a perſon of approved military talents and integrity, and to ſuperintend with peculiar vigilance and care.

45. Although I ſhall deem it prudent to detain the army in the field for a ſhort period of time, I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure your Honourable Court, that far the greater part of the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun is now in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity.

46. A detachment of the army of Bombay took poſſeſſion of Mangalore on the 4th of June; and the Province of Canara, with the exception of the fortreſs of Jemaulabad, appeared diſpoſed to ſubmit chearfully to our authority. I have little doubt, that the commanding officer of Jemaulabad will ſoon be induced to ſurrender to the Company's arms: in any event, however, he will be reduced without difficulty: in this confidence, a Collector has been appointed for the province of Canara.

47. The remainder of the Territory allotted to the Company in Coimbatoor has paſſed into our hands without any difficulty, and Collectors have been appointed for the adminiſtration of the revenue. The fort of Gurumcondah is in the poſſeſſion of his Highneſs the Nizam, and thoſe of Sera and Chittledroog are now garriſoned by the Britiſh troops. Some diſturbances have taken place in Bednore, in which province an adventurer had aſſembled a banditti, which had diſtreſſed the inhabitants of the country. A diviſion of the army being now on its progreſs towards Bednore, I have every reaſon to expect that the commotions in that quarter will ſpeedily be quelled.

48. The advantages reſulting to your intereſts, from the recent ſettlement of Myſore, are ſufficiently obvious as they appear in the preceding parts of this diſpatch, and in the papers which accompany it. It may not, however, be uſeleſs to ſubmit to your Honourable Court, in a connected form, a general view of the whole of this important queſtion, together with the reflections which have ariſen in my mind, from an anxious and aſſiduous attention to every branch of the ſubject.

49. Since the firſt war with Hyder Ally, the tranquillity of your poſſeſſions has been continually menaced by the power

of

of Myfore. Even in the intervals of peace which have fucceeded to the feveral wars in which the Company has been engaged with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, your fecurity in the Carnatic has ever been precarious. During the ceffation of actual hoftilities, the defigns of the Sovereign of Myfore have ftill continued uniformly hoftile, and his means of executing them have always remained confiderable, while the degrees of your fafety have fluctuated with the ftate of your military eftablifhments and preparations, and with the diftribution of your force.

50. The baneful effects of this perpetual ftate of uncertainty and folicitude, have been felt, not only in the decay of agriculture, and of the arts of peaceful induftry on the Coaft of Coromandel, and in the rebellious fpirit of certain defcriptions of your fubjects on that Coaft, and on the Coaft of Malabar, but, occafionally, throughout all India, in the diminution of the Britifh influence and confideration at foreign Courts, in the rifing hopes of the turbulent and difaffected, and in the decline of public and private credit, fhaken by repeated rumours of war, and by the conftant neceffity of guarding againft furprize, from the fudden aggreffion of an enemy, whom no clemency or moderation could conciliate, and no faith could bind.

51. The reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's power and refources, effected by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, had weakened, but not extinguifhed, the caufe of thefe complicated evils. Soon after the conclufion of peace, this caufe and its effects appear to have recovered a confiderable degree of activity and vigour, until, in the year 1796, the intrigues and military movements of Tippoo Sultaun compelled the Government General to affemble the army on the Coaft of Coromandel, and in Autumn of 1797, fuch apprehenfions were jufty entertained of his defigns and power, as induced the Government of Fort St. George to abandon the profecution of an expedition ably planned, intimately connected with your interefts, and which had already brought a heavy charge on your finances.

52. Judicious indeed, and provident, was the policy which dictated the relinquifhment of that enterprize, fince fubfequent difcoveries and events have manifefted the great probability (if not the abfolute certainty) that the departure of the large force deftined for Manilla would have proved a fignal to the watchful vengeance of Tippoo Sultaun to invade the Carnatic, even without waiting for the aid of a French force, the affiftance of which might not, perhaps, have appeared to him neceffary, during the abfence of a confiderable portion of our army.

 53. But

53. But the apprehenſion of the deſigns and movements of the power of Myſore had never, perhaps, been more anxiouſly or more juſtly entertained, than between the months of June and September 1798. It cannot be denied, that during that period, your intereſts were menaced by a combination of the moſt ſerious dangers. The anxiety and fears hitherto entertained, with regard to the deſigns of Tippoo Sultaun, were now confirmed, by a certain knowledge of his having actually propoſed to the French projects of the moſt extenſive hoſtility againſt your Poſſeſſions in India. The alarm, as well as the danger, were conſiderably aggravated by the formidable preparations of the French in the Mediterranean, by the apparently deſperate ſtate of our alliances in the Decan, and by the peculiar ſituation of the Court of Hyderbad, ſubjected to the will of a powerful French army and French faction.

54. The ſituation of our Allies at this period of general deſpondency, is now well known to your Honourable Court; it will therefore be ſufficient, in this place, to obſerve, that the degree of danger, with which the Nizam and Peſhwa were threatened by the impending ſtorm, exceeded that which menaced our poſſeſſions. It is true, that Tippoo Sultaun's views againſt the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad were oſtenſibly limited to the recovery of the ceſſions made by him to thoſe Powers in 1792; but it cannot be doubted, that his ambition and rapacity would have augmented with the progreſs of his victories, and his revenge was not of a temper to be mitigated by ſucceſs.

55. Your Honourable Court is apprized of the changes which ſucceſſively and rapidly took place in the condition of our alliances, and of our army, ſubſtituting at Hyderabad, in place of a French faction, and a French army, Britiſh influence and a conſiderable Britiſh force, and producing, ultimately, the happy reſtoration of confidence and energy among your ſervants at Fort St. George; it is, therefore, unneceſſary to dwell on that part of the ſubject; but it may be expedient to advert to the ſtate of the general expectations, at different periods of time previous to the war, and to compare our actual ſituation with thoſe expectations, as well as with our poſition in the month of June 1798.

56. At that time, even the moſt ſanguine diſpoſitions, and thoſe leaſt affected by the prevalent panic, would probably have been content to have detached Tippoo Sultaun from his alliance with the French Nation, in the hope that, without the aid of a French force, he would not attempt to diſturb the tranquillity of the Carnatic.

57. Even at a later period, when the ſubverſion of the French party at Hyderabad, the reſtoration of the Nizam to the

the condition of an efficient Ally, and the advanced ſtate of our military preparations, had inſpired a general ſpirit of confidence and zeal, the moſt confident and zealous would have deemed the iſſue of the approaching conteſt proſperous, as well as honourable, if it had effected a conſiderable reduction of the power and reſources of Tippoo Sultaun, and had obtained a reaſonable indemnity for the expenſes of the Allies.

58. The entire deſtruction of Tippoo Sultaun's power, or the abſolute transfer of his reſources, to any hand leſs inimical or leſs violent, would have been deemed a glorious termination, even of a long and expenſive conteſt.

59. But the ſucceſs of your arms in the ſhort period of the late campaign, has not merely excluded the French from Myſore, provided an ample indemnity to you and to your Ally for the charges of the war, deſtroyed the hoſtile power of Tippoo Sultaun, and effectually precluded its revival, but has transferred the ſword of your implacable enemy into your own hands, and turned to your uſe the main ſprings of his wealth and ſtrength.

60. By the Partition-Treaty of Myſore, you have acquired an augmentation of direct territorial revenue, to the annual amount of about Star Pagodas 6,47,641. 10. By the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam you have ſecured an annual ſubſidy of Star Pagodas 7,00,000, making, together with your new territorial revenue, the ſum of Star Pagodas 13,47,641. 10. and leaving (after deducting the proviſion allotted for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun) an annual increaſe of your funds in this quarter of India, equal to Star Pagodas 11,47,641. 10. But a reaſonable expectation is entertained, that the territory acquired by the Company, under the Treaty of Myſore, will yield, in the courſe of a few years, a ſum not leſs than Star Pagodas 14,78,698. If ſuch an advance in the nominal revenue of the acquired diſtricts ſhould actually be realized, the poſitive augmentation of your available annual reſources, in conſequence of the late ſettlement of Myſore, will amount nearly to twenty lacs of Star Pagodas: but in eſtimating the increaſe of your annual available reſources, ſince the month of June 1798, the augmentation which took place in the ſubſidy payable by the Nizam is not to be omitted. By the treaty of Hyderabad, concluded on the firſt of September 1798, the annual ſubſidy was augmented from Arcot Rupees 6,44,556 to Arcot Rupees 24,17,100, making an increaſe annually of Arcot Rupees 17,72,544, or Star Pagodas 5,64,982. Thus the total augmentation of your available annual reſources, ſince June 1798, in this quarter of your poſſeſſions, amounts actually to Star Pagodas 17,12,623, and if the revenue of the newly acquired territory

territory ſhould be realized (according to juſt expectation) will amount to Star Pagodas 25,43,680.

61. Againſt theſe acquiſitions, muſt be placed the expenſe of whatever additions it may be found neceſſary to make to your military force, either in conſequence of the extenſion of your territory, or of the ſubſidiary engagements which have been contracted with the Nizam, and with the Rajah of Myſore.

62. The ſubſidiary force at Hyderabad muſt be conſidered as a part of your efficient ſtrength, prepared for your ſervice on any emergency, and ready to aid you, in any future war, as it has done in the laſt. It does not appear to me probable, that it will be neceſſary to make any conſiderable addition to the military eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George, in conſequence of the Treaty of Hyderabad; nor do I apprehend, that the requiſite increaſe of that eſtabliſhment, and of the army of Bombay, in conſequence of the two treaties annexed to this diſpatch, will bear any proportion to the increaſe of your revenue and reſources: for it muſt never be forgotten, that while your territory has been extended, your frontier has been contracted and ſtrengthened, your principal enemy utterly deſtroyed, and an Ally and dependant of the Company eſtabliſhed on his throne.

63. I do not yet poſſeſs the means of ſtating, with ſufficient accuracy, to your Honourable Court, either the amount of the charges incurred in conſequence of the various meaſures of preparation and precaution, which became neceſſary on the diſcovery of Tippoo Sultaun's hoſtile deſigns in June 1798, or the amount of the expenſe which is to be placed to the account of the operations of the late war. The accumulated charges, both of our preparations and of the war, muſt be conſiderable; but whenever a ſtatement of the expenſes of the late war can be ſubmitted to your Honourable Court, your wiſdom and juſtice will neceſſarily diſtinguiſh the charges incurred for the purpoſe of aſſembling an effective army in the field, from thoſe actually belonging to the operations of your armies in Myſore, and to the ſiege of Seringapatam.

64. From the moment that Tippoo Sultaun's negotiation had tranſpired, it became an indiſpenſable duty to place the Carnatic in a poſture of complete defence. The experience of former wars with Myſore, the nature of the frontier of the Carnatic (expoſed, in various points, by its almoſt innumerable paſſes, to the incurſion of the enemy) the actual ſtate of affairs in India and in Europe, all concurred to convince me, that the only rational ſyſtem of defence againſt Tippoo Sultaun was, to aſſemble your armies on the Coaſt of Coromandel and Malabar, in ſuch force, in ſuch a ſtate of equipment,

ment, and in ſuch a poſition, as ſhould excite in the mind of the Sultaun a juſt alarm for the ſafety of his capital. No other plan was calculated to ſecure the Carnatic against the ravages of his numerous cavalry; becauſe no other plan would have compelled him to concentrate his forces within his own territories, for the defence of the vital point of his empire. His capital was not only the object of his pride, but the center of his power; it was the ſtrongeſt fortification, the principal granary of his army, his only arſenal, the repoſitory of his treaſure, and the priſon of the legitimate claimant of his throne, as well as of the families of all his great chieftains, whoſe obedience he ſecured by retaining the object of their reverence and affection, within the walls of the fortreſs of Seringapatam. On the preſervation of that fortreſs, therefore, depended the fate of his empire, and (although I did not neglect any practicable precaution againſt the contrary courſe of events) my judgment was always decided, that he would never abandon the defence of Seringapatam, but with his life.

65. The ſucceſs of the plan (founded on this opinion) fully anſwered its primary purpoſe, ſince no part of the Sultaun's force ventured to enter the Company's poſſeſſions in the Carnatic during the late hoſtilities. It alſo fully anſwered the ſecondary purpoſe, of enabling your armies (when our ſpecific negotiation had failed) to act offenſively, with promptitude, vigour, and effect.

66. Neither the expenſe of the magazines of grain and other ſtores, on either Coaſt, nor of the battering train, with its equipment of cattle, ought therefore to be charged to the account of the war; for every expenſe incurred previous to the 3d February 1799 (the day on which Lieutenant General Harris received orders to march) muſt and would have been incurred, if no war had taken place, and ought to be charged to the account of the indiſpenſable defence of your poſſeſſions, according to the only plan which could provide effectually for that object.

67. The expenſes of moving the battering train to Seringapatam, as well as of maintaining the army in Myſore, cannot have much exceeded the charges which muſt have been continued, if the whole had remained within your frontier; and when it is conſidered, that if the army with the battering train had not moved to Seringapatam, the expenſive, but neceſſary ſyſtem of defence already explained, muſt have been protracted, until all danger from Tippoo Sultaun's connection with the French ſhould have been averted, your Honourable Court will probably ſanction my decided opinion, that the rapid movement of the Britiſh forces towards the ſcene of their certain

certain triumph, was not only the most effectual, but the most economical measure which could have been adopted, to frustrate the views of the enemy, and to secure the tranquillity of your possessions.

68. For, on the one hand, no prospect appeared of any practicable reduction in the expense of a defensive system, during the continuance of the war between Great Britain and France, while every hour of delay in the movement of our army, afforded to Tippoo Sultaun the means of increasing his strength, of receiving succours from the French, and consequently, of aggravating to the Company, both the expense and hazard of the impending contest.

69. On the other hand, the state of our army, the arrangements which had been made for its equipment and supply in every department, and the period of the season, left no doubt, that the great object of the war would be attained in one short campaign. Nor did this calculation prove to have been in any degree sanguine; for although an alarm of a deficiency of grain prevailed in the army before Seringapatam on the 16th of April, it appeared soon after, upon an accurate examination, that at that time, (exclusive of the immense depôt established in the district of Coorga) a quantity of grain remained in camp, sufficient to maintain the whole of the fighting men of the army, at half allowance, until the 20th of May; and on the 13th of that month, Major General Floyd returned to Seringapatam, with the large supplies which had been forwarded from the Carnatic, under the care of Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown. It may also be useful to remark, in this place, that if any accident had protracted the operations of the siege, beyond the 4th of May, ample time would still have remained for the reduction of the place, previous to the rising of the Cavery, since the four eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun, with an escort of 1,500 men, and a considerable train of attendants, crossed that river on the 18th of June, on which day the water was nearly as low as on the day of the assault.

70. Reviewing all these circumstances, your Honourable Court will hereafter compare the expense incurred by the movement of the army to Seringapatam, with the probable charges of any other practicable plan of policy, or of military operation. In any view of the subject it will probably appear, that the increase of your revenue and pecuniary resources, obtained by the issue of the war, far overbalances the combined expense of the preparations for your defence, and of the operations of the late campaign.

71. But in addition to this positive indemnification for your expenses, your Honourable Court will also consider the augmentation

mentation of your commercial and military reſources from the conqueſt of Myſore.

72. Hitherto, all traffic between your ſubjects or dependants and thoſe of the late Sultaun was nearly prohibited, by the reſtraints to which his hatred of the Britiſh Nation, or his ignorance and prejudice, had ſubjected the communication with your poſſeſſions. Theſe reſtraints being removed, and every proper encouragement to commercial intercourſe being ſubſtituted in their place, it may reaſonably be expected, that the neighbouring, and now united countries of the Carnatic and Myſore, will mutually conſume a conſiderable portion of their reſpective productions and manufactures, and that even a proportion of Britiſh commodities will ſoon find a market in Myſore. My information, with regard to the articles produced, manufactured, or conſumed, in the countries acquired by the Company and by the Rajah of Myſore, is at preſent too imperfect to enable me to form any accurate calculation of the poſſible increaſe of the imports from the Coaſt of Malabar to Europe; but it appears probable, that your inveſtment in the article of pepper may ſoon be augmented, to any extent which you may deem adviſable.

73. Your military reſources may be conſidered to have received a great augmentation, not only from the additional ſupplies of grain, proviſions, and cattle, which your connection with Myſore places at your diſpoſal, but from the new channels which it opens for recruiting the native force, both of the Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. Under this head, may alſo be conſidered the ſuperiority of the climate of Myſore, to any in this quarter of India, and the means which it affords of preſerving the health, and conſequent efficiency of European troops.

74. Highly as I eſtimate theſe immediate and direct advantages of revenue, and of commercial and military reſource, I conſider the recent ſettlement of Myſore to be equally important to your intereſts, in its tendency to increaſe your political conſideration and influence among the Native Powers of India, together with your means of maintaining internal tranquillity and order among your ſubjects and dependants, and of defending your poſſeſſions againſt any enemy, either Aſiatic or European.

75. Theſe are principles of ſubſtantial and durable ſecurity, the operation of which muſt be felt throughout every part of your poſſeſſions, and in every branch of your affairs both in India and Europe.

76. The balance which it was the policy of the Treaty of Seringapatam, in 1792, to eſtabliſh between the Native Powers of India, was ſoon deranged by the courſe of events:

our

our influence in the general ſcale proved inſufficient, not only to maintain peace between our Allies, but to check either the rapid decline of their reſpective reſources and ſtrength, or the growing aſcendency of the French faction at Hyderabad, or the ſyſtematic machinations of Tippoo Sultaun. Experience has manifeſted, that the power preſerved to that infatuated and reſtleſs Prince, muſt always have been thrown into the ſcale oppoſed to our intereſts, and that, in no poſſible combination or conflict of the politics of Poonah and Hyderabad, could the interpoſition or neutrality of Tippoo Sultaun take a bias favourable to our ſecurity. If he menaced war, or ſought alliance with either or with both thoſe States, his uniform object was our diſturbance: If he remained neuter, either in their diſſentions or union, it was to preſerve his own ſtrength unimpaired for that conteſt with ours, which formed the favourite ſcope of all his views. In no caſe, has his power been brought into action, or remained at reſt, without a hoſtile deſign, and an injurious effect to our influence and conſideration. The balance is now in our own hands; we now poſſeſs the irreſiſtible power, either of concentrating the moſt efficient part of the reſources of Myſore in one maſs, for our ſingle defence againſt any poſſible combination; or of throwing the ſame weight into that ſcale, which ſhall appear to require ſuch an aid, for the preſervation of the general tranquillity on the ſolid baſis of moderation and juſtice.

77. The connection between the Nizam and the French is entirely diſſolved, under circumſtances which, I truſt, will render its renewal impracticable, at leaſt for many years.

78. The intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun among the Rajahs inhabiting the Coaſt of Malabar, among the Poligars in the Carnatic, and among every other deſcription of your diſaffected or refractory ſubjects, were the ſources of continual commotion within your territories, while the vicinity of the hoſtile frontier of Myſore offered refuge and impunity to every offender againſt your authority, and to every diſturber of the public peace. It may reaſonably be expected, that the eſtabliſhment of your influence in Myſore, will operate as a powerful check on the ſpirit of diſorder in your own poſſeſſions, and by removing the cauſes of internal weakneſs, may enable you to oppoſe every foreign attack with greater confidence and vigour.

79. Such appear to me to be the conſequences of the late ſettlement, as they relate more immediately to the intereſts of the Honourable Company; but it will be proper to conſider them alſo as they affect our Allies.

80. The eſtabliſhment of a Hindoo State in Myſore, with the reſtoration of the temples and endowments of that religion, muſt

muſt be grateful to the Government of Poonah, independently of the advantages ariſing from the ſubſtitution of a power of the ſame religion and of pacific views, in the place of an odious Mahomedan Uſurpation. ſcarcely leſs hoſtile to the Mahratta than to the Britiſh Nation.

81. With regard to the Nizam, the ſolid and permanent benefits which have reſulted to his Highneſs from the recent improvement of his connection with the Company, and particularly from the new ſettlement of Myſore, are obvious and conſiderable. The exiſtence of his throne was ſaved, by the deſtruction of the French party at Hyderabad, in October 1798. The formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun, which perpetually menaced his Highneſs's poſſeſſions, and filled his court and dominions with intrigues and treaſon, has been annihilated, and a friendly and allied State eſtabliſhed in Myſore. His Highneſs has received a large increaſe of territory, revenue, and power, together with ſeveral important fortreſſes, tending greatly to ſecure the tranquillity of his dominions. His expenſes in the war have been inconſiderable; and if a compariſon were to be inſtituted, of the advantages accruing to him and to the Company from the whole arrangement, thoſe obtained by his Highneſs would be found to preponderate: for the danger from which he has been delivered, was even more imminent than that which menaced the Company's poſſeſſions; and while his expenſes have borne no proportion to ours, he has attained equal benefits, both of indemnification and ſecurity. The collateral benefits derivable by the Company from its connection with the Rajah of Myſore, will neceſſarily extend to the Nizam, and be ſcarcely leſs felt by him than by us, while he ſhall remain faithful to his alliance with the Company. I have the ſatisfaction to know, that his moſt able and experienced counſellors are fully ſenſible of the extenſive and ſolid benefits acquired by his Highneſs, under the general operation of the late treaties, I am therefore perſuaded, that his Highneſs's juſt ſenſe of the permanent intereſts of his State, will command his cordial co-operation in the maintenance of the new ſettlement.

82. The intereſts of the Rajah of Myſore being identified with thoſe of the Company, and the ſafety, proſperity, and honour of the Peſhwa and of the Nizam being amply ſecured by the Treaties of Hyderabad and Myſore, and by the Subſidiary Treaty of Seringapatam, I entertain a confident expectation, that the recent ſettlement of the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun will prove not leſs durable than, I truſt, it will be found equitable in its fundamental principles, beneficial in its general operation, and conformable, in every point

of

of view, to the liberal character of the English East-India Company, and to the just and moderate policy established by Parliament for the Government of the British Empire in India.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

Fort St. George, (Signed) MORNINGTON.
3d August, 1799.

ENCLOSURES.

(No. 1.)—COMMISSION for MYSORE; dated 4th June, 1799.

Richard Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c. Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to all whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas the glorious success of the British and Allied Arms in Mysore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun to the joint power and authority of the Honorable the English East-India Company, and of his Highness the Soubah of the Decan, their Friend and Ally; and whereas his said Highness has given full power and authority to the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to conduct and order the interests of His Highness in the said possessions, and to conclude such an arrangement thereof, as shall appear to his Lordship to be most expedient for the security and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the Allies; now know ye, that for the more speedy conclusion of such a salutary arrangement, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity, by the settlement of the said conquered territories, I, the said Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General as aforesaid, do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel Willam Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners for the settlement of the territories so recently conquered from the said Tippoo Sultaun, and to be and be styled Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all such treaties, and to make and issue all such temporary and provisional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military Government, and of the revenues of the said territories, as may be necessary for the immediate administration and settlement thereof: the said Commissioners

to be, nevertheless, subject to such orders and instructions as they shall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the signature of one of their Secretaries. And I do hereby empower the said Commissioners to hold their meetings at such places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elsewhere, as they shall judge most convenient, and to adjourn, from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting, according to the exigence of the public service. And I authorize and direct the said Commissioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum Bahauder, touching the objects of this Commission; and I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Edward Golding to be Assistant Secretary to the said Commission, during my pleasure. And before the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or trusts vested in them by this Commission, save only the power of administering the oath hereinafter mentioned, he or they shall severally take and subscribe the following oath; that is to say:

I, *A. B.* do faithfully promise and swear, that as a Commissioner for the Affairs of Mysore, I will execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me, according to the best of my skill and judgment, without favour or affection, prejudice or malice, to any person whatever. I will not disclose or make known any of the orders or instructions which shall be transmitted to me, or to the said Commissioners, or by the Governor General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, save only to the other Members of this Commission, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same, respectively, or in recording the proceedings of the said Commissioners, or unless I shall be authorized by the Governor General to disclose or make known the same. I do further promise and swear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myself or by any other person for my use or on my behalf, or the behalf or for the use of any other person, any sum of money, or other valuable thing, by way of gift, present, or otherwise; and that to the Governor General in Council I will justly and truly account for, answer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and sums of money, which shall come to my hands, or to the hands of any person or persons in trust for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers and authorities vested in the said Commissioners by the said Governor General.

So help me God.

Which oath any two of the said Commissioners shall, and are hereby empowered to administer to the others of them.

And

And the said oath shall be entered by one of the Secretaries to the Commission amongst the acts of the Board, and be duly subscribed and attested by the said Commissioners, at the time of their taking and administering the same to each other, respectively: and the several Secretaries, and other Officers of the said Board of Commissioners, shall also take and subscribe, before the said Board, such oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the said Board shall direct. And when any three of the said Commissioners shall have taken the oath, they shall immediately constitute a Board, and proceed to act under the Commission. And I do hereby empower and direct the said Commissioners to take charge and render an exact account to me, of all such public property as has been, or shall be found, within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and also to collect and bring to account all such arrears of revenue, and all such sums of money as were due to the Sirkar on the 4th of May 1799, or have or shall become due to the Government of the Allies, from and after that day. Provided always, that this order shall not be construed to prevent or impede the distribution among the Allied Army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam on the 4th of May, according to the general order issued by the Governor General in Council, under date the : and provided also, that nothing contained in this Commission shall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the said 4th day of May 1799, to obtain from the Commissioners an attested account of the public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all such captors may be heard and determined by the Governor General in Council, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors, or by His Majesty in Council, according to the nature of the case. And I do hereby authorize and direct the said Commissioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this Commission, to issue a proclamation, notifying the restoration of tranquillity, and promising to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, security of person and of private property, encouraging them to resume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the Allies. And I further direct, that the said proclamation shall contain the strictest injunctions, under the most severe penalties, to all persons within the said territories, to abstain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

(No. 2.)

(No. 2.)—*Instructions to the Commissioners of Mysore; dated 4th of June, 1799.*

[Secret.]

To the COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Mysore.

Gentlemen,

1. The Commission which accompanies this letter, will apprize you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it adviseable to entrust to you. These powers necessarily supersede those which I had delegated, during the campaign, to the Commission appointed to assist Lieutenant General Harris, in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favourable situation of affairs in Mysore, appearing to render my presence at Seringapatam quite unnecessary, I have again taken the resolution of remaining at Madras; and I therefore propose to confide to you such a portion of my authority, as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a settlement of the country without my presence. Whatever three members of the Commission shall be present at Seringapatam, on the arrival of this dispatch, will proceed immediately to act under the Commission, and to execute the instructions contained in this letter.

2. The restoration of the representative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Mysore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the Allies, in which the interests of the Mahrattas should be conciliated, appearing to me, under all circumstances of the case, to be the most adviseable basis on which any new settlement of the country can be rested, I have resolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on these principles, and I hope in the course of to-morrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper instructions annexed, for the purpose of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the mean while, it is absolutely necessary that certain measures of precaution should be immediately adopted, in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. These measures relate, First, to the satisfaction of the principal Mussulman Sirdars, and of the Kelledars of the several forts; Secondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultaun from Mysore, with the least practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the first object, I have already forwarded to the Honourable Mr. Henry Wellesley, a letter to Meer Allum, and a copy of a letter from the Nizam to me, which I trust will enable you to give complete satisfaction to Kummeer ud Deen; and unless you expect any considerable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I desire that you will take the earliest measures to induce him to repair

to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Mussulmans, you should immediately enter into such pacific engagements, as shall preclude the possibility of any alarm in their minds, with respect to their situation and prospects, under any new arrangement of the country.

4. I rely on your discretion to conclude such an arrangement, with as little burthen to the finances of the Company as circumstances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's Sirdars ought not to become an exclusive charge upon the Company. They must be employed and provided for by the Allies, and by the Rajah of Mysore, collectively: the families of the Sirdars slain during the campaign, must also be provided for in the same manner.

5. The Kelledars, who have surrendered, and those who still holds forts in their possession, should be paid their arrears for the month of April at least, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On dismissing any of them, liberal gratuities should be given them, for the purpose of conciliation. All these charges may hereafter be adjusted between the Allies.

6. As soon as you shall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Mussulman interest are in sufficient forwardness, you will proceed to take the necessary measures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indispensable measure, cannot be entrusted to any person more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion, than Colonel Wellesley; and I therefore commit to his discretion, activity, and humanity, the whole arrangement, subject always to such suggestions, as may be offered by the other members of the Commission. I have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortress of Vellore, which is destined for the future residence of the Sultaun's family. Colonel Doveton is also appointed Pay-master of Stipends to the Family; and he has been directed to make every possible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reasonable expence will be spared, to render their habitation suitable to their former rank and expectations; and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Wellesley will judge, whether it may be necessary to give either to the whole or to any branch of the family, any specific assurance of the exact amount of the sums to be allotted to them respectively. If any such particular explanation should appear necessary for their satisfaction, I authorize you to make the allotment of stipend to each of them, as well for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the whole family be not stated at more than three, or at the

utmost

utmost four lacks of pagodas. The Sons of the late Sultaun may be accompanied by such attendants as they may select, provided the number be not so great as to endanger the public tranquillity, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultaun. It might be desirable, that Ali Reza should accompany the Princes, as he appears to be attached to the interests of the Company, and at the same time to entertain considerable affection for the Princes. The females and children of the several families must follow the Princes, as speedily as possible. Colonel Wellesley, in my name, will give the most unequivocal assurances of protection and indulgence to every branch of the family; and at a proper time, he will deliver the letters for the four eldest Sons of Tippoo, forwarded by the Persian Translator to Mr. Henry Wellesley. If General Harris should be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am persuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Mysore, which I feel myself bound, by every principle of duty towards the British interests in India, to accomplish without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmost degree of surprize and concern, that the Zenana in the Palace of the Sultaun was searched for treasure, some time after the capture of the place: I could have wished, for the honour of the British name, that the apartments of the women had not been disturbed. In the heat and confusion of an assault, such excesses are frequently unavoidable; but I shall for ever lament, that this scene should have been acted long after the contest had subsided, and when the whole place had submitted to the superiority of our victorious arms. If any personal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I trust that the Commander in Chief will make it his business to vindicate the humanity of the British character, by using the most zealous exertions to obtain a full restitution of the property in question.

8. After this observation, it is superfluous to add my most anxious expectation, that the utmost degree of care will be taken to secure the personal property of the Princes and of the women, when the period of their removal shall arrive.

9. You will of course apply to the Commander in Chief, for such an escort as may be necessary to convey the family of Tippoo to the place of their destination; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, so as to preclude the possibility of any commotion or escape. It is desirable, that some Officer, conversant in the language, manners, and customs of the Natives, and of approved humanity, should accompany the Princes, until Lieutenant Colonel Doveton can meet them.—His qualifications for the trust which I have reposed in him, are too well known to require any illustration.

 10. In

10. In exercising the general powers vested in you by the accompanying Commission, I desire that you will not interfere in the management of the province of Canara, until you shall receive further instructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the Government of that province; and until I shall have received his report, I cannot decide the system of measures, most eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprize the Commissioners, whose power is superseded by this new Commission, of my entire approbation of their services; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

11. The present regulation is founded on an opinion, that the Commander in Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to spare more than one of his confidential staff from about his person. My selection of Lieutenant Colonel Close has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and customs, but my determination to establish him in the important office of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore, as soon as that Prince shall be placed on the Musnud. You will observe, that the Commission enjoins all the Commissioners, and persons employed under them, to take an oath of Secrecy, previously to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the Commission to any member, who may happen to be absent from Seringapatam when the dispatch shall arrive: but the contents of this dispatch must not be communicated by the person to whom it is addressed, to any person who shall not have taken the oath of secrecy prescribed in the Commission, excepting Meer Allum.

12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an useful effect, in drawing the multitude of Mussulmans from Seringapatam. This would enable the Commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortifications, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it strictly a military station. I recommend the earliest possible attention to this measure, as being of essential importance to our security in Mysore.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, (*Signed*) MORNINGTON.
June 4th, 1799.

(No. 3.) *From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 8th June, 1799.*

To the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's secret letter, under date the 4th instant, together with the Commission accompanying it

2. The Honorable Colonel Wellesley, Mr. Wellesley, and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, having been regularly sworn in, as members of the Commission, according to the form prescribed by your Lordship, the Commission will proceed, without delay, to act in conformity to your Lordship's instructions.

3. Captain Malcolm, one of the Secretaries to the Commission, and Mr. Golding, Assistant Secretary, have also taken the necessary oath.

4. We feel great satisfaction, in being able to assure your Lordship, that before the Zenana was searched for treasure, separate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted, to secure them from the possibility of being exposed to any inconvenience: No treasure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article whatever conveyed from thence.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Wellesley,*
Henry Wellesley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
8th June, 1799.

(No. 4.)—*From the Mysore Commissioners to the Commander in Chief; dated 12th June, 1799.*

To his Excellency Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. Camp.

Sir,

Upon mature deliberation, we deem it of the last importance, that the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor General, with respect to the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun,

Sultaun, should be carried into effect, without delay, and that they should be removed from the Fort of Seringapatam with all practicable expedition.

We have the honour to enclose for your information, a statement of the number of draft and carriage cattle, which will be necessary for the removal of the four elder Princes, with their respective families.

As Colonel Wellesley finds it impossible to procure a sufficient number in the neighbourhood of this place, we request that you will furnish him with the number required, from the cattle in use with the army.

We would hope that the arrangement we propose will not interfere with the intentions you may have formed, of moving the army shortly in the direction of Sera; but we conceive the removal of the Princes to supersede every other consideration.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Wellesley*,
Henry Wellesley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick,
By. Close.

Seringapatam,
12th June, 1799.

(No. 5.) *From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 12th June, 1799.*

My Lord,

We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that having yesterday taken into consideration the most eligible means of carrying into effect the measure of conciliation, towards the principal surviving Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun (residing at present in the city) suggested by the directions contained in the second paragraph of your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant, we came to the following resolutions:

First. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each:

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Meer Gholum Ali Meer, Suddoor, -	3000
Gholam Ali Khan, Vakeel, - -	3000
Ali Reza Khan, ditto - -	3000
Badruz Zemaun Khan - - -	3000
Syed Mahomed Khan - - -	2400

Secondly.

Secondly. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each:

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Khan Jehan Khan - - - -	500
Syed Mohu ud Deen - - - -	500
Abdul Wahab - - - -	500
Abdul Kuddoos - - - -	500
Bankur Sahib (Son of Budnoy Zemaun Khan)	600
Hussein Sahib (Ditto) - - -	600

Thirdly. To promise, in the name of the Company, stipends or allowances to the following persons equal to half the amount of their respective salaries under the late Government; such stipends to be continued to them during good behaviour, or so long as they should remain unemployed, either by the Company or its Allies:

	Former Pay Cant. Pagodas	Present Pay, Cant. Pagodas.
Meer Ghobam Hassein -	840	420
Syed Yassin, -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed Deen, -	700	350
Mahomed Hullem, - -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed, - -	700	350
Syed Shaw Abbas, - -	700	350
Mahomed Ismail, - -	560	280
Abdul Mahomed, - -	560	280
Meer Ibrahim, - -	630	315
Mahomed Syed, - -	630	315
Mahomed Ismail, - -	630	315
Hafez Mahomed Khan, -	630	315
Mahomed Hussein, -	420	210

In our selection of the three first of the Sirdars, named under the first head, we were guided by considerations, referring partly to the services which they had rendered, or the good dispositions which they had manifested towards the British Government, and partly, to the high respect entertained for their character, and to the weight and authority which they are universally acknowledged to possess amongst the Mahomedans of this country.

With respect to the two last, we were influenced solely by a regard to the latter of the preceding considerations.

All the persons named under the second head (with the exception of Bankur Sahib and Hussin Sahib, who are sons of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) were Meer Meerans under the late Government,

Government, and have been reported to us as men of the moft refpectable characters in that rank.

In fixing the amount of the penfions to be granted to the Sirdars, already enumerated, our attention was not fo much directed to the amount of their refpective falaries under the late Tippoo Sultaun, as to the policy of fecuring, by a liberal provifion, the attachment of fo many perfons of rank and influence, to the interefts and welfare of the Britifh Government in India.

It did not appear adviseable to us, to fetter the provifion to be made for the foregoing perfons, by any conditions which might be thought to derogate from the liberality and munificence of the Company: we determined, therefore, to be fatisfied with fignifying to them, that we had no doubt their conduct would be fuch, as to fecure a continuance of the favor and protection of the Britifh Government.

The perfons included in the laft lift, had alfo held the rank of Meer Meerans, under the late Government, but did not appear to us to poffefs fuch weight of character, as to entitle them to equal confideration with thofe of the fame rank, enumerated under our fecond refolution.

All the Sirdars mentioned under the foregoing heads, attended us this morning, by appointment, and were received by us, according to the claffes into which we had previoufly arranged them. We then proceeded to ftate to each clafs, feparately, the powers with which we were entrufted by your Lordfhip, and the refolutions which, under thofe powers, we had adopted with refpect to them.

We have great fatisfaction in informing your Lordfhip, that this communication was received by every individual with very lively fenfations of gratitude, and, in feveral inftances, of wonder; many of them expreffing the greateft aftonifhment at the unparallefed condefcention and generofity of the Company's Government, in manifefting fo much confideration for perfons who had fo recently borne arms againft them, and who could not affert any claims to their favor and protection.

From the manner in which the bounty of your Lordfhip to thefe perfons has been received, we entertain a confident expectation, that the meafure will produce the happieft effect, in tranquillizing and conciliating all claffes of people, and in preparing their minds for the new order of things, about to be eftablifhed under your Lordfhip's inftructions.

Your Lordfhip will obferve, that the total amount of the allowances which we have hitherto agreed to grant to the Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun, does not exceed the annual fum of Star Pagodas 20,907. 2. 6,

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We shall, no doubt, find it necessary to augment the present list of pensioners, and to make provision for the families of certain Sirdars deceased, whose pretensions we have not yet taken into our consideration, excepting in the instance of Syed Sahib's family (consisting of eighteen persons, male and female) for the maintenance of which we have assigned a monthly pension of two hundred Star Pagodas. We are persuaded, however, that the sum allotted by your Lordship, as a fund for providing suitably for these various persons, will be more than adequate to the purpose of enabling us to extend the Company's liberality to every individual whom it may be necessary to admit to a participation of it, either on the score of humanity or policy.

Having judged it of the utmost importance, to lose no time in carrying into effect your Lordship's instructions, with respect to the removal of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, we this morning addressed a letter to the Commander in Chief, a copy of which we have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information. The deficiency in draft and carriage cattle, which at present exists both here and at Camp, has compelled Colonel Wellesley to confine himself to the removal, in the first instance, of the four elder Princes, with their respective families. The remaining parts of the family inhabit the Zenana; and no danger is to be apprehended from their continuing in Seringapatam, until it shall be practicable to remove them.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Wellesley,*
Henry Wellesley,
Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
12th June, 1799.

(No. 6.)—*From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated* 19*th June*, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

We have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the four elder Princes, with their respective families, crossed the river yesterday, and proceeded on their march to Vellore this morning. The escort appointed to conduct the Princes to Vellore, is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coke, and consists of two

two divisions of the Honourable Company's second European Regiments of one battalion of Native Infantry, with four field pieces, and of two troops of Cavalry, amounting, in the whole, to 1500 men.

We trust, that our appointment of Captain Marriot to attend the Princes, until they shall be joined by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arther Wellesley,*
Henry Wellesley,
W. Kirkpatrick.

Seringapatam,
19th June, 1799.

P. S. We refrained from appointing Ali Reza Khan to accompany the Princes to Vellore, having understood that no intercourse had subsisted between him and the Princes, since the return of Ali Reza from Madras, and having been informed that he was particularly obnoxious to Futteh Hyder.

(No. 7.)—*From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated* 25*th June,* 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. Having signified, through Purneah, to the Family of the Rajah, the general outline of your Lordship's intentions, with respect to His Highness, we received a written answer to our communication, of which the enclosed is a translation.

2. In consequence of these communications it appeared to us proper, that the members of the Commission should wait upon the Rajah, without delay: we accordingly yesterday signified, through Purneah, to His Highness, and to his family, our intention of paying our personal respects to them in the course of the evening.

3. We proceeded to His Highness's residence, accompanied by Purneah, whom we thought it proper should be present at this first interview. Although every preparation was made for our reception, it is not easy to describe to your Lordship the state of Misery in which we found this persecuted family.

4. A portion of the apartment in which we were received was concealed from our view by a curtain, behind which the Ranay, and the other female members of the family, were stationed.

5. We were received by the male part of the family, with expressions

expreſſions of gratitude and joy proportioned to the magnitude of the benefits conferred on them, and to the ſtate of indigence and obſcurity from which they were relieved. We again communicated, as we had done before, through Purneah, the general outline of your Lordſhip's propoſed arrangement, and your intentions with reſpect to the Rajah. The Rana, in reply, expreſſed, through one of her attendants, the lively ſenſe which ſhe entertained of your Lordſhip's clemency, which had raiſed her and her family from the loweſt pitch of human miſery, to that ſtation of which they had been deprived by tyranny and uſurpation. She dwelt particularly on the perſecution to which ſhe and her family had been expoſed, from the cruel, ſavage, and relentleſs diſpoſition of the late Tippoo Sultaun; but ſhe added, that the generoſity of the Company, having reſtored the ancient rights of her houſe in the perſon of her Grandſon, had opened to her a proſpect of paſſing the remnant of her days in peace.

6. The Rajah, who is ſaid to be five years old, is of a delicate habit; his complexion is rather fair than otherwiſe, and his countenance is very expreſſive. He betrayed ſome ſymptoms of alarm on our firſt arrival, but theſe ſoon diſappeared. He ſeems to be of a timid diſpoſition, and to have ſuffered conſiderably from reſtraint.

7. We have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the partition of the country, and the elevation of the Rajah to the Muſnud, was this day proclaimed.

We have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervants,

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley,*
Henry Welleſley,
Will. Kirkpatrick,
By. Cloſe.

Seringapatam,
25th June, 1799.

(No. 7. A.)—*From the Ranies of Myſore to the Commiſſioners; dated 25th June, 1799. To Lieutenant General George Harris, Bahaudur; The Honorable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, Bahaudur; Mr. Henry Welleſley, Bahaudur; Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, Bahaudur; and Lieutenant Colonel By. Cloſe, Bahaudur; Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Myſore.*

From

From Letchima Ama, the wife of Kisna Raige Worrier *, and Dewaj Ama, the wife of Chiaum Raige Worrier †, with compliments: on the 22d day of Jeisht, year Shidartee, (24th June, 1799.)

Your having conferred on our child the government of Mysore, Nuggur, and Chittledroog, with their dependencies, and appointed Purneah to be the Dewan, has afforded us the greatest happiness.

Forty years have elapsed since our government ceased. Now you have favoured our Boy with the government of this country, and nominated Purneah to be his Dewan, we shall, while the sun and moon may continue, commit no offence to your Government. We shall at all times consider ourselves as under your protection and orders: Your having established us, must for ever be fresh in the memory of our posterity, from one generation to another. Our offspring can never forget an attachment to your Government, on whose support we shall depend.

(Signed) *Letchima Amany.*
Dewaj Amany.

Seringapatam,
25th June, 1799.

(No. 8.)—*Partition Treaty of Mysore. Treaty for the strengthening the Alliance and Friendship subsisting between the English East-India Company, Bahauder; His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah, Bahauder; and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan, Bahauder; and for effecting a Settlement of the Dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun.*

Whereas the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the Allies, entered into an offensive and defensive Alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army for the purpose of commencing war against the Honourable English Company Behauader and its Allies, Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honourable English Company Behauder and its Allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs

* The second wife of the Rajah who reigned at Hyder's first usurpation.

† The second wife of Chiaum Raige, and maternal aunt of the present Rajah, whose father was married to eight wives, two of whom were sisters.

designs of the said Sultaun and of the French, the Allied Armies of the Honourable English Company Behauder, and of his Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, proceeded to hostilities, in vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions, from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said Allies, the Honourable English Company Behauder and His Highness Nixam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, with a continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms, by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people; and whereas the said Allies, being disposed to exercise the right of conquest, with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it has pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expences of the war, and of establishing permanent security, and genuine tranquillity, for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the powers contiguous to their respective dominions: wherefore a treaty, for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the English East-India Company Behauder and His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the English East-India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the British Nation in India; and by the Nabob Meer Allum Behauder, on the part and in the name of His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, according to the under-mentioned articles, which by the blessing of God shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and of which the conditions shall be reciprocally observed by the said contracting parties.

Article 1. It being reasonable and just, that the Allies, by this treaty, should accomplish the original objects of the war (*viz.* a due indemnification for the expences incurred in their own defence, and effectual security for their respective possessions against the future designs of their enemies) it is stipulated

lated and agreed, that the districts specified in schedule A, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun, to any part of the possessions of the English East-India Company Behauder, of its Allies or Tributaries, situated below the Ghauts on either Coast, and all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes, shall be subjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the English East-India Company Behauder, the said Company Behauder engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the said districts, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan, and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpose, with the reservation herein after stated, an annual sum, of not less than two lacks of star pagodas, making the Company's share as follows:

Estimated value of district enumerated in the schedule A. according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792.

Canteria Pagodas, - - - - - -	7,77,170
Deduct provision for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, two lacks of star pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas - - -	2,40,000
Remains to the East-India Company - - -	5,37,170

Article 2. For the same reason stated in the preceding article, the districts specified in the Schedule B. annexed hereunto, shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever united with, the dominions of the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, the said Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the said districts, for the support of Meer Kummer ud Deen Behauder, and of his family and relations, and to grant him, for this purpose, a personal Jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of Rupees 2,10,000, or of Canteria Pagodas 70,000 over and above, and exclusive of a Jaghire, which the said Nabob has also agreed to assign to the said Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the service of his said Higness, making the share of his Highness as follows:

Estimated value of the territory specified in Schedule B, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, - - - - - -	6,07,332

Deduct

Deduct personal Jaghire to Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, Rupees 2,10,000, or Canteria Pagodas	70,000
Remains to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder - - - - - -	5,37,332

Article 3. It being further expedient, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general security on the foundations now established by the contracting parties, that the fortress of Seringapatam should be subjected to the said Company Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that the said fortress, and the island on which it is situated (including the small tract of land or island lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a Nullah called the Mysore Nullah, which falls into the Cavery near Chungul Ghaut) shall become part of the dominions of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever.

Article 4. A separate Government shall be established in Mysore; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed, that Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 5. The contracting powers mutually and severally agree, that the districts specified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maha Rajah Mysore, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 6. The English East-India Company Bahauder, shall be at liberty to make such deduction, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the first article of the present treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said families; and in the event of any hostile attempt, on the part of the said family, from any member of it, against the authority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Mysore, then the said English East-India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to limit, or suspend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend, herein before stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

Article 7. His Highness the Peshwa, Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, shall be invited to accede to the present treaty and although the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder has neither participated in the expence or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to share any part of the acquisitions made by the contracting parties (namely, the English East India

dia Company Bahauder and His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder) yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendship and alliance between the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, the English East-India Company Bahauder, His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishnarajah Bahauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that certain districts, specified in Schedule D, hereunto annexed, shall be reserved for the purpose of being eventually ceded to the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder in full right and sovereignty, in the same manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty: provided, however, that the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdan Bahauder shall accede to the present treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it shall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties, and provided also that he shall give satisfaction to the English East-India Company Bahauder, and to His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdan Bahauder and the said Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and also with regard to such points as shall be represented to the said Peshwa, on the part of the English East-India Company Bahauder, by the Governor General or the English Resident at the Court of Poonah.

Article 8. If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder shall refuse to accede to this treaty, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the seventh article refers, then the right to and sovereignty of the several Districts, hereinbefore reserved for eventual cession to the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, shall rest jointly in the said English East-India Company Bahauder, and the said Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, who will either exchange them with the Rajah of Mysore, for other districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them, as they shall judge proper.

Article 9. It being expedient, for the effectual establishment of Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishnarajah in the Government of Mysore, that His Highness should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, it is stipulated and agreed, that the whole of the said force shall be furnished by the English East-India Company Bahauder, according to the terms of a separate treaty, to be immediately concluded between the said English East-India Company Bahauder and His Highness the Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishna Rajah Oodeaver Bahauder.

Article

Article 10. This treaty, confifting of ten articles, being fettled and concluded, this day, the 22d of June 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurrum, 1214 anno Higeree) by Lieutenant General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellefloy, the Honorable Henry Wellefley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Clofe, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforefaid, and by Meer Allum Bahauder, on the part and in the name of His Highnefs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, the faid Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellefley, the Honorable Henry Wellefley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Clofe, have delivered to Meer Allum Bahauder one copy of the fame, figned and fealed by themfelves; and Meer Allum Bahauder has delivered to Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellefley, the Honorable Henry Wellefley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Clofe, another Copy of the fame, figned and fealed by himfelf; and Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellefley, the Honorable Henry Wellefley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Clofe, and Meer Allum Bahauder, feverally and mutually engage that the faid treaty fhall be refpectively ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General, under his feal and fignature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by His Highnefs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

(L.S.) Meer Allum.

Witneffed, by order of the Commiffioners,

(Signed) J. MALCOLM, *Secretary*.

SEPARATE ARTICLES of the TREATY between the Company and the Nizam.

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed between His Highnefs the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder and the Honorable Englifh Eaft India Company Bahauder, that to whatever amount the ftipends appropriated to the maintenance of the fons, relatives, and dependants of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun,

or the personal Jaghire of Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any of the stipulations of the treaty of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the eighth article of the treaty of Mysore, two-thirds of the share reserved for Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder shall fall to his Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and the remaining third to the Honorable English East India Company Bahauder.

Shedule A.

1. The Company's Share.

The following districts from Nuggur or Bednore:

	Cant. Pagodas.	Fanams		
Konal (Mangalore) Bekul and Neleseram	1,33,662	7¼		
Karcul	11,393	2¼		
Barkoo	48,389	8½		
Khoosaulpore	26,361	7½		
Bulkull	9,177	0¼		
Garsopa	9,192	0½		
Hurrawus Orrow)	17,842	9½		
Meizawn	8,953	4¾		
Alcolah Punchmahl and Shedasheoghur (or Soonda Payen Ghawl)	28,332	2		
Bilghuy	18,929	4¼		
			3,11,874	6¾

Coimbatore *viz.*

Coimbatore	80,000	0		
Danagurecottah	35,000	0		
Cheoor	27,000	0		
Chingerry	27,000	0		
Darapon Chuckergary	64,000	0		
Saltencungabun	30,000	0		
Undon	8,000	0		
Pesoondora	14,000	0		
Vizunnugal				
Avaraconny	20,000	0		
Erroade	20,000	0		
Caroor	41,000	0		
Oodgully	15,000	0		
Caveryporam	4,000	0		
			3,85,000	0
Carr. forw.			6,96,874	6¾

Wynaad (from Ahmedunggur Chucklon) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

	Bro. forw.	6,96,874	6 ¾
Punganon	15,000 0		
Suttikul, Alumbaddy, Koodahully	15,200 0		
Ouffore	18,096 0		
Decani Cottah, and Ruttungherry	14,000 0		
Vencatigcua Cottah	6,000 0		
Ankurghury and Salarghury	4,000 0		
Bangalore	3,000 0		
Talamulla and Talwaddy, half Talooks of Hurdaluelly	5,000 0		
		80,296	0
		7,77,170	6 ¾
Deduct provifions for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ali Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star Pagodas 2,00,000 or Canterai Pagodas		2,40,000	0
Remains to the Company		5,37,170	6 ¾

SCHEDULE B.

2. The Nizam's Share.

Gooty.

Fuze Huzzoor Kubal	15,568	0
Rona Koomlah	7,500	0
Pauni	11,000	0
Weigin Kurroor	8,998	0
Yunctly Muriajehcroor	5,902	0
Beem Raffah	4,800	0
Mutton	2,700	0
Pravallie Mumnimoory	9,426	3
Chunumpilly	8,951	8
Mulkairva Kotoo	22,251	8 ¾
Kurtooni	8,800	0
Yarky	22,673	4
Pennacornda	60,000	0
Munufgera	8,000	0
Carr. forw.	196,571	1 ¾

	Bro. forw.	196,571 1¾	
Thuntytenaatpoor - -		16,000 0	
Kungoor, remainder of -		011,629 0	
Kunchingoondy, d°. of -		10,000 0	
Of Gurrumcondah			
All the districts not added in 1792		1,85,810 0	
Buttonghurry, from Seringapatam		10,000 0	
Rydroog (6 Talooks) - -		1,02,856 0	
Kunnool Peshcush - -		66,666 0	
From Chittledroog,			
Jenymullah (1 Talook) - -		7,800 0	6,07,332 1¾
Deduct for personal Jaghire to Cumeer ud Deen Khan and relations - - - - - -			70,000 0
Remains to the Nizam - - - -			5,37,332 1¾

SCHEDULE C.

District ceded to Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahaudur.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Puttum Alkrawn - -	11,000	0	0
Mysore Attachraun or Rechmut			
Nuzzur - - - -	11,500	0	0
Nuzzur Bar - - - -	14,000	0	0
Hardunnkally - - -	15,000	0	0
Peuapatam - - - -	6,200	0	0
Muddoor - - - -	13,200	0	0
Hetghur Deivan Cottah -	8,000	0	0
Betudapoor - - - -	7,000	0	0
Tyour - - - -	8,000	0	0
Yelandoor - - - -	10,000	0	0
Mallivelly Gullinabad - -	9,000	0	0
Tulkar Sositah - - -	8,100	0	0
Nurzipore - - - -	10,200	0	0
Yestorah - - - -	7,200	0	0
Bailoor - - - -	15,700	0	0
Astrulgon - - - -	4,300	0	0
Cherinapatam - - -	12,100	0	0
Bullum Munzerabad - -	10,000	0	0
Hussin - - - -	7,900	0	0
Henaivelly - - - -	9,400	0	0
Nagmungul - - - -	4,700	0	0
Bellore - - - -	3,100	0	0
Carr forw.	205,600	0	0

Bro. forw.	205,600	0	0	
Mahorage Droog	10,000	0	0	
Gram	3,500	0	0	
Ramgherry	7,400	0	0	
Turkarumb	7,400	0	0	
Almured Nuggur Chichoor	10,000	0	0	
Thurp	12,000	0	0	
Toory Khaira	9,000	0	0	
Coonydghul	5,008	9	0	
Hootroordroog	4,008	0	0	
Kerkany	4,065	0	0	
Cinnayputtum	9,138	0	0	
Noogaily	3,000	0	0	
Mautatah and Hismajepoor	6,100	0	0	
Sucknyputtuna	6,200	0	0	
Banorawar, Gurradungilly, Harrunhilly	10,000	0	0	
Boodikall	7,000	0	0	
Nighull	6,000	0	0	
Posgur	10,000	0	0	
Hagulwary	12,000	0	0	
Goomnaupollam	12,000	0	0	
Bangalore	55,000	0	0	
Maugry	8,400	0	0	
Mudgherry	36,000	0	0	
Coorghurry	4,000	0	0	
				4,60,811 9 0
Cankanelly	8,900	0	0	
Nulwuggle and Durbtila	16,000	0	0	
Arricut	10,300	0	0	
Byroodroog	4,000	0	0	
Hyboor	7,000	0	0	
Dewankelly	20,045	0	0	
Octradroog	5,000	0	0	
Chinroydroog	8,000	0	0	
Toomkoor and Devarage	18,000	0	0	
Nidgegul and Maclydroog	16,000	0	0	
Kundakeeva and Chellnaighelly	16,000	0	0	
Chuta Balapoor	80,000	0	0	
Colah	80,000	0	0	
Jungum Cottah	13,000	0	0	
Chuckmogalam	8,134	4	0	
Kudoor	7,129	7¼	0	
				3,17,509 1¼ 0
Sera, remainder of				
Sera and Amerapoor	55,000	0	0	
Hoosuttah	50,754	0	0	
Burra Balarpoor	44,000	0	0	
				1,49,754 0 0

Nuggur above Ghaut.

Kuſbah	29,145	4¾	2			
Coolydroog	28,818	0¾	2			
Krompſee	8,094	2½	0			
Kope	22,864	5¼	2			
Waſittrara	6,818	9	0			
Ekaing and Sagur	39,411	0½	2			
Gooty (Hoobly)	11,006	8	¾			
Kurbtowanundy	10,458	0¼	2			
Joniannity	17,424	0	0			
Shikarpor	11,774	0	0¾			
Aunumtapoor	10,191	0	9½			
Lakooſley Dannaſs	11,629	6¾	1			
Oodgunny	13,614	1¾	0			
Simoga	16,883	5	0			
Hooly Honore	6,583	5¾	1			
Biddary	10,835	5	2			
Chingay, Beſwapattam	22,091	1¾	3			
Tany Reviah	14,076	4¼	2			
Azeimpoor	10,696	2¾	3			
				3,02,417	6	6

Chittledroog, remainder of 12 Talooks.

Huſbah	20,874	7¾	1			
Beemſumunder	12,148	4	2			
Dideary	12,984	9½	0			
Huſdroog	11,936	2¾	3			
Multoor	10,392	3½	2			
Murkah Moroo	12,662	9¼	3			
Tullick	11,854	0¾	0			
Burnm Surger	10,163	6¼	0			
Kunkopa	12,542	0½	2			
				1,15,559	4¼	13
				13,46,053	1	7
Bitchoor	10,683	1¼	2			
Hinoor	10,010	0	2			
Goody Cottah	11,330	5	½			
				33,023	6	10
				13,79,076	8	1
Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurdenkilly, *viz.*						
Talmah and Talwaddy, included in the Company's ſhare				5,000	0	0
				13,74,076	8	1

SHEDULE D.

The Peishwa's Share.

Harpoonelly		1,10,030	8 ¾	0
Soonda (above the Ghauts)		59,377	0	0
Annagoondy		60,101	0	0
From Chittledroog two Talooks, *viz.*				
Holul Kaira	11,425 4 ½ 0			
Mycomde	12,226 9 ¼ 0			
		23,652	3	0
From Bednore one Talook, *viz.*				
Hunghur		10,796	0	0
Total Canteria Pagodas		2,63,957	3 ¾	0

(No. 9.)—MEMORIAL, explanatory of the PARTITION TREATY of MYSORE.

1. The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, assumed in the first and second articles, is, that each party should retain in direct sovereignty, an equal share of unincumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides, of the amount of the pensions for Jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expences of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria Pagodas.

3. It was however thought adviseable to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expences of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the incrased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they shall advance in years. The youngest of the four Princes now at Vellore is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger sons now at Seringapatam, the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age, so large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder, now at Vellore. The four elder sons have been accustomed to a degree of state, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the same reasons do not apply to the younger sons, who have scarcely ever been suffered to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana.

 4. The

4. The eftimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the fame as that admitted by the Allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the fum of nine lacs of pagodos, which had been added by the Allies to the eftimate given in by the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occafion. There is every reafon to fuppofe, that this eftimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, efpecially in its valuation of the Company's fhare.—Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increafe of his revenues, by an arbitrary addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the Papers annexed to this difpatch: by this contrivance he had raifed the apparent amount of his revenues to the fum of Canteria Pagodas 83,67,549. This fum certainly much exceeded their real amount. In No. 11, a comparifon is inftituted between the extravagant ftatements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo's remaining revenue impofed upon the Allies in 1792. By this comparifon it appears, that at the loweft valuation, the Company's fhare of the prefent partition may be expected, within a fhort period of time, to produce not lefs than 14,78,698 Star Pagodas*, provided the revenues be ably and honeftly adminiftered.

5. A map, conftructed by Captain Marriott, will be found in No—. It is recommended to the attention of your Honorable Court, as exhibiting a curious and interefting view of the new and capricious divifion of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultaun, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the divifions of every part of his kingdom, loading his eftablifhments with innumerable Mahomedan Officers of revenue, and entirely fubverting the wife and economical fyftem eftablifhed by Hyder Ally. In No.— will alfo be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Myfore. Having already ftated, in paragraphs 13, 14, and 15, of this difpatch, the principles which have regulated the felection of the particular diftricts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unneceffary to add any thing on that fubject to this memorial.

6. The third article does not appear to require any explanation. The fmall tract of land retained in addition to the Ifland of Seringapatam, is neceffary to the effectual ftrength of the place, and to its conftant fupply with water. By the next difpatch it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquifitions made under this article, may be forwarded to your Honorable Court.

7. Articles 4 and 5. Thefe articles are fo expreffed, as to

* N. B. This is the grofs amount; about twelve lacs net revenue.

to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Poligars, descended from the ancient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alledged rights of inheritance.

8. Article 6,—Requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7,—Refers to an intended treaty with the Mahratta Empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The 8th article requires no particular comment: it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The 9th article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expences and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any collateral arrangements to be made with the new Government of Mysore. It is evident, that His Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British Power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Mahrattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for His Highness; or if the Mahratta Power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate article (as hereafter explained) will place his Highness's interests, under the operations of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.

Separate Articles.

Article 1.

This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun: its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ally and Kummer ud Deen.

Article 2.

If the Peshwa should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the Treaty, it has already been remarked, that the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poonah. If Nizam Ally should be disappointed in his expectation at Poonah, he will be amply indemnified, by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reserved for eventual cession to the Pashwa, while the Company shall receive only one-third.

(No. 10.)—Captain Macleod to the Mysore Commissioners; dated 8th July, 1799.

To the Commiffioners for the Affairs of Myfore.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the defire of the Right Honorable the Governor General, conveyed in his letter to you dated the 21ft June, extract of which was forwarded to me by your directions, I have the honor to tranfmit to you a ftatement of the revenues of the territories lately acquired for the Honorable Company, (fee No. 11.) in which you will pleafe to obferve the grounds, on which I am led to believe that thofe acquifitions are capable to yield a grofs revenue equal to the fums in Column 4.

The late Tippoo Sultaun raifed his Jummabundy, in the year 1796, by augmenting his land-rent three Canetria Fanams on each Pagoda (ten Fanams) fuppofing the country to be capable of bearing this augmentation. He alfo charged his Jummabundy with half a Fanam, as a tax on Shroffs, and a quarter of a Fanam, as a duty on Tobacco. The two laft articles were abfurdly added to the land-rent, as well as the firft, the whole amounting to 3¾ Fanams on every ten Fanams; fo that by this increafe, every ten by the preceding Jummabundy became 13¾ for the new Jummabundy, or 40 was raifed to 55.

There were, however, fome inconfiderable articles of the revenue excluded from contributing towards this augmentation; fuch as the rents of land farmed for portions of the produce, and alfo the road-duties: but as I could not procure an exact account of the amount of items left out in forming the increafe, I have fuppofed, for the convenience of calculation, that the increafe of 1796 extended to the whole grofs revenue, and by following this mode, I have eftimated the increafe in Column 2 of the ftatement greater than it really was; confequently Column 3 or 4 is eftimated lower than it otherwife fhould be, if the detail of the whole increafe had been accurately afcertained.

The fums in Canteria Pagodas in the third Column, or in Star Pagodas in the fourth, may, in my opinion, be confidered as nearly the fair Jummabundy which may hereafter be expected; though I cannot take upon myfelf to affert, that the feveral diftricts ought to yield revenue equal to this valuation of them.

If fome of the diftricts fhould be over-rated in this eftimate, it is probable that others are under-valued. I think it is not unreafonable to expect, that in the aggregate, the whole may,

in the course of three or four years, produce a revenue equal to the amount of Column 4; and if from this sum one-fifth be deducted, for the several heads of Inaums to Pagodas, &c. and for defraying all charges of collection, there would remain to the Company a clear revenue of near twelve lacs of Star Pagodas annually.

Should this estimate of the new acquisitions be hereafter found, through better information, to be materially erroneous, I hope it will be remembered, that I followed the truest scale which can at present be procured. Much will always depend on the skill and talents of persons employed in the management of revenue.

I have an account of the amount of the rent of each Aumildarrie composing the Jumma in the first Column; and I have materials and information sufficient to prove, that the schedule of the Mysore revenue, given to the confederates in 1792, was a false statement of the Jummabundy.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Seringapatam, 8th July, 1799. (*Signed*) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

(No. XI.)—Statement of Revenue, &c. &c. enclofed dated 8th

Statement fhewing that Column 3 or 4 contains an Eftimate of

SITUATION.		*Diftricts, alluding to former Names, and to the Arrangement of them in the Schedule of 1792.*	1. *Tippoo's Jummabundy of the Year 1796, including his ideal Increafe of 3¾ Fanams on each Pag.*	2. *The Increafe of 3¾ on every 13¾ Fanams included in the firft Column.*
			C. P. F. A.	*C. P. F. A.*
Above the Ghauts.	South of the Cavery.	Salligal, Coligal, &c. - - - - - -	65,189 0 0	17,778 7 12
		Tulmullah - - - - - -	14,899 0 0	4,063 3 10
		Chukloor, Weinaad, or Beinaar - - - - - -	10,000 0 0	2,727 2 12
	North of the Cavery.	Runganoor - - - - - -	62,335 0 0	17,000 4 8
		Vanketygherrycotta - - -	18,243 0 0	4,975 3 10
		Bangloor - - - - - - -	13,625 0 0	3,715 8 0
		Soolageery - - - - - -	14,907 0 0	4,065 5 8
		Denkenicottah - - - -	39,929 0 0	10,889 7 4
		Offore - - - - - - - -	27,131 0 0	7,399 3 10
		Total -	2,66,258 0 0	72,615 6 10
Below the Ghauts.		Coimbatoor - - - - - -	2,37,708 3 14	64,829 8 14
		Daniancottah - - - - - -	83,016 7 7	22,640 9 7
		Cheoor - - - - - - - -	1,28,562 3 11	35,062 4 9
		Chingerie - - - - - - -	78,954 3 12	21,533 0 0
		Daraffoor, and Chuckergeery - - - - - - -	1,73,835 0 0	47,409 5 8
		Sattimungle - - - - - -	91,523 5 3	24,409 9 11
		Andoor - - - - - - -	34,973 0 0	9,538 1 0
		Perindorah - - - - - - -	39,907 0 0	10,883 7 4
		Herroad - - - - - - -	55,988 0 0	15,269 4 8
		Viziemungle - - - - - -	39,795 0 0	10,858 1 14
		Cangam - - - - - - -	54,440 0 0	13,756 3 10
		Carroor - - - - - - -	83,455 0 0	22,760 4 8
		Uttungoolly - - - - - -	32,076 0 0	8,748 0 0
		Caveriffoor - - - - - -	10,068 0 0	2,745 8 3
		Total -	11,40,302 3 15	3,10,991 9 0

APPENDIX (D.)—No. II.—Enclosures.

in Captain Macleod's Letter to the Mysore Commissioners; July 1799.

the Resources of the Districts lately acquired for the Honorable Company.

3. Remaining Jummabundy, after deducting the Increase of 1796.	No. of Almuldaries by Tippoo's last Arrangement.	4. Equivalent of Col. 3 in Star Pagodas, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.	5. Equivalent in Star Pagodas, by the Schedule of 1792, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.	
C.P. F.A.		*Star Pag.*	*Star Pag.*	
47,410 2 4	11	39,508 8	12,666 11	
10,835 6 6	2	9,029 11	41,666 10½	The proportion included in Hureenhully by the schedule of 1792.
7,272 7 4	none	6,060 9½	4,166 10½	This district has been deserted since the year 1792. Half this district remains in Rajah's share.
45,334 5 8	6	37,778 12½	12,500 0	This district has been totally ruined by disturbances.
13,267 6 6	2	11,056 6	5,000 0	
9,909 2 0	2	8,257 11	2,500 0	
10,841 4 8	2	9,034 9	3,333 5¼	This district has not recovered from the effects of being in the hands of the Mahrattas in 1791 and 1792.
29,039 2 12	6	24,199 6½	11,666 10¾	
19,731 6 6	4	16,443 ½	15,080 0	
1,93,642 3 6	35	1,61,368 10	71,080 0	
1,72,878 5 0	28	1,44,065 6 3/7	66,666 10¾	
60,375 8 0	12	50,313 2¾	29,166 10½	
93,499 9 2	18	77,916 9½	22,500 0	
57,421 3 12	10	47,851 2½	22,500 0	
1,26,425 4 8	23	1,05,354 8½	53,333 5¼	
66,562 5 8	14	55,468 12½	25,000 0	
25,434 9 0	5	21,195 12	6,666 10¾	
29,023 2 12	6	24,186 1	11,666 10¾	
40,718 5 8	7	33,932 2	16,666 10¾	
28,941 8 2	6	24,118 2¾	16,666 10¾	
36,683 6 6	8	30,569 11	16,666 10¾	
60,694 5 8	12	50,578 12½	37,500 0	
23,328 0 0	4	19,440 0	12,500 0	
7,322 1 13	2	6,101 13	2,166 10½	
8,29,310 4 15	155	6,91,092 1	3,39,666 10¾	

(continued)

(Continued.)

SITUATION.		*Districts, alluding to former Names, and to the Arrangement of them in the Schedule of 1792.*	1. *Tippoo's Jummabundy of the Year 1796, including his ideal Increase of 3¾ Fanams on each Pag.*	2. *The Increase of 3¾ on every 13⅓ Fanams included in the first Column.*
			C. P. F. A.	C. P. F. A.
Canara.	Mangalore.	Bilgee - - - - - - -	43,110 0 0	11,484 5 8
		Corial (Mangalore) - -	3,40,041 0 0	92,738 4 3
		Caricul - - - - - - -	31,280 0 0	8,514 5 8
		Barkoor - - - - - - -	1,36,747 6 0	37,294 8 0
		Khooshalpoor - - - -	83,790 0 0	22,851 8 4
		Butail - - - - - - -	25,178 0 0	6,866 7 4
		Gersassah - - - - - - -	26,753 0 0	7,296 2 12
		Honawor (Onore) - - -	41,156 0 0	11,224 3 10
		Mirjan - - - - - - -	22,988 0 0	6,269 4 8
		Bah. Pag.	7,49,983 6 0	2,04,540 9 4
		Canteria Pag.	9,74,978 6 13	2,65,903 2 14
		Ancola, and - - - - Siddaskeerghur - - -	58,313 0 0	15,903 5 8
		Total -	10,33,291 6 13	2,81,806 8 6
		Grand Total -	24,39,852 0 12	6,65,414 1 0

Tippoo's Jummabundy had not suffered any other change since the year 1786, in 1792, must have been less than his Jummabundy, in nearly the same

N. B. From the total there should probably be deducted two-thirds of Punga-

(Continued.)

3. Remaining Jummabundy, after deducting the Increase of 1796.	No. of Aumuldaries by Tippoo's last Arrangement.	4. Equivalent of Col. 3 in Star Pagodas, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.	5. Equivalent in Star Pagodas, by the Schedule of 1792, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.	
C. P. F. A.		Star Pag.	Star Pag.	
30,625 4 8	6	33,177 9	15,773 11	The Revenue of those districts shewn in the first three columns is expressed in Bahadersee Pagodas, and the equivalent in Canteria Pagodas is noted below the first Total.
2,47,302 5 8	42	2,67,911 1½	1,11,368 15¼	
22,705 4 8	2	24,597 9	9,494 5¾	
99,452 8 0	11	1,07,740 8½	40,324 14	
60,938 1 12	11	66,016 6	21,968 4	
18,311 2 12	4	19,837 3½	7,646 11¼	
19,456 7 4	4	21,078 2	7,660 1	
29,931 6 6	6	32,425 15	14,569 2	
16,718 5 8	4	18,111 12	7,461 3½	
5,45,442 6 2	92	5,90,896 2½	2,36,267 1¾	
7,99,075 3 15				
42,409 4 8	8	35,341 3	23,610 3	
7,51,484 8 7	100	6,27,237 5½	2,59,877 4¾	
17,74,437 6 12	290	14,78,698 ½	6,70,623 15½	

—excepting the increase shewn in Column 2, consequently the schedule he gave the Allies proportion that the sums in Column 5 are less than those of Column 4.

Seringapatam, 8th July 1799. (Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

noor, for an equivalent taken from the Rajah's share for the Nizam.

APPENDIX (D.)—No. II.—Enclofures.

(No. 12.) From Captain MACLEOD, to General HARRIS; dated Seringapatam, 22d May, 1799; enclofing Abftract of TIPPOO SULTAUN's Jummabundy.

Sir,

I have the pleafure to lay before you an abftract of the Jummabundy, and a Lift of the feveral Forts of the late Tippoo Sultaun. As he had given new names to all Forts, and the refidence of his Afiphs, the proper, or former name, is affixed to each Divifion and Fort, for the convenience of geographical information.

The Sultaun's miftaken fyftem of Revenue Collection, operated in a great degree towards reducing his receipts, by his having increafed the number of Aumildarries to ten times as many as had ufually been the proportion under all former Governments of the Myfore Dominions.

The Sultaun raifed his Jummabundy, in the year 1795, by adding about nineteen Lacks of Canteria Pagodas to his former Jumma: but this increafe was only ideal; as I am informed by men, of whofe veracity I have a high opinion, that fince the year 1792, his receipts were annually from twenty-five to thirty-five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas. His actual annual Difburfements are eftimated at forty Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, fince the Treaty of 1792; fo that it appears, a confiderable portion of his expences muft have been taken from the treafure collected by his father.

All the Afiphs and Aumildars under his Government were Moormen, who were feldom chofen for any other reafon than their being Mahomedans; and although the whole of them had an oath of fidelity adminiftered to them, the embezzlement of Public Revenue, by the feveral claffes of Servants, is fuppofed to have amounted annually to fifteen or twenty Lacs of Canteria Pagodas. The Jagheers for the fupport of troops, which amount to about five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, do not appear in the ftatement: The valuation of them is included in the Revenue.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(*Signed.*) WILLIAM MACLEOD,

Acting Superintendant of Revenue.

—ABSTRACT of Tippoo Sultaun's Jummabundy, in the Year Fufsly 1217, or the Ye

e proper or ancient Name of the Fort or Diftrict.	No. of Aumildarries in each Diftrict by the Sultaun's laft Arrangement.	The Revenue, including Jagheers and other Inaums, by the lateft Affeffments, in Canteria Pagodas.			NAMES of the ASIFS.	
		CANT. PS.	F.	C.		
ore Aftgram -	39	2,31,230	0	0	Sheer Khan.	
an Aftgram -	46	3.26,118	0	0	Sheik Malik.	Fu
ore - - -	30	2,14,616	0	0	Mahomed Sied & Syed Yakoab.	At
en - - -	25	1,99,064	4	0	Mahomed Ghoffar & Syed Alla Zedien	Tu
airaidrog - -	25	1,83,895	0	0	Meer Haffein & Kundarelly.	M
baldroog - -	32	2,20,259	0	0	Syed Meeran & Abdul Caden.	
lcoordroog -	24	1,48,780	0	0	Raige Rally & Mahomed Syed (Syed Sahab.)	
eredroog - -	35	2,74,764	0	0	Mahomed Ally Mackeree & Syed Mahodeen	M
ungury - -	29	2,18,474	4	0	Syed Aleredun & Mahomed Fur Kurdeen	Cu
aedroog - -	23	1,90,377	0	0	Syed Ifmael & Mahomed Nutter	Co
dydroog - -	29	2,69,082	0	0	Abdul Cadir & Shaik Fraick	Ru
ebunda - -	31	2,38,203	0	0	Shaick Boodum	Th
antrully - -	25	1,75,222	0	0	Sheek Mahomed.	M
umcondah -	25	2,03,006	0	0	Syed Peer.	
nbarghur -	29	2,51,184	0	0	Meer Mumem & Syed Imaan	
undroog - -	33	2,61,554	0	0	Haffan Ally & Mahomed Haffain	Th
cal Moogoo -	32	2,36,533	0	0	Mouhdeen Khan Lavance & Sheek Mortiza	
ledroog - -	27	1,96,147	0	0	Imaun Beg	
coope - - -	27	1,88,720	0	0	Mahomed Hafshum & Golam Moudein	
y - - - -	37	2,84,150	4	0	Muftaanfha	
ndufpy - -	33	2,25,106	0	0	Syed Moudien & Sheek Mahdoom	Th
ore - - -	33	3,41,636	1	0	Mahomed Aly Beg & Sheek Mahomed	t
ydroog - -	23	2,20,673	6	8	Syed Huffain & Abdul Reza	r
dergooty - -	31	2,70,992	7	0	Mahomed Ghaus & Mahomed Suddurodeen	t
galore - -	24	2,60,721	5	0	Meer Mahomed Aly & Abdul Rufoal	a
l - - - -	21	2,04,178	0	0	Sheik Scheabudeen & Gholam Aly	f
oarageghur -	23	2,09,378	0	0	Mahomed Huffain & Mahomed Muran	c
a Bahadurgur	23	2,16,073	7	13	Abdul Kurrum & Mahomed Davud	a
fheeghur -	31	2,62,876	9	0	Sheek Mukdoom	
ancottah -	31	2,36,798	4	0	Syed Mukdoom & Sheek Aly	Wh
mungle - -	31	2,16,993	9	15	Meer Haffain Aly	e
oor - - -	31	2,21,594	0	0	Abdul Cadir & Abdul Rhairman	J
am - - -	31	2,12,720	0	0	Fucker-u-dien & Shaik Ahmed	le
chegury - -	31	2,52,196	0	0	Muckdeen Aly & Abdul Rufoul	v
ghur - -	25	1,68,457	0	0	Syed Shully & Syed Davad	b
gleffie - -	25	1,87,097	0	0	Mahomed Aly Gulluck & Mahomed Haffain	te
engury - -	25	1,48,677	0	0	Huffain Reza & Mahomed Imaun.	o
	1075	83,67,549	1	12		

☞ *N. B. In thofe diftricts where there are two*

(Signed) WM. MACLEOD,

(No. [illegible])—Captain Macleod's Memoranda of the Commerce of the Mysore Country.

Exports.

Articles	Remarks
Beetle Arrack (or Sissauris) - - -	Those articles generally allude to the exports from Ballaghaut to the Coast of Coromandel: The first four articles are the most considerable.
Black Pepper - - - - - -	
Cardamum - - - - - - -	
Sandal Wood - - - - - -	
Wax - - - - - - - - -	
Ivory - - - - - - - - -	
Rubies - - - - - - - - -	
Thick Diamonds - - - - - -	
Cotton - - - - - - - - -	
Coarse painted Cloths of Pombrie, &c.	
Raw Cotton - - - - - - -	

Imports, chiefly from the Eastward.

Articles	Remarks
Salt - - - - - - - - -	The principal articles are Salt, Cloth, Raw-Silk, and Tobacco.
Coarse and fine Cloths of different sorts	
Silk of different sorts - - - - -	
Velvets - - - - - - - - -	
Damasks - - - - - - - -	
Copper - - - - - - - - -	
Lead - - - - - - - - -	
Tuttenaigue - - - - - - -	
Masulipatam Chintz - - - - -	
Burhunpoor ditto - - - - - -	
Flat Diamonds - - - - - -	
Pearls - - - - - - - - -	
Broad Cloths - - - - - - -	
Dried Fruits - - - - - - -	
Coral - - - - - - - - -	
Raw Silk - - - - - - - -	
Spices - - - - - - - - -	
Drugs - - - - - - - - -	
Tobacco - - - - - - - -	

It would greatly encourage trade, if the road duties on all articles were abolished throughout the Mysore territories; but as this measure would occasion an immediate diminution of revenue, amounting perhaps to two lacs of pagodas, it cannot be carried into execution, at least until the land-rent may rise, in consequence of a few years peace, and good management.

It

It would, however, be of importance to the Company's possessions and manufactures, if all duties on raw cotton and thread were discontinued throughout the Rajah's country, as it is in the Company's territories.

(*Signed*) William Macleod.

Seringapatam,
12th July, 1799.

(No. 15.)—From the Mysore Commissioners to the Governor General; dated 30th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Purnea having reported to us, on the 25th instant, that the Brahmins had fixed on the 30th of June, as the most auspicious day for placing Kistna Rajah Oodiaver on the Musnud of Mysore, we resolved that the ceremony should accordingly be performed on that day.

2. We at the same time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wish, that he would, if possible, assist in person on this occasion.

3. His Excellency, in consequence, came hither from camp yesterday morning, attended by his suite, and an escort of European cavalry, for the occasion.

4. The Rajah and his family removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for their accommodation which circumstances would admit.

5. This morning the Members of the Commission, accompanied by Meer Allum, and his son Meer Dowran, and preceded by His Majesty's 12th regiment of foot, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Musnud about noon, under three vollies of musquetry from the troops on the spot, and a royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam.

6. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Musnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as Senior Member of the Commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highness on the occasion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, some time after, delivered to the Rajah the seal and signet of the Rauje.

7. The deportment of the young Prince, during this ceremony, was remarkably decorous, considering the untoward circumstances

circumftances which had preceded his elevation, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our firft vifit to him.

8. We have great pleafure in informing your Lordfhip, that Gholam Aly Khan, Aly Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Syed Mohommed Khan Mehdur, fpontaneoufly attended on this occafion. The Meer Suddoor was prevented, we underftand, by indifpofition.

9. After taking leave of the Rajah, we partook of an entertainment which had been provided for us in an adjoining Choultry.

10. The inauguration having taken place under an open Pandaul, the fpectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to defcribe the joy which was vifible in the countenances of all the Hindoos prefent.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(*Signed*) GEO. HARRIS,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK,
BY. CLOSE.

Seringapatam,
30th June, 1799.

(No. 16.)—SUBSIDIARY TREATY of SERINGAPATAM.

A treaty of perpetual friendfhip and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majefty and of the Englifh Eaft India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coaft of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellefley, the Honorable Henry Wellefley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Clofe, on behalf and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the Britifh Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vefted in them for this purpofe, by the faid Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General; and on the other part, by Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, Rajah of Myfore.

Whereas it is ftipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22d of June 1799, between the Honorable Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder, and the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, for ftrengthening the alliance and friendfhip fubfifting between the faid Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder, his Highnefs Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, and the

the Peſhwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, and for effecting a ſettlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, that a ſeparate government ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Myſore, and that his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder ſhall poſſeſs certain territories, ſpecified in Schedule C., annexed to the ſaid treaty, and that for the effectual eſtabliſhment of the Government of Myſore, his Highneſs ſhall be aſſiſted with a ſuitable ſubſidiary force, to be furniſhed by the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder:

Wherefore, in order to carry the ſaid ſtipulations into effect, and to increaſe and ſtrengthen the friendſhip ſubſiſting between the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt-India Company and the ſaid Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majeſty and of the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt-India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coaſt of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honorable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, on the part aud in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforeſaid, and by his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, which ſhall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure.

Article 1. The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties ſhall be conſidered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2. The Honorable the Eaſt-India Company Bahauder agrees to maintain, and his Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to receive, a military force, for the defence and ſecurity of his Highneſs's dominions; in conſideration of which protection, his Highneſs engages to pay the annual ſum of ſeven lacks of ſtar pagodas to the ſaid Eaſt-India Company; the ſaid ſum to be paid in equal monthly inſtalments, commencing from the 1ſt of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highneſs further agrees, that the diſpoſal of the ſaid ſum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, ſhall be left entirely to the Company.

Article 3. If it ſhall be neceſſary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hoſtilities ſhall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hoſtilities againſt any State or Power, his ſaid Highneſs Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to contribute towards the diſcharge of the increaſed expenſe, incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, ſuch a ſum as ſhall

shall appear to the Governor General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

Article 4. And whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray, either the expences of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expences described in the third article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal, shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances, as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Bahauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor General in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Article 5. And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provision of the fourth article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver shall immediately issue orders to his Aumils, or other Officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and controul of the English Company Bahauder. And in case his Highness shall not issue such orders, within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations or ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever, and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and controul of the said East-India Company, the Governor General in

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in Council shall render to his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided also, that in no case whatever, shall his Highness's actual receipt of annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the Treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East India Company engages, at all times, and in every possible case, to secure, and cause to be paid for his Highness's use.

Article 6. His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity now established between the English Company Bahauder and their Allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any state in alliance with the said English Company Bahauder, or of any state whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence with any foreign State whatever, shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Bahauder.

Article 7. His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European Foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Bahauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government, all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the English Government, it being his Highness's determined resolution, not to suffer, even for a day, any European Foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article 8. Whereas the complete protection of his Highness's said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places, situated within the territories of his Highness, should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by British Troops and Officers, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that the said English Company Bahauder shall, at all times, be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places, within his said Highness's territories, as it shall appear to them adviseable to take charge of.

Article 9. And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt, for the security of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, it may be necessary that cer-

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tain forts and ftrong places, within his Highnefs's territories, fhould be difmantled or deftroyed, and that other forts and ftrong places fhould be ftrengthened and repaired, it is ftipulated and agreed, that the Englifh Eaft-India Company fhall be the fole judges of the neceffity of any fuch alterations in the fortreffes. And it is further agreed, that fuch expences as may be incurred on this account, fhall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

Article 10. In cafe it fhall become neceffary, for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of his Highnefs in the territories now fubjected to his power, that the regular troops of the Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder fhould be employed, it is ftipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the fervice of the faid troops, they fhall be employed in fuch manner as to the faid Company fhall feem fit: but it is exprefsly underftood by the contracting parties, that this ftipulation fhall not fubject the troops of the Englifh Eaft-India Company Bahauder to be employed in the ordinary tranfactions of revenue.

Article 11. It being expedient, for the reftoration and permanent eftablifhment of tranquillity in the territories now fubjected to the authority of his Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that fuitable provifion fhould be made for certain officers of rank in the fervice of the late Tippoo Sultaun, his Highnefs agrees to enter into immediate difcuffion of this point, and to fix the amount of the funds (as foon as the neceffary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpofe, in a feparate article to be hereafter added to this treaty.

Article 12. Left the garrifon of Seringapatam fhould, at any time, be fubject to inconvenience from the high price of provifions and other neceffaries, his Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah OodiaverBahauder agrees, that fuch quantities of provifions, and other neceffaries, as may be required for the ufe and confumption of the troops compofing the faid garrifon, fhall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment, whatever.

Article 13. The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early confideration, the beft means of eftablifhing fuch a commercial intercourfe between their refpective dominions, as fhall be mutually beneficial to the fubjects of both Governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpofe, with as little delay as poffible.

Article 14. His Highnefs Maha Rajah Myfoor Kiftna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, hereby promifes to pay, at all times, the utmoft attention to fuch advice as the Englifh Government

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ſhall occaſionally judge it neceſſary to offer to him, with a view to the œconomy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the adminiſtration of juſtice, the extenſion of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and induſtry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highneſs's intereſts, the happineſs of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article 15. Whereas it may hereafter appear, that ſome of the diſtricts declared by the treaty of Myſore to belong, reſpectively, to the Engliſh Company Bahauder and to his Highneſs are inconveniently ſituated, with a view to the proper connection of their reſpective lines of frontier, it is hereby ſtipulated between the contracting parties, that in all ſuch caſes they will proceed to ſuch an adjuſtment, by means of an exchange or otherwiſe, as ſhall be beſt ſuited to the occaſion.

Article 16. This treaty, conſiſting of ſixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, correſponding to the 3d of Suffer, Anno Higeree 1214, and to the 7th of the month Haſſar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant Æra, ſettled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majeſty and of the Honorable Engliſh Eaſt India Company in the Carnatic and on the Coaſt of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Welleſley, the Honorable Henry Welleſley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, with the Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, the aforeſaid gentlemen have delivered to the ſaid Maha Rajah one copy of the ſame in Engliſh and Perſian, ſealed and ſigned by them, and his Highneſs the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforeſaid another copy, alſo in Perſian and Engliſh, bearing his ſeal, and ſigned by Luchuma, widow of the late Kiſtna Rajah, and ſealed and ſigned by Purnea, Dewan to the Maha Rajah Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforeſaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the ſaid Maha Rajah without delay, a copy of the ſame, under the ſeal and ſignature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on the receipt of which by the ſaid Maha Rajah, the preſent treaty ſhall be deemed complete and binding, on the Honorable the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company and on the Maha Rajah Myſoor Kiſtna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the ſaid Maha Rajah ſhall be returned.

(No. 17.)

(No. 17.)—*Memorial explanatory of the Subfidiary Treaty of Seringapatam.*

Article 1º.—Requires no explanation.

Article 2.—The amount of the fubfidy was fixed after full communication with Purnea. It may, perhaps, be neceffary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a lefs fum, for the firft year of the new Government; but no doubt exifts, that after that period, the full fubfidy may be realized, without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any preffure upon the country. It was thought more advifeable, to undertake the defence of the country, without any fpecification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a fpecified number of troops in Myfoor.

Article 3. The principle eftablifhed in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole refources of Myfoor, in the event of actual or approaching war.

Articles 4 and 5. Thefe articles fecure to the Company the power, not only of affuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever fuch a meafure may appear neceffary, but alfo of introducing any improvements into any or each of the Rajah's adminiftration, which the Governor General in Council may deem advifeable; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be neceffary to refort to the extreme meafure of affuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and affumption, are fecured in the moft unqualified manner, for the purpofe of avoiding the embarraffments which have occafioned fo much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic. The fum of one lack of ftar pargodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is referved for the Rajah, left in time of war fuch a defalcation of revenue fhould take place, as fhould reduce his income from the amount of his neceffary expences. It is not indeed that the Rajah, in time of peace, fhould ever be required to pay to the Company a larger fum than the amount of the fubfidy; namely, feven lacks of ftar pagodas, excepting only in the cafe of preparation for hoftilities.

Articles 6 to 10.—Require no explanation.

Article 11. It is intended by this article, to referve the right of charging the Rajah with the provifion to be made for the principal Sirdars and Kelledars in the fervice of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The meafures which have already been taken,

taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in the letter from the Commissioners in the Mysore, under date 12th June. The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this head is 23,000 star pagodas. Some addition must certainly be made to this sum; but it is not probable that they will increase the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 pagodas *. This sum cannot be deemed a considerable sacrifice to the important object of conciliating the good will of the principal surviving officers of the late Sultaun. It must, however, be observed, that the whole of this sum is not to be stated as a permanent charge, several of the pensions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the pensioner, or until he shall be employed by the Company or its Allies. The provisions which have been made for the families of those who have fallen during the campaign, are included in this calculation, and amount to a sum which bears no proportion to the credit which has resulted to the character of the Company from this transaction.

Article 12.—Requires no explanation.

Article 13. The subject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commissioners; some time, however, will necessarily be required, before a plan can be thoroughly digested for this important subject.

Articles 14 and 15.—Require no explanation.

(No. 18.)—*Captain Macleod to the Honorable Mr. Wellesley, with a list of the Rajahs of Mysore, from A. D.* 1610 *to* 1799.

Captain Macleod has the honor to forward a List of the Rajahs of Mysore, with a few remarks regarding their descent, &c. respectively. He is sensible that it is incomplete, with respect to detailed information, and only offers it in this state, with a desire of evincing his zeal to endeavour to contribute towards obtaining whatever may be the wish of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Seringapatam,
13th July, 1799.

Honorable Mr. Wellesley.

LIST

* Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military, were framed on the most parsimonious scale, although the number of his subordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

LIST of the RAJAHS of MYSORE, from A.D. 1610 to 1799; shewing, 1st. the Year of their Accession: 2d. Year of the Hindoo Cycle: 3d. Year of Shaliwan: and 4th. Names and Particulars of each Rajah.

1610—Sadarim—1552—*Raige Worrear*, Was a petty Poligar of Mysore, on which there depended, inclusive of Mysore, thirty-two mousas, or principal villages. At this time, Mysore was dependent on the Rajah of Chickraipatam: This was the capital of a small Hindoo Subaship, to which Mysore was tributary. This town was situated near the ground lately occupied by General Stuart's army. The island of Seringapatam belonged to Chickraipatam, not to Mysore, or Emperor of Anigoody. Shri Ringa-Rail was, at this period, Subadar of Chickraipatam, who had no issue. Raige Worrear of Mysore, having the character of being a man of abilities, was nominated to be the successor to the Subadarry of Chickraipatam, by a decree of the reigning Rajah of Anigoody. Previous to the succession to this Subadarry, on the death of Shri-Ringa-Rail, in 1610, the Mysore family did not assume the ceremony of sitting on a throne; for which reason this period is considered to be the foundation of the kingdom of Mysore. Raige Worrear was succeeded by his grandson,

1618—Caligooby—1540—*Churn Raige*, Who first built a small fort on the Island, the east face of which, it is said, intersected the present fort, in a line with Tippoo's palace. He made some additions to the Pagoda of Shri Ringa Samy, and added some villages to his country. He was succeeded by his Son,

1638—Bhodauy—1560—*Immerie Raige*, Who died without issue, and was succeeded by,

1638—Bhodauy—1560—*Rana Canterwa*—Narsa-Raige, a male relation, chosen, according to the usage of the family, from among several boys. He improved the Fort of Seringapatam, built the Pagoda of Narsuma Samy, constructed the Tank Narsum Boody, near Nunjencode, coined the gold fanams, called after him "Canteria fanams," and made several conquests; viz. to the north, as far as Muddugurry; to the south, as far as Chuckergury; to the east, as far as Bagloor and Assoor; to the west, as far as Hassen and Belloor. He was celebrated for his personal courage and strength, and is said to have engaged

gaged and defeated the Rajah of Trichinopoly in a single combat, in consequence of a challenge the latter had sent to his gate, inviting any person to engage him. Canterwa hearing of this challenge, went incog. to Trichinopoly to engage his rival. He was succeeded by his son,

1660—Sharwaury—1582—*Doda Dewa Raige,* Who was succeeded by his son,

1674—Annunda—1596—*Chick Dewa Raige,* He extended his dominions to the southward, as far as Caroor; to the westward, as far as Wastara. In one day, he took nine forts; on which account he got the name of *Nou Cotteh Narna* *. The King of Delhi, having heard of his fame, sent him a title, *Rajah Jugge Deoo.* He made several revenue regulations, and other arrangements, which had afterwards been looked upon as models for conducting every department of the state of Mysore. He constructed the two great watercourses in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and the Mysore Bridge. He was succeeded by his son,

1705—Tarteeva—1627—*Canterwa Narsa Raige.* This Prince was dumb. His country was managed by two brothers, Trimulaingar and Shinga Peremaloo. He was succeeded by his son,

1716—Doormuckie—1638—*Doda Kistna Raige.* He added Magerie to his dominions, and had the character of being a good Prince. He had no issue.

1733—Pramadicha—1655—*Chiaun Raige,* Was elected, according to the custom of the Government. During his reign, the Government was directed by Dewa-Rajahiah, who confined his master, Chiaum Raige, on the top of Cabbal Droog, where he died, in consequence of drinking the water of a poisonous reservoir.

1736—Nalla—1658—*Chick Kisna Raige,* Succeeded by being elected, according to custom, after the death of Sham Raige.

Dewa Raige was still *Dilwai,* or Prime Minister, and his brother Nunda Raige was *Surwadikar,* or Commander in Chief. Kisna Raige was only three years old when he was nominated Rajah: The management of the country was entirely in the hands of Dewa Raige and Nunda Raige. The former was reckoned to be a man of better judgment than the latter, who appeared, from his actions, to have been led rather by his passions than by maxims of prudence.

During

* The Nine Fortress Narna, also interpreted the *Nine Crore Narua* as an allusion to his wealth.

During this reign, Davanhully and Dindigul were added to the Mysore Government, exclusive of the conquests made by Hyder, who usurped the Government in the year 1759, by besieging Nunda Raige in the Fort of Mysore.

From this period, the Rajah became a state prisoner. He died in 1766, aged about thirty-three. Hyder, who was at Coimbatoor, ordered Kisna Raige's son,

1766—Veiah—1688—Nunda Raige, to be placed on the Throne, with the usual ceremonies.

Nunda Raige having died a natural death, his youngest brother,

1771—Kurrah—1693—Chiaum Raige was, by Hyder's order, put upon the Throne. Chiaum Raige died without issue, at the age of fourteen. Hyder ordered eight or ten boys, lineally related to the Rajah's family, to be brought, according to usage, from the villages adjacent to Mysore, to Seringapatam, for the purpose of electing one of them to be Rajah. Hyder, on the boys being brought to his Palace, called for some fruit to be distributed among them; and watching attentively the conduct of the boys after receiving the fruit, he observed that one of them gave the fruit to his (the child's) father, while all the others either began to eat their shares on the spot, or tied them up in their clothes. Hyder remarked, that the boy who gave his portion of the fruit to his father was the most promising, and he immediately appointed him, then four years of age, to the throne.—1777—Havilumby—1699—*Chiaum Raige*—This prince lived till the year 1796, when he died of the small-pox; upon his death, Tippoo did not nominate or acknowledge a successor.

Kisna Raige, who was placed on the Throne in June 1799, was the only child of Chiaum Raige, the fourth, who was married to seven wives, of whom five are still alive. The mother of the present Kisna Raige died in about a fortnight after his birth.

One of the wives of Chick Kisna Raige is still alive, aged 58; also the paternal grandmother of the present Rajah, and his maternal grandfather.

Seringapatam, (*Signed*) WILLIAM MACLEOD.
13th July, 1799.

No. III.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 4th August, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honorable Sirs.

1. It has appeared to the Governor General in Council to be proper, that his Lordships's proceedings and resolutions for the distribution of the treasure and jewels captured at Seringapatam, should form the subject of a separate dispatch to your Honorable Court.

2. The possession of Tippoo Sultaun's whole treasure, even on the fall of Seringapatam, was an event, which the Governor General in Council could not reasonably have anticipated; and it was a case, therefore, for which no rule could be provided, until the obstinacy of Tippoo Sultaun, and the rapid progress of the siege, had actually produced the event.

3. Under these circumstances, and the uncertainty of the amount of the Sultaun's treasure, which common rumour had extremely exaggerated, the disposal of it became a question of considerable delicacy and importance.

4. The right of the Crown to the whole of the captured property, appeared to be founded on the best interpretations of the law of nations, while the capture having been effected by the joint operation of His Majesty's and of the Honorable Company's Forces, His Majesty's royal Patent, bearing date 14th January 1758, and expressly reserving for his Royal Prerogative, the disposal of all property captured in such operations, seemed to apply with full force to the case.

5. The orders, also, of your Honorable Court, dated 8th March 1758, direct that, in all hostilities or expeditions, in which any of His Majesty's forces shall be appointed and commanded to act in conjunction with those of the Company, such plunder or booty as may be taken, or the produce thereof, shall be kept entire, and reported to your Honorable Court, in order that the necessary application may be made to His Majesty, for a division thereof, in such manner and proportion as the King shall think fit.

6. On

6. On the other hand, it remained for us to weigh the prevailing opinion, in favour of the right of captors to all property found in places taken by assault, the invariable practice of His Majesty in cases of a similar nature, and the unquestionable claims of this gallant army to every reasonable indulgence.

7. The difficulty of this question (if indeed the doubt had ever been entertained in the minds of the army) would have been solved by the decision and authority of the Marquis Cornwallis; for during the course of the former war in Mysore, his Lordship declared, in general orders, "That he considered all property "in places taken by assault, or deserted, to belong to the cap-"tors."

8. This order, as well as the uniform practice sanctioned by the same great authority, during the whole of the former war, being recent in the memory of the whole army, was considered as an unquestionable confirmation of their right to the property taken in Seringapatam; and although the law of nations, applicable to the case, justified the Governor General in Council in dissenting from the authority of Marquis Cornwallis, yet a decision, founded on abstract grounds of public law, might have appeared rigorous and illiberal, when opposed to the prevailing opinions respecting the right of captors, confirmed by so formal and justly revered a sanction.

9. Under these circumstances, the difficulty appeared to resolve itself into a question of expediency, arising from considerations of the amount of the treasure captured in Seringapatam, and in this view of the subject, the Governor General in Council deemed it adviseable to permit the captors to proceed to a distribution of the prize, to such an extent as should not incur the hazard of producing any relaxation in the discipline of the army.

10. The report transmitted to his Lordship by the Commander in Chief on this subject, states the amount of specie at about sixteen lacks of pagodas, and the amount of jewels at about nine lacks more.

11. Although this sum is very considerable, yet comparing it with the donations which have been granted to the army by the Marquis Cornwallis and by your Honorable Court in the year 1792, the Governor General in Council did not judge the difference to be disproportioned to the actual case, under all the circumstances of the assault.

12. With an anxious desire to pay the most respectful obedience to your orders of the 8th of March 1758, as well as to pursue the spirit of His Majesty's Letters Patent, by which the prerogative royal to distribute all plunder and booty is reserved, in all cases in which His Majesty's troops may have been employed, the Governor General in Council was also sensible of the

the utter inexpediency of disappointing the sanguine expectations of the whole army, founded on such rational grounds as the uniform practice of the late war, and the public orders of the Marquis Cornwallis.

13. Being accordingly satisfied, that the amount of treasure and jewels, stated to his Lordship, was not so great as to produce any dangerous irregularity among the troops, and being urged by the Commander in Chief, for the reasons stated in his Excellency's letter of the 23d of May, to an early distribution of such part of the prize property as might be granted to the army, the Governor General in Council entertained no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majesty, and the liberality of your Honorable Court, would be proportioned to the effort which had produced so large an addition to the revenues and resources of the Company, and establish the security of your possessions in the Peninsula of India on such solid and permanent foundations.

14. His Lordship, therefore, charged himself with the responsibility of anticipating the Royal sanction and your determination, and accordingly authorized the Commander in Chief to make an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in such proportions as might be conformable to the usage of the British service, in cases of a similar nature; and his Lordship in Council, took this opportunity of expressing his satisfaction, that the final success of this brilliant campaign had enabled him to afford a substantial proof of the public gratitude towards the army, by bestowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their services, and earned not more by their labour, courage, and perseverance, than by their exact discipline, uniform regularity, and exemplary subordination.

15. In your letter, dated 8th March 1758, you are pleased to direct, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, "and military stores, of all kinds, are not to come into the division, but are to belong entirely to the Company."

16. On a full consideration of this injunction, the Governor General in Council thought it adviseable to reserve the whole of the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, (including grain) for the ultimate decision of His Majesty, on such application as shall be made to him by your Honorable Court.

17. For this purpose, his Lordship in Council directed, that a proper Board of Officers should be selected and appointed by the Commander in Chief, to value and take an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores.

18. The Governor General in Council is concerned, that the irregularity and confusion which was found to prevail in the arsenal

arsenal of Tippoo Sultaun, together with the extent and variety of his military equipments, render it impossible to transmit, by the present dispatch, a correct estimate of the value of the stores, &c. reserved under this order; but his Lordship trusts, that the lists which are now forwarded, will enable your Honorable Court to lay sufficient information before his Majesty, and to obtain his royal sanction for the disposal of the ordnance, ammutition, and military stores.

19. His Lordship in Council directed, that the proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the Contingent of his Highness the Nizam, should be determined by the number of his Highness's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the army before Seringapatam, at the time of the capture of that place.

20. This principle has accordingly been applied to the Infantry, of which regular turns had been made to the Adjutant General of the army; but the irregular establishment of his Highness's Cavalry having rendered this mode of calculation impracticable with regard to them, a compromise was effected between the Commander in Chief and Meer Allum Bahauder, for one lac of pagodas, in lieu of all farther demands on account of the Nizam's Cavalry.

21. Having judged it probable, that Meer Allum might not be inclined to dispense with the right of his Sovereignty over that part of the captured property which was allotted to his Highness, the Governor General in Council directed the Commander in Chief to consult Meer Allum on this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's share, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to him.

22. It is scarcely necessary to observe to your Honorable Court, that whatever determination may be taken, with respect to the appropriation of the ordnance and military stores, captured in Seringapatam, it will be proper to consider the title of his Highness the Nizam to share in this part of the prize. Perhaps his Highness's proportion of this part of the prize cannot be determined by a more equitable standard than that assumed in the first dividend to the army. Conformably to this rule, his Highness would be entitled to about one-fourth part of the ordnance and military stores, to be applied to his Highness's own use, or divided among his troops, according to the pleasure of his Highness.

23. With a view to render the distribution of prize-money an invariable resource for the immediate supply of specie to the army, and to afford individuals in camp the means of disposing of their respective proportions with security, the Governor General in Council authorized the Commander in Chief to open a loan for bonds of this Government, bearing interest at 8 per cent.

cent. per annum; and we are happy to add, that a material ſupply of money has, by this means, been obtained for the uſe of the army, which has relieved us from the neceſſity of ſending ſpecie for that purpoſe from the Preſidency, and which will ultimately, we truſt, have a conſiderable effect in reducing the rate of intereſt on your paper.

We have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble ſervants,

(*Signed*) MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
W. PETRIE,
W. E. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George,
4th Auguſt, 1799.

ENCLOSURES.

(No. 1.)—EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS by LORD CORNWALLIS; 11th Auguſt, 1791.

G. O. 11th Auguſt, 1791.

The Commander in Chief is alſo pleaſed to declare, that he conſiders all property, in places taken by aſſault or deſerted, to belong to the captors; and in conſequence of the recommendation of the Committee, is pleaſed to order, that when perſons ſhall apply to the Officer commanding at ſuch places, for leave to dig up treaſure, jewels, or other valuable effects, it ſhall be granted, under the expreſs condition of one-half being retained as ſalvage, and delivered to the prize Agents, on account of the army; and they, or the perſons acting for them, are to be informed, whenever ſuch applications are made, that they may be preſent, when the treaſure or effects are dug up. Perſons not claiming as proprietors, but giving information of ſecret property, are to be allowed one-fourth of the treaſure, or value of the effects, diſcovered in conſequence of this information.—This order to be ſent to the places taken from the enemy, and made public, by beat of tom tom, in the *Bazars* and *Pettahs*, and in Camp.

(A true Copy.)

(*Signed*) P. A. AGNEW.

Military Secretary to Commander in Chief.

(No. 2.)—From the COMMANDER in CHIEF to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, dated the 23d MAY, 1799.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Encloſed I have the honor to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, as correct an inventory of ordnance and military ſtores, captured in Seringapatam, as it has been poſſible to prepare. A Board of Officers will be ordered immediately, to arrange and value the whole, with the utmoſt preciſion.

A large quantity of grain has been found in the place, chiefly paddy, some of which is of great age. At this season it is not possible to measure it, without risk of damage to the whole, by removing it out of the granaries in which it is placed.

The Officers I had named to make inventories of property captured have not yet completed this duty, and have informed me, that a considerable time will be required to enable them to do so: they have, however, ascertained the amount of the most valuable articles, of which I enclose an abstract statement, formed from the reports which they have made to me.

I am not without hope, that the report I am now enabled to make, may be sufficient for your Lordship in Council to consider as a ground for such resolution as you may deem proper, in regard to the proportion of prize which should be granted to the army, as a reward for their recent services. The usage of the service on former occasions will lead the troops to expect an exertion of the bounty of Government; and it is particularly desirable, that whatever amount of property your Lordship in Council may be pleased to allot to the army, should be granted, before the separation of the troops to various quarters renders the arrangement of its distribution difficult.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient and most faithful Servant,

Seringapatam, May 23d, 1799. (*Signed*) GEO. HARRIS.

(No. 3.)—*From the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Commander in Chief; dated 2d July, 1799.*

To Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

SIR,

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having considered your report upon the ordnance, ammunition, military stores, treasure, and jewels, taken in the fort of Seringapatam, directs me to acquaint you, that his Lordship in Council has resolved to order an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels which have fallen into your hands.

At the same time that the Governor General in Council communicates this resolution to you, his Lordship thinks it expedient to impress upon your attention, the principles of the law of

of nations, by which all property conquered from an enemy becomes the property of the State, and by which all idea of positive right in the captors to property in a fort taken by assault, is exploded. In conformity to these principles, the King has been pleased to grant to the Company, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 14th January 1758, the right of all booty and plunder which shall be taken by their troops alone, reserving, in express terms, his Royal Prerogative of distribution, in such manner and proportions as he shall think fit, in all cases in which the Royal Forces may have co-operated with those of the Company.

Although the orders of the Court of Directors, prescribing the mode of carrying these Letters Patent into execution, expressly prohibit their Government in India from disposing of the "whole plunder and booty, which shall be taken in wars, hostilities, or expeditions, by the Company's forces," and although His Majesty, by the Letters Patent themselves, has reserved to himself, in express terms, his "Prerogative Royal, to distribute the said plunder and booty, in such manner and proportion as he shall think fit," in all cases in which his own troops may have been employed; yet having no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majesty, and the liberality of the Court of Directors, will be proportioned to the importat services of the gallant army under your command, his Lordship has no hesitation in charging himself with the responsibility of anticipating the royal sanction, and the determination of the Court of Directors.

In adopting this decision, his Lordship trusts, that he will manifest to the Army, an unequivocal proof of the gratitude which he feels for the continued exertion of their matchless bravery and discipline, by the prompt distribution of a reward, which their decisive success has enabled him to bestow.

In their letter of the 8th March 1758, the Honorable Court of Directors have ordered, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, are not to come into the division, but are to belong entirely to the Company." Upon a full consideration, therefore, of this positive injunction, as well as of the principles of the law of nations, applied to the right of booty, plunder, and conquest, and to the expences incurred by the Company for the support of the present war, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs me to inform you of his Lordship's intention to reserve all ordnance, ammunition, and military stores (including grain), for the ultimate decision of His Majesty, on such application as shall be mede to him by the Honorable Court of Directors.

It will accordingly be necessary, that a proper Board of Officers

Officers should be selected and appointed for the purpose of valuing, and of taking an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property, which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors.

In ordering the distribution of the treasure and jewels, the Governor General in Council directs you to be guided by the established usages, which have been observed in the British service in all cases of a similar nature; and to take upon yourself the decision of all points whatever, referrible to this distribution, without further communication to his Lordship in Council.

The proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the Contingent of his Highness the Nizam, is to be determined by the number of his Highness's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the Army before Seringapatam, at the time of taking that place.

The British subsidiary force, serving with the Contingent of his Highness the Nizam, will of course be included in the Company's Army, and receive its proportion of prize-money, according to the distribution made to the rest of the British force.

As it is probable, that Meer Allum Bahaudur may not be inclined to dispense with the right of his Sovereignty over that part of the captured property which may be allotted to his Highness the Nizam, the Governor General in Council directs you to consult him upon this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's share, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to Meer Allum.

I have the honor to enclose a general order by Government, which the Governor General in Council directs you to publish to the army, in order that the distribution of the prize-money may be immediately announced to them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort St. George,
2d July, 1799.

A true Copy, (Signed) *J. Webbe*, Sec. to Govt.
G. Buchan, Sub Sec.

(No. 4.)

(No. 4.)—*General Orders by Government.*

G. O. by Government.

Fort St. George, 2d June, 1799.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having received from Lieutenant General Harris a report of the ordnance, ammunition, military stores, and treasure, taken by the Allied Army in the fort of Seringapatam, has much pleasure in anticipating the sanction of His Majesty and of the Court of Directors, for the distribution of prize-money on this memorable occasion.

His Lordship, accordingly, authorizes and directs the Commander in Chief to make an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in such proportions as may be conformable to the usage of the British service in cases of a similar nature.

In respect to the ordnance, ammunition and military stores, his Lordship directs that they be reserved entire, until the pleasure of His Majesty, and the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, shall be received.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council feels particular satisfaction, that the happy circumstances, accompanying the glorious and final success of this brilliant campaign, enable his Lordship to afford a substantial proof of the public gratitude towards the Army, by bestowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their services, and earned, not more by their labour, courage, and perseverance, than by their exact discipline, regularity, and exemplary subordination.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) J. Webbe, *Sec. to the Govt.*

(A true Copy)
G. Buchan, *Sub. Sec.*

 (No. 5.)

(N°. 5.)—ABSTRACT GENERAL RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, Military Stores, &c. &c. found in the Fort and Island of SERINGAPATAM; 20th May, 1799.

ORDNANCE.

	Guns.																										
	42 *Pounders.*	36 D°.	32 D°.	30 D°.	26 D°.	24 D°.	20 D°.	18 D°.	16 D°.	14 D°.	12 D°.	10 D°.	9 D°.	8 D°.	7 D°.	6 D°.	5 D°.	4½ D°.	4 D°.	3½ D°.	3 D°.	2½ D°.	2 D°.	1½ D°.	1 D°.	¾ D°.	½ D°.
Brafs Ordnance	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	6	1	22	-	6	6	9	51	3	2	46	27	39	82	26	14	15	-	9
Ditto unfinifhed in the Foundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Ordnance	-	1	2	1	11	19	5	27	10	9	51	8	75	28	10	36	12	-	37	-	24	16	22	-	53	5	4
Grand Total of Ordnance	1	1	3	1	11	21	5	32	16	10	73	8	81	34	19	87	15	2	83	27	63	98	48	14	68	5	13

	Mortars. Cohorns.															Howitzers.				
	15 *Inch*	13 D°.	12 D°.	11 D°.	10 D°.	9 D°.	8 D°.	7 D°.	6 D°.	5¾ D°.	5½ D°.	4½ D°.	3½ D°.	3 D°.	2½ D°.	16 *Inch*	12½ D°.	11½ D°.	8 D°.	*Grand Total.*
Brafs Ordnance	-	3	3	-	1	-	2	-	6	2	5	19	2	1	16	1	7	2	1	444
Ditto unfinifhed in the Foundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Iron Ordnance	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	478
Grand Total of Ordnance	2	4	4	1	5	1	3	1	6	2	5	19	2	1	16	1	7	2	1	929

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unſerviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Garrison and Field Carriages.					
42 Pounder	—	—	1	1	
36 - do.	—	—	1	1	
26 - do.	3	—	6	9	
24 - do.	3	—	18	21	
20 - do.	—	—	4	4	
18 - do.	2	—	9	11	
16 - do.	2	—	8	10	Garriſon.
14 - do.	—	—	7	7	
13 - do.	—	—	2	2	
12 - do.	5	—	40	45	
11 - do.	—	—	1	1	
10 - do.	—	—	4	4	
9 - do.	3	6	29	38	
8 - do.	2	3	17	22	
7 - do.	1	1	14	16	
6 - do.	3	3	38	44	
$5\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	—	—	1	1	
5 - do.	—	—	5	5	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	—	—	1	1	
4 - do.	3	2	34	39	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	—	—	4	4	Field.
3 - do.	1	1	7	9	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	5	2	55	62	
2 - do.	5	3	28	36	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	1	—	6	7	
1 - do.	1	—	7	8	
$\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	—	—	2	2	
Howitzer Carriages.					
$12\frac{1}{2}$ Inch	—	1	2	3	
8 - do.	—	—	1	1	
Mortar Beds.					
13 Inch	1	—	2	3	
12 - do.	2	—	2	4	
11 - do.	—	—	1	1	

Articles,	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unſerviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Mortar Beds.					
10 Inch	2	—	3	5	
9 - do,	1	—	2	3	
8 - do.	1	—	2	3	
7 - do.	—	—	1	1	
$5\frac{3}{4}$ - do.	—	—	2	2	
$5\frac{1}{2}$ - do,	1	—	1	2	
$4\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	3	—	4	7	
Ammunition Tumbrils of Sorts	3	3	132	138	
Spare Carriages of Sizes	—	—	139	139	
Limbers of Sorts	3	—	70	73	
Tranſport Waggons	1	—	—	1	
Do. - Carts	—	—	20	20	
Spare Gun-wheels of Sorts	8	—	40	48	
Axletrees Wooden, ſpare	25	—	—	25	
Cheeks, ſpare of Sorts	20	—	—	20	
Mantlets	1	—	1	2	
Wooden Platforms for Mortars	2	—	—	2	
Spunges with Rammer Heads.					
42 Pounder	—	—	9	9	
32 - do.	—	—	22	22	
24 - do.	—	—	27	27	
20 - do,	—	—	7	7	
18 - do.	—	4	14	18	
16 - do.	—	2	10	12	
14 - do.	—	2	10	12	
12 - do,	—	6	28	34	
9 - do.	—	4	15	19	
8 - do.	—	3	12	15	
7 - do.	—	2	12	14	
6 - do.	—	8	42	50	
$5\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	—	1	8	9	
4 - do.	—	4	16	20	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ - do.	—	10	38	48	

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Ladles with Worms.					
42 Pounder - - - - -	—	—	5	5	
32 - do. - - - - -	—	2	11	13	
24 - do. - - - - -	—	3	10	13	
20 - do. - - - - -	—	1	2	3	
18 - do. - - - - -	—	3	10	13	
16 - do. - - - - -	—	—	3	3	
14 - do. - - - - -	—	—	6	6	
12 - do. - - - - -	—	4	17	21	
9 - do. - - - - -	—	2	4	6	
8 - do. - - - - -	—	1	5	6	
7 - do. - - - - -	—	1	4	5	
6 - do. - - - - -	—	4	10	14	
5½ - do. - - - - -	—	1	3	4	
4 - do. - - - - -	—	2	3	5	
2½ - do. - - - - -	—	6	18	24	
1 - do. - - - - -	—	1	1	2	
Linstocks - - - - -	—	—	22	22	
Shot, Iron, Round.					
42 Pounder - - - - -	7,000	—	—	7,000	
32 - do. - - - - -	21,000	—	—	21,000	
28 - do. - - - - -	25,000	—	—	25,000	
24 - do. - - - - -	43,000	—	—	43,000	
20 - do. - - - - -	44,000	—	—	44,000	
18 - do. - - - - -	34,000	—	—	34,000	
16 - do. - - - - -	36,000	—	—	36,000	
14 - do. - - - - -	13,000	—	—	13,000	
12 - do. - - - - -	43,000	—	—	43,000	
9 - do. - - - - -	22,000	—	—	22,000	
8 - do. - - - - -	26,000	—	—	26,000	
7 - do. - - - - -	8,000	—	—	8,000	
6 - do. - - - - -	36,000	—	—	36,000	
5 - do. - - - - -	31,000	—	—	31,000	
4 - do. - - - - -	23,000	—	—	23,000	

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Blue-lights - - -	459	—	—	459	
Rockets of sizes, filled -	9,000	—	—	9000	
Do. - empty -	700	—	—	700	
Fuzees Drove, 8 Inch -	—	—	100	100	
Copper Tubes, filled -	—	—	500	500	
Balls leaden, Musket loose -	451000	—	—	451000	
Do. Carbines -	230000	—	—	230000	
Saltpetre in Bags - Tons	70	—	—	70	
Do. loose - -	300	—	—	300	
Sulphur loose - -	70	—	—	70	
Flints, Musket - -	450000	—	—	450000	
Rosin - - lb	2000	—	—	2000	
Lead, Pig, - - Pieces	96	—	—	96	
Do. Sheet - - -	578	—	—	578	
Wax, Bees - lbs.	500	—	—	500	
Rope Coir, 8 Inch, -	6	—	—	6	
Do. 5 - -	14	—	—	14	
Do. 14 - Cables	6	—	—	6	
Do. Small, for Wadds, Candies	10	—	—	10	
Do. Europe, 4 Inch Howitzers	4	—	—	4	
Do. Country, for Traces Coils	12	—	—	12	
Do. Trace, fixed to Yokes -	—	92	—	92	
Traces, Chain, Iron -	40	—	30	70	
Chains, Iron, old - -	12	—	—	18	
Axletrees, Iron, large, spare -	18	—	—	18	
Do. - small -	26	—	—	26	
Crowsfeet, Iron - -	6000	—	—	6000	
Horse-shoes - Sets	55000	—	—	55000	
Bellows, Smiths, Europe, Pairs	—	—	3	3	
Do. - Country -	12	—	—	12	
Jacks, Hand - -	6	—	—	6	
Priming Irons - -	—	—	16	16	
Tube Boxes - -	4	—	4	8	
Iron Bars, Square - -	2100	—	—	2100	
Do. Flat - -	720	—	—	720	
Do. Round - -	800	—	—	800	
Do. Beak - -	1	—	—	1	
Spades, Europe - -	400	—	—	400	

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Shovels - - -	300	—	—	300	
Mamooties Country -	2,100	—	1080	3,180	
Hammers, Sledge, large -	3,100	—	—	3,100	
Do. for cutting Stone -	5,500	—	—	5,500	
Do. small Country -	110	—	—	110	
Iron Crows - -	1,200	—	—	1,200	
Anvils, Iron, Country -	385	—	—	385	
Pickaxes, Country, sharp pointed	5,000	—	—	5,000	
Do. - broad -	4,100	—	—	4,100	
Felling Axes - -	1,500	—	—	1,500	
Iron Wedges - -	28,000	—	—	28,000	
Drivers for cutting Stone -	12,000	—	—	12,000	
Bill Hooks, Country -	30	—	—	30	
Saws, cross cut - -	19	—	—	19	
Steel Bars, square - -	50	—	—	50	
Steel, Country, small pieces for Chissels -	1,000	—	—	1,000	
Tongs, Smiths, Country, Pairs	191	—	—	191	
Machines, Iron, for Wall Pieces	196	—	—	196	
Vices, Bench, large -	100	—	—	100	
Do. - small -	87	—	—	87	
Iron, old, - Candies	35	—	—	35	
Empty Boxes for Musket Ammunition -	300	—	—	300	
Yokes, Pole, spare -	—	—	93	93	
Do. Double for Traces -	—	—	260	260	
Engines, iron, for throwing Rockets - -	600	—	—	600	
Brass Trumpets - -	—	—	6	6	
Pouches, Musket, with Cotton Belts -	—	—	—	254	
Spindles and Button for Grape	600	—	—	600	
Brass Drum Shells -	143	—	—	143	
Do. Fife Cases - -	135	—	—	135	
Long Pikes - -	31	—	—	31	
Iron Horse Combs - -	180	—	—	180	

N. B. One long and four short iron Malabar Guns, of different Callibres, not included.

(*Signed*) G. SAXON, *Lt. Col. Artillery, President.*

(A true Copy)
(*Signed*) P. A. AGNEW, *Mil. Sec.*

(A true Copy)
G. BUCHAN, *Sub. Sec.*

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Shot, Iron, Round.					
3 Pounder - - - - -	29,000	—	—	29,000	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ - do. - - - - -	16,400	—	—	16,400	
2 - do. - - - - -	21,000	—	—	21,000	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ - do. - - - - -	7,000	—	—	7,000	
1 - do. - - - - -	4,000	—	—	4,000	
Small Iron Balls, from 14 to 2 oz. for Grape - - -	15,000	—	—	15,000	
Shot round, fixed to bottoms 18 pounders - - - -	27	—	—	27	
Do. - do. - 12	23	—	—	23	
Do. - do. - 6	30	—	—	30	
Do. - do. - $2\frac{1}{4}$	50	—	—	50	
Double-headed shot of sizes -	4,000	—	—	4,000	
Chain - - - -	48	—	—	48	
Shells empty, 11 Inch - -	23	—	—	23	
Do. do. 9 - -	740	—	—	740	
Do. do. 8 - -	560	—	—	560	
Do. do. 6 - -	425	—	—	425	
Shells filled and fuzed - 9 pdrs.	30	—	—	30	
Do. do. do. - 6 -	10	—	—	10	
Hands Granades of sizes empty	8,000	—	—	8,000	
Grape shot cased in wood 6 pdrs.	25	—	—	25	
Do. - do. 4 -	50	—	—	50	
Do. - do. $2\frac{1}{2}$	30	—	—	30	
Do. - Cannister 24 -	92	—	—	92	
Do - Quilted -	52	—	—	52	
Do. - do. 32 -	3	—	—	3	
Do. - do. 20 -	3	—	—	3	
Do. - do. 18 -	125	—	—	125	
Do. - do. 16 -	61	—	—	61	
Do. - do. 14 -	54	—	—	54	
Do. - do. 12 -	72	—	—	72	
Do. - do. 8 -	57	—	—	57	
Do. - do. 7 -	36	—	—	36	
Do. - do. 6 -	130	—	—	130	

Articles.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unſerviceable	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Grape Shot, quilted $5\frac{1}{2}$ Pounder	6	—	—	6	Iron Moulds for Muſket Balls, Serviceable, 3 Do. - Carbine do. 2
Do. - do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -	920	—	—	920	
Do. - do. 2 -	70	—	—	70	
Do. - do. 1 -	86	—	—	86	
Muſkets with and without bayonets } Engliſh	9,000	2,000	4,000	15,000	
Do. do. French	12,000	2,000	23,000	37,000	
Do. do. Tippoo's	9,000	2,000	6,000	17,000	
Carbines - - -	12,000	—	18,000	30,000	
Muſket Barrels - - -	12,000	—	10,000	22,000	
Match-lock Barrels - -	—	—	2,000	2,000	
Genjaul Barrels - -	—	—	300	300	
Piſtols, old, odd - -	—	—	18	18	
Matchlocks - - -	—	—	320	320	
Swords, Country, of Sorts -	4,000	—	4,000	8,000	
Creſſes - - - -	1,000	—	2,000	3,000	
Bayonets, Spare, of Sorts -	1,000	—	8,000	9,000	
Cartridges, Cloth filled 32 Pdrs	32	—	—	32	
Do. do. 26	76	—	—	76	
Do. do. 24	352	—	—	352	
Do. do. 20	55	—	—	55	
Do. do. 18	618	—	—	618	
Do. do. 16	448	—	—	448	
Do. do. 14	50	—	—	50	
Do. do. 12	659	—	—	659	
Do. do. 10	110	—	—	110	
Do. do. 9	1,146	—	—	1,146	
Do. do. 8	1,017	—	—	1,017	
Do. do. 7	230	—	—	230	
Do. do. 6	702	—	—	702	
Do. do. $5\frac{1}{2}$	100	—	—	100	
Do. do. 4	71	—	—	71	
Do. do. $2\frac{1}{2}$	632	—	80	712	
Do. do. 2	420	—	—	420	
Do. do. 1	—	—	160	160	
Empty Bags, of Sorts	6,550	—	—	6,550	
Gunpowder looſe - lbs.	739000	—	—	739000	
Muſket-ſhotted Cartridge Boxes	90	—	—	90	
Portfires - -	142	—	—	142	

APPENDIX.

The following Particulars relative to the Conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the Day of the Assault and Capture of Seringapatam, are taken from the Bombay Courier, of the 24th August, 1799.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Camp at SERINGAPATAM.

" I ſend you the following particulars relative to the conduct of the late Tippoo Sultaun on the 4th of May, collected chiefly from the Killadar of Seringapatam, and from accounts given by ſome of his own ſervants.

" The Sultaun went out early in the morning, as was his cuſtom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could obſerve what was doing on both ſides: he remained there till about noon, when he took his uſual repaſt under a Pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time no ſuſpicion of the aſſault being ſo near; for when it was reported to him, that our parallels and approaches were unuſually crouded with Europeans, he did not expreſs the leaſt apprehenſion, nor take any other precaution, but deſiring the meſſenger to return to the weſt face with orders to Meer Goſhar, with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a ſtrict guard.

" A few minutes afterwards he was informed, that Meer Goſhar had been killed by a cannon ſhot near the breach, which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his perſonal ſervants, to load the carbines which they carried for his own uſe, and haſten along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a ſelect guard and ſeveral of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himſelf to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined ſtand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himſelf, and one of his ſervants aſſerts, that he ſaw him bring down ſeveral Europeans near the top of the breach.

" Notwithſtanding theſe exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the ſpot where the Sultaun ſtood, he found himſelf almoſt entirely deſerted, and was forced to retire to the traverſes of the North Ramparts; theſe he defended, one after another, with the braveſt of his men and officers, and aſſiſted by the fire of his peo-

"About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the Palace, came with lights to the gate accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort and others, to search for the body of the Sultaun, and after much labour it was found and brought from under a heap of slain to the inside of the gate. The countenance was no ways distorted, but had an expression of stern composure; his turban, jacket, and sword-belt were gone, but the body was recognized by some of his people, who were there, to be *Padshaw*, and an officer who was present, with leave of General Baird, took from his right arm the Talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in Magic Arabic and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Sultaun's body. It was placed on his own palanquin, and by General Baird's orders conveyed to the court of the Palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He, who had left his Palace in the morning a powerful, imperious Sultaun, full of vast ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, has capital taken, and his Palace occupied by the very man, (Major General Baird) who about fifteen years before had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, released from near four years of rigid confinement in irons, scarce three hundred yards from the spot where the corpse of the Sultaun now lay.

"Thus ended the life and the power of Tippoo Sultaun. It will require an able pen to delineate the character apparently so inconsistent, but he who attempts it must not decide hastily."

FINIS.

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